



Annual Compliance Review 2016

Prepared by the
SEAFO Secretariat (George Campanis)

1. Introduction

The SEAFO compliance review is performed annually and covers the period from November 2015 to November 2016. The report assesses the performance of Contracting Parties in complying with SEAFO Conservation Measures¹ and reporting obligations contained in the SEAFO *System of Observation, Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement* (“SEAFO System”).

The annual SEAFO compliance review considers the timeliness, reliability and completeness of all data submitted to the Secretariat. Mindful of the Precautionary, and Ecosystem Approaches, and the general need for verifiable and complete data, SEAFO formally (SEAFO Convention, Article 13 - Contracting Party Obligations) obligates Contracting Parties to submit reliable and accurate data to the Secretariat. In addition to ensuring compliance, the data are used by SEAFO scientists and managers to develop conservation measures and perform scientific research.

The data sources used for the compliance review include all fishery-dependent data and information submitted to the Secretariat, namely: scientific observer forms, logbook forms, port inspection reports, vessel monitoring system (VMS) positions, entry (COE) and exit (COX) reports, 5-Day Catch reports, and quarterly catch reports.

A. Effort

For the period 2007-2012, the total number of vessels fishing in the SEAFO CA remained stable, albeit relatively low (Figure 1). However, since 2011 a decreasing trend continues to be seen, with a decline from five vessels fishing in 2011 to a single vessel fishing in 2016. The total number of CPs (non-CPs and CPs) fishing has likewise remained relatively low and has decreased year-over-year since 2011 (Figure 2).

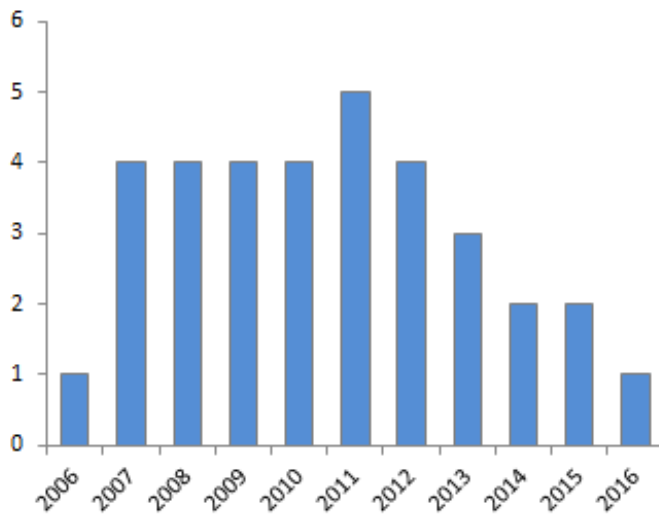


Figure 1. Number of fishing vessels per year in the CA

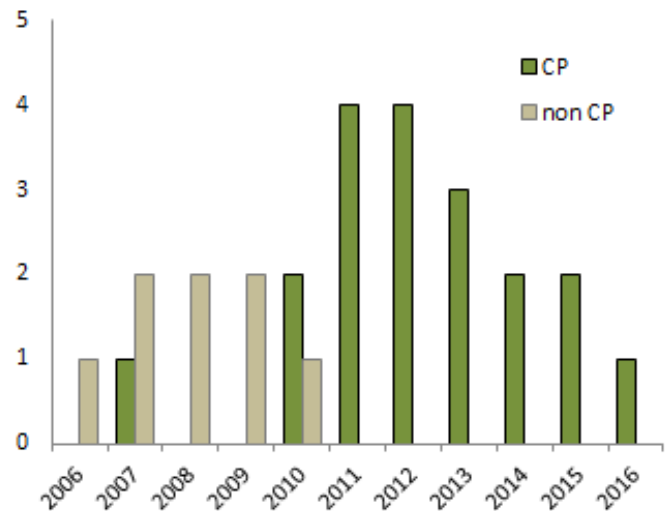


Figure 2. Number of fishing non-CPs and CPs per year in the CA

In the SEAFO Convention Area, the total number of fishing days have decreased year-over-year from a high of 202 days in 2011 to 122 days in 2016 (Figure 3). This decline can be explained by the decrease in the number of vessels fishing in the SEAFO CA since 2011.

¹ SEAFO Conservation Measures, <http://www.seafo.org/Management/Conservation-Measures>.

It is noted that fishing days increased by 22 days in 2016, albeit that there was one fewer vessel fishing; however, this increase in effort did not translate into higher catches of Patagonian toothfish, as would be expected given that there was more effort in 2016 (25 more longline sets were deployed in 2016)

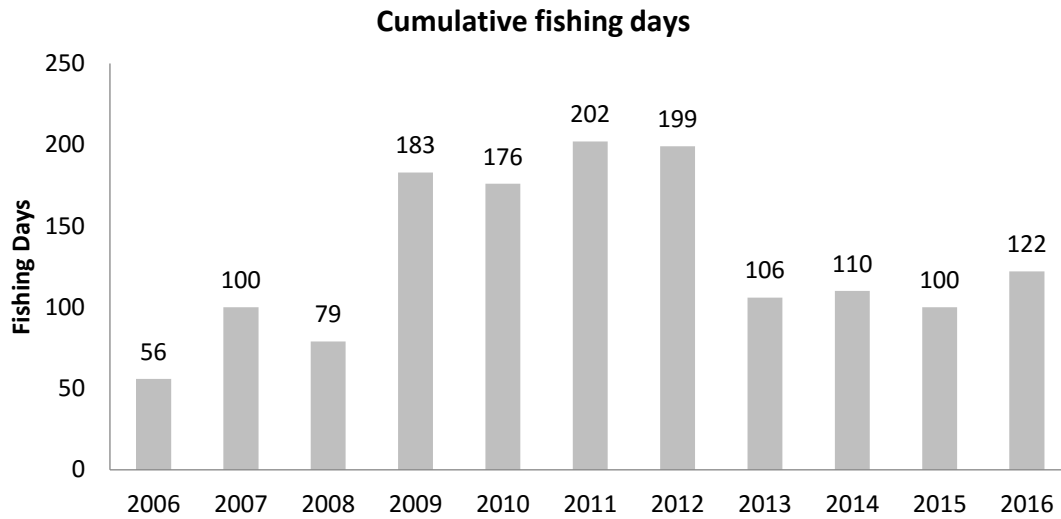


Figure 3. Total fishing days reported by onboard scientific observers (2006 - Nov 2016). Aggregated by vessel.

B. Catch

The total catches (landings) of directed species² in the SEAFO CA have significantly decreased from 1160t in 2010 to 61t in 2016. This decrease constitutes a decline in catch of 95% since 2010. It is noteworthy that the total observed catch in 2010 is mostly as a result of a proportionately large catch of pelagic armourhead (688t) in 2010. However, a steadily decreasing trend in annual catches, since 2010, is clearly evidenced. Notably, 2016, is the first year in which deep-sea red crab was not fished since 2006.

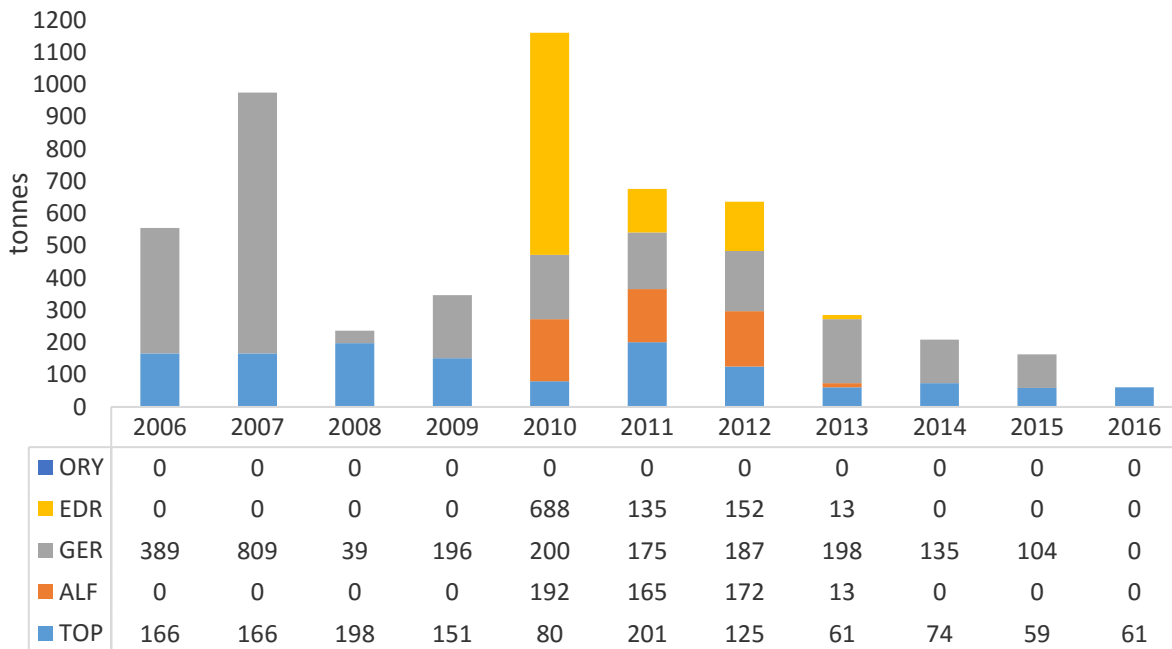


Figure 4. Aggregated catch (landings) of TAC Species in tonnes from 2003 to 2016 (Nov). Species identified includes: alfonsino [ALF], deep-sea red crab [GER], orange roughy [ORY], Patagonian toothfish [TOP], pelagic armourhead [EDR]

²Based on scientific observer forms "target species" identification.

2. Total Allowable Catches

When comparing annual catches (landings) and the TACs set by the Commission over the past seven years (2010-2016), it becomes apparent that commercial fishing operations in the SEAFO CA are consistently well below the TAC thresholds set by the Commission, and that resources are not being exploited to their potential as determined by the TAC thresholds.

For the past several years, annual catches of Patagonian toothfish have typically been well below that of the allocated TAC (Figure 5a), alfonsino has not been fished viably since 2012 (Figure 5b), and deep-sea red crab has shown a steep decreasing trend, culminating with a zero catch in 2016 (Figure 5c; Figure 5d).

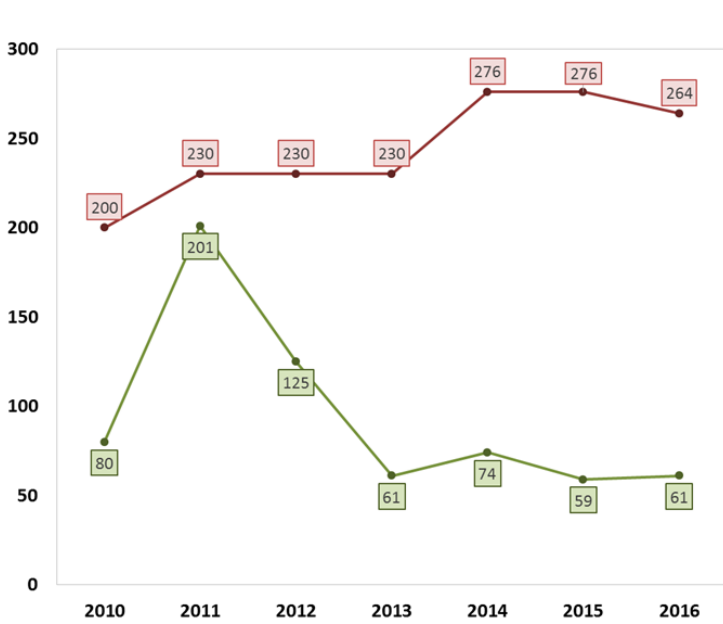


Figure 5a. Catches (t) of Patagonian toothfish

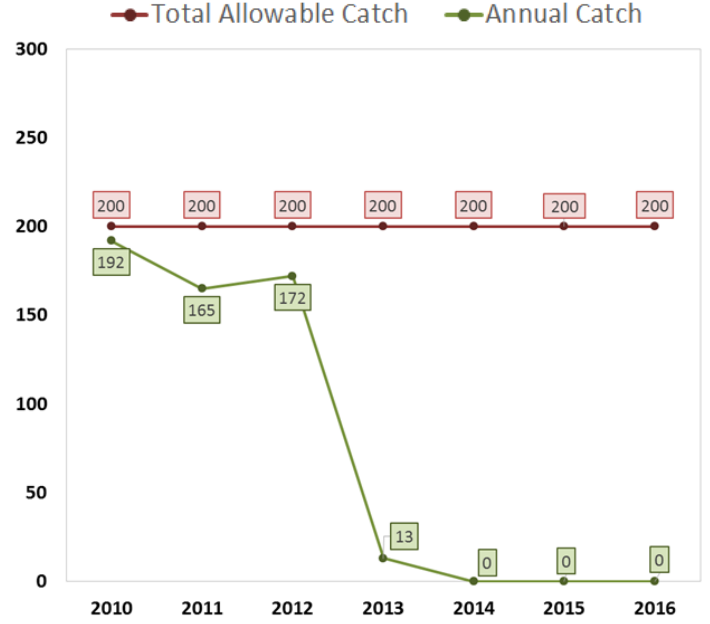


Figure 5b. Catches (t) of alfonsino *Maximum 136t in Div. B1 (2015)

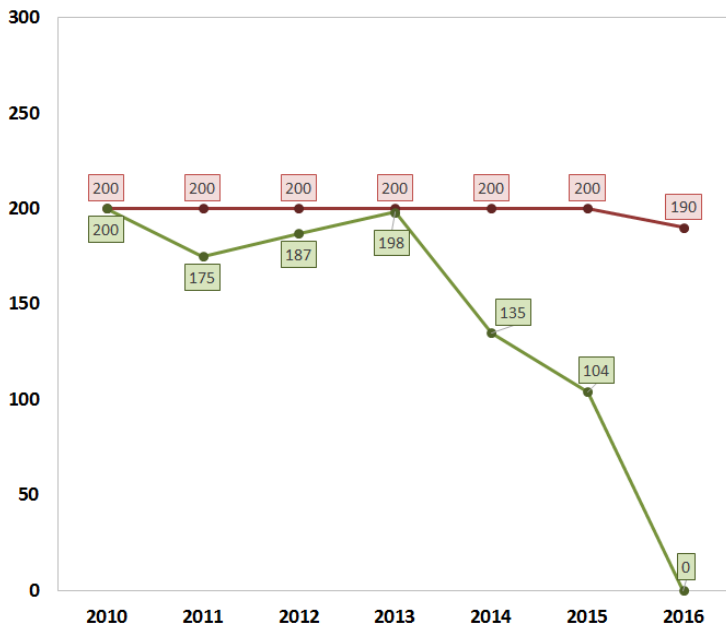


Figure 5c. Catches (t) of deep-sea red crab (Div. B1)

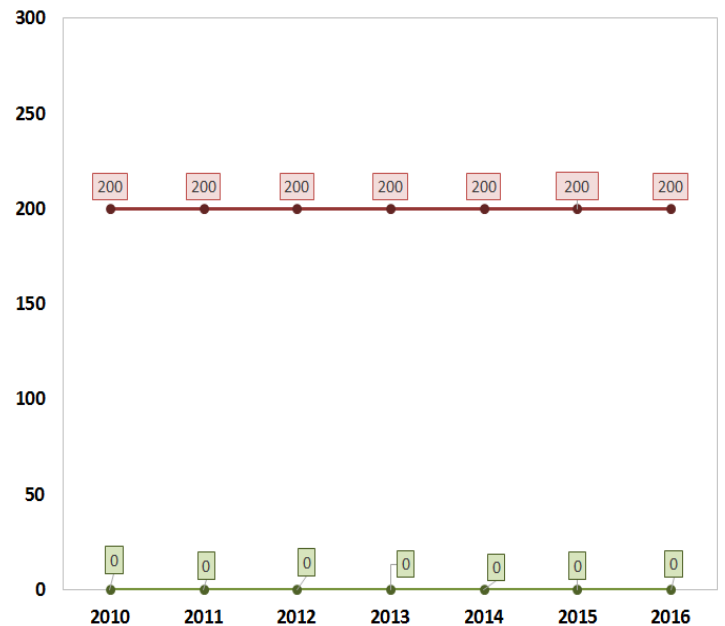


Figure 5d. Catches (t) of deep-sea red crab (CA excluding Div. B1)

Orange roughy is effectively under a moratorium with a limited TAC of 50t in the CA, and a nominal bycatch amount of 4t in Div. B1 (Figure 5e). Moreover there have been no recorded landings of orange roughy since 2005. In 2014, the Commission formally agreed upon a TAC for pelagic armourhead for the first time; however, no catches of pelagic armourhead have occurred since 2013 (Figure 5f).



Figure 5e. Catches (t) of orange roughy (All CA, [CA excluding B1: 50t; B1: 0t, and 4t bycatch])

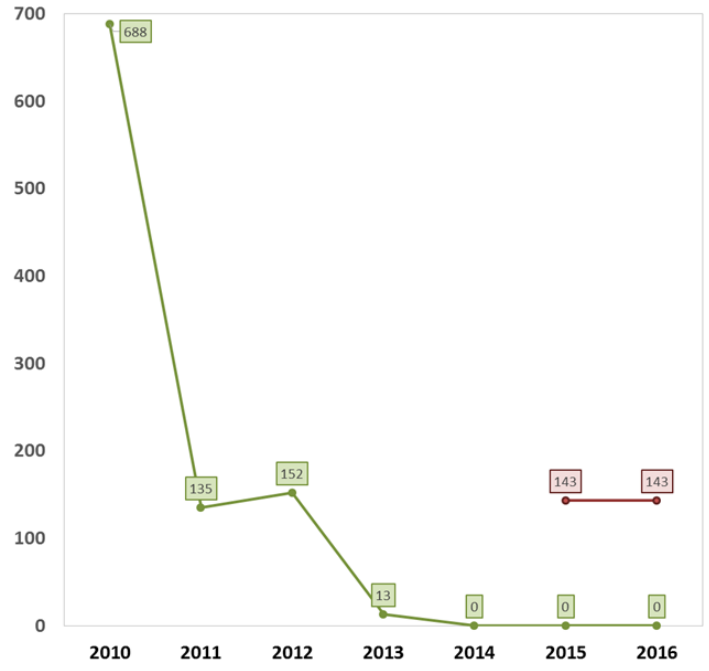


Figure 5f. Catches (t) of pelagic armourhead

3. Catch Reporting Comparison

In general, catch reporting, in 2016 by Japan, were consistent amongst various reporting instruments (Table 1). However, Port Inspection Reports were not provided for the Japanese vessel which fished for Patagonian toothfish in Sub-area D and landed its catch in Cape Town, South Africa. The landings could therefore not be verified using Port Inspection Reports.

Unfortunately, the scientific observer form used during the second trip, undertaken by the Japanese vessel, did not include catch information. However, once the logbook data were included to replace the missing scientific observer data, the observer catch reports were consistent with the other catch reporting modes.

	Target Species	5-Day Catch Reports	Scientific Observer	Port Inspection	Quarterly Reports	Logbook
Japan	Patagonian toothfish	60,726	28,490 [#]	-	60,724	60,724

Table 1. Comparison of reported catches (kg) - 2016.

[#] missing observer catch data. When replacing missing observer data with logbook data the total catch is 60,789 kg

5. Compliance by Contracting Parties

A. Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

Japan provided VMS data to the Secretariat in a timely and complete manner. All VMS data received were structured in accordance with specifications described in SEAFO System Annex III.

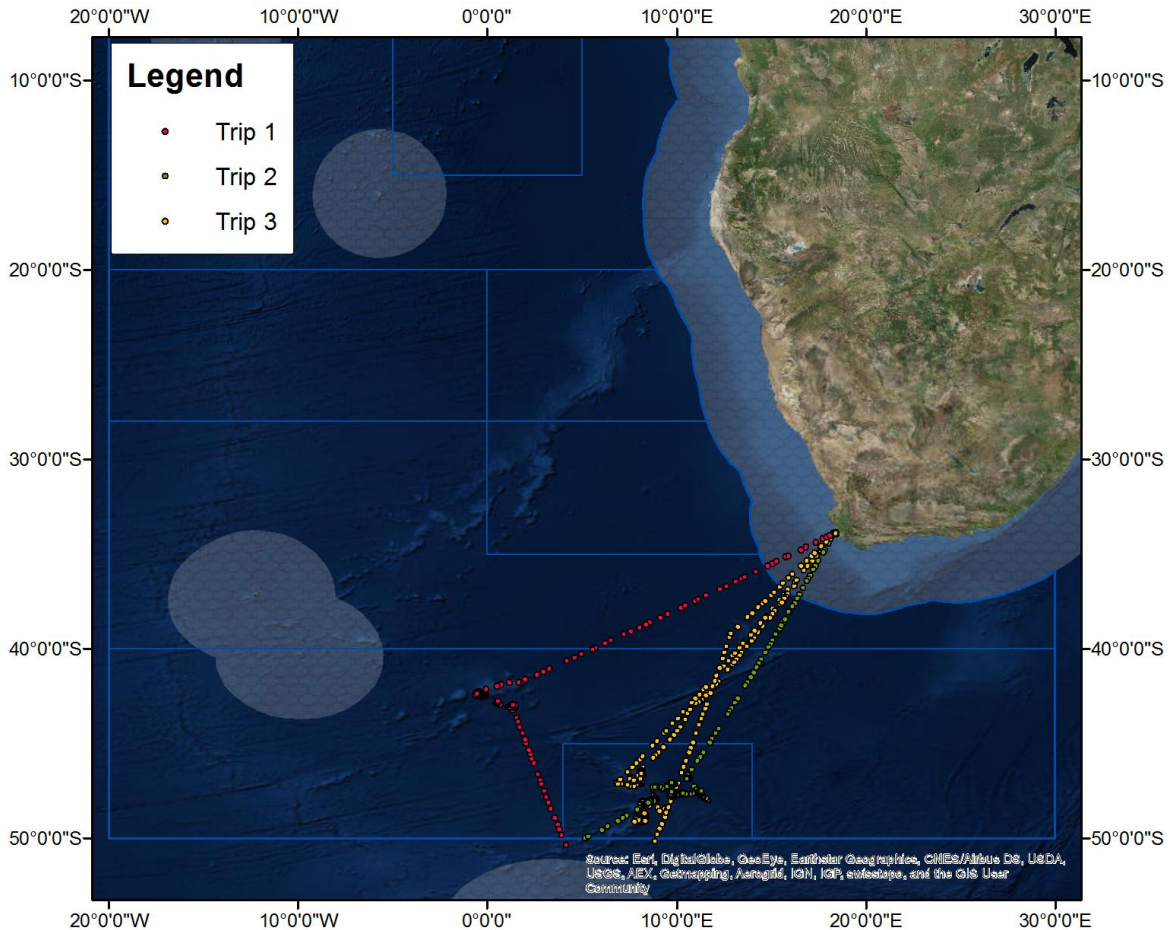


Figure 6. Unfiltered VMS positions, color coded by trip.

B. Logbook Reports

Japan were compliant with the requirement to submit Logbook Reports as described by Article 10.2b of the SEAFO System. The requirement to submit of logbook data was a requirement introduced in 2016.

C. Catch on Entry (COE)/ Catch on Exit (COX) Reports

Japan were compliant with the requirement to submit Catch on Entry and Catch on Exit reports, as described by Article 11 and Annex II.A of the SEAFO System.

D. 5-Day Catch (CAT) Reports

Japan submitted 5-Day Catch reports according to the 5-day interval, and specifications described by Article 11.b and Annex II.A of the SEAFO System.

E. Quarterly Catch Reports

Japan were compliant with the requirement to submit Quarterly Catch Reports as described by Article 12.1 of the SEAFO System. Japan included bycatch species in kilograms, as per adoption at the 2015 Annual Meeting.

F. Scientific Observer Reports

The scientific observer data submitted by Japan for their respective fishing operations was complete and on-time for two of the three trips undertaken. Unfortunately, due to the scientific observer using an incorrect observer form, catch information for each set was not included. The relevant trip occurred 22 March –21 April 2016. Fortunately, the Secretariat did receive the logbook data for the trip, and was therefore able to replace the missing catch data.

G. Port State Control - Port Inspection/ Advanced Request for Port Entry

The Secretariat has not received Port Inspection Reports from South Africa for the three trips undertaken by Japan in sub-area D. It is assumed that the vessel offloaded its catches in Cape Town, South Africa, as the VMS data received by the Secretariat (Figure 6) confirms the vessels' departure and arrival in Cape Town for all three fishing trips.

H. Closed Areas and Existing Fishing Areas

The scientific observer data (Figure 7a), and filtered VMS data (Figure 7b; speed ≤ 5 kn), confirms that all fishing activities in 2016 occurred outside SEAFOs Closed Areas. Moreover, all fishing were conducted within SEAFOs Existing Fishing Areas (166 sets), or within the approved Exploratory Fishing Areas (10 sets). The Japanese vessel, Shinsei Maru No 3, engaged in exploratory fishing on the Discovery Seamount during 2016 (Figure 7a/b – Exploratory Fishing Area represented by purple 1° X 1° squares). The exploratory fishing protocol was followed, with the VME taxa thresholds not being reached during regular commercial or research fishing operations.

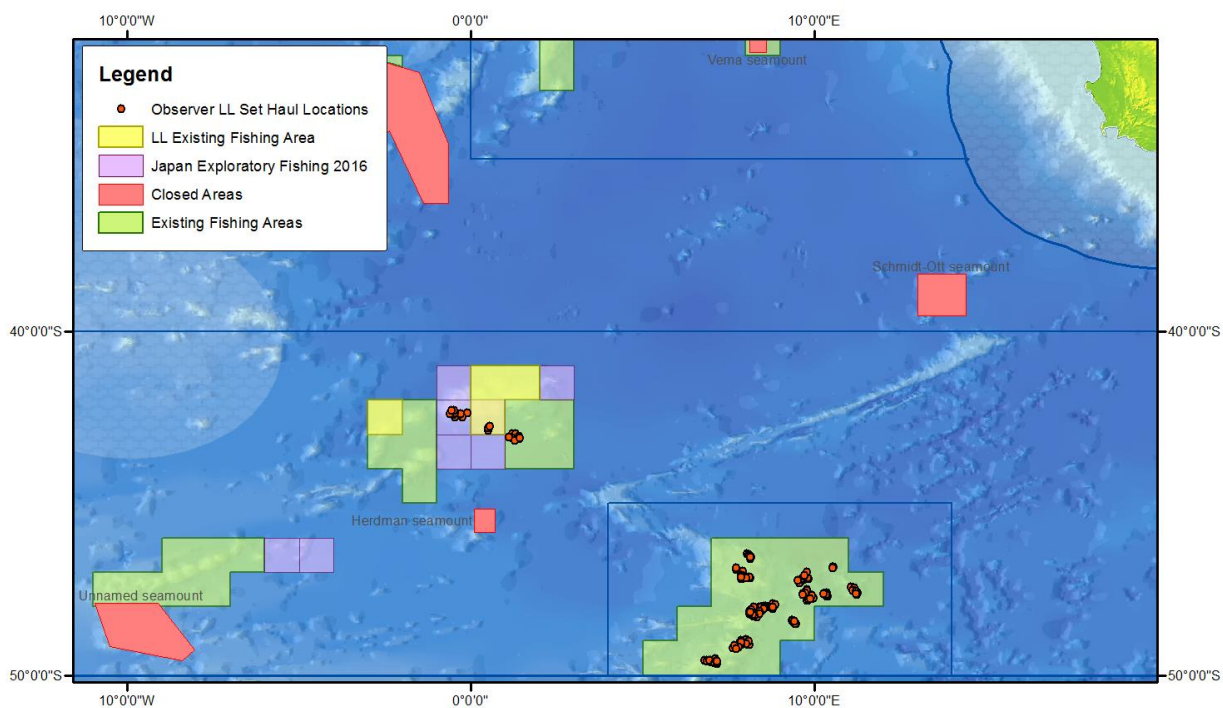


Figure 7a. Longline fishing end positions in Sub-area D, for the period Nov 2015 – Nov 2016. Scientific observer data.

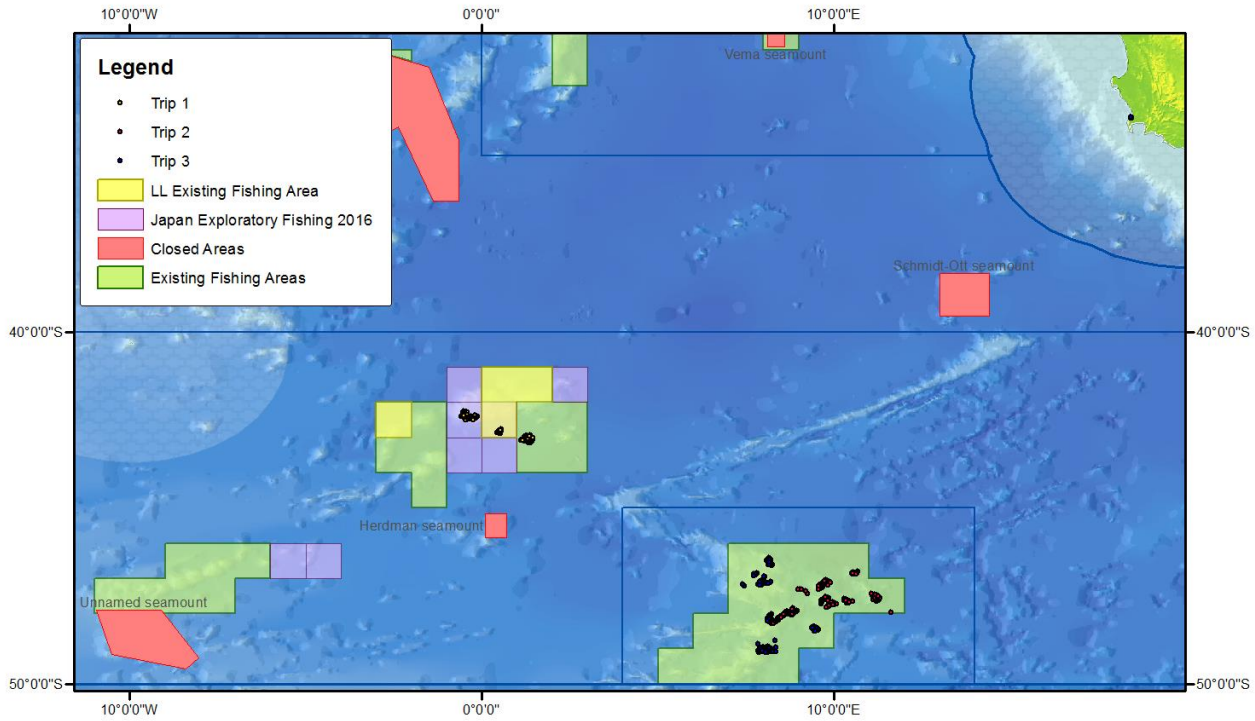


Figure 7b. VMS positions filtered by speed (<=5kn), for the period Nov 2015 – Nov 2016.

I. Incidental Bycatch: Sea Turtles; Sharks and Seabirds

a. Sea Turtle

No bycatch of sea turtle were reported to the Secretariat.

b. Sharks

No bycatch of sharks were reported to the Secretariat.

c. Seabirds

During longline fishing operations in SEAFO sub-area D, in 2016, two seabirds were reported to have been caught as incidental bycatch: a Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*), and a Great Shearwater (*Puffinus gravis*).

J. Lost Gear

No lost gear was reported for fisheries occurring in 2016.

K. IUU

Contracting Parties did not report any sightings of IUU vessels during 2016. The Secretariat has submitted a draft and provisional IUU Vessel list to Contracting Parties for approval (Annex III).

L. Authorized Vessel List

Contracting Parties are required to provide the Secretariat with a list of vessels authorized to fish in the SEAFO CA on annual bases prior to December 1st of every year (SEAFO System Art. 4.1). The current authorized SEAFO vessel list is appended in Annex IV.

VME Indicator Species By-catch / Move-away Rule

Although VME-indicator species were caught during 2016, the longline fishing conducted by Japan (Figure 8) did not exceed the thresholds of coral and sponge bycatch, and therefore the move-away rules defined in CM 30-15, Art. 8 was not triggered (Table 2).

Bycatch of hard corals (Scleractinia) and Gorgonians (Gorgoniidae) comprise of ~90% of the bycatch caught in 2016 (Table 2), and the average bycatch per set, with VME species present, was 0.53 kg (Table 3). The bycatch amounts are well below the current thresholds for longlines defined in CM 31-15 Annex 6 as: *“at least 10 VME-indicator units (1 unit = 1kg or 1 litre of live coral and/or live sponge) in one 1200m section of line or 1000 hooks, whichever is the shorter, in both existing and new fishing areas”*.

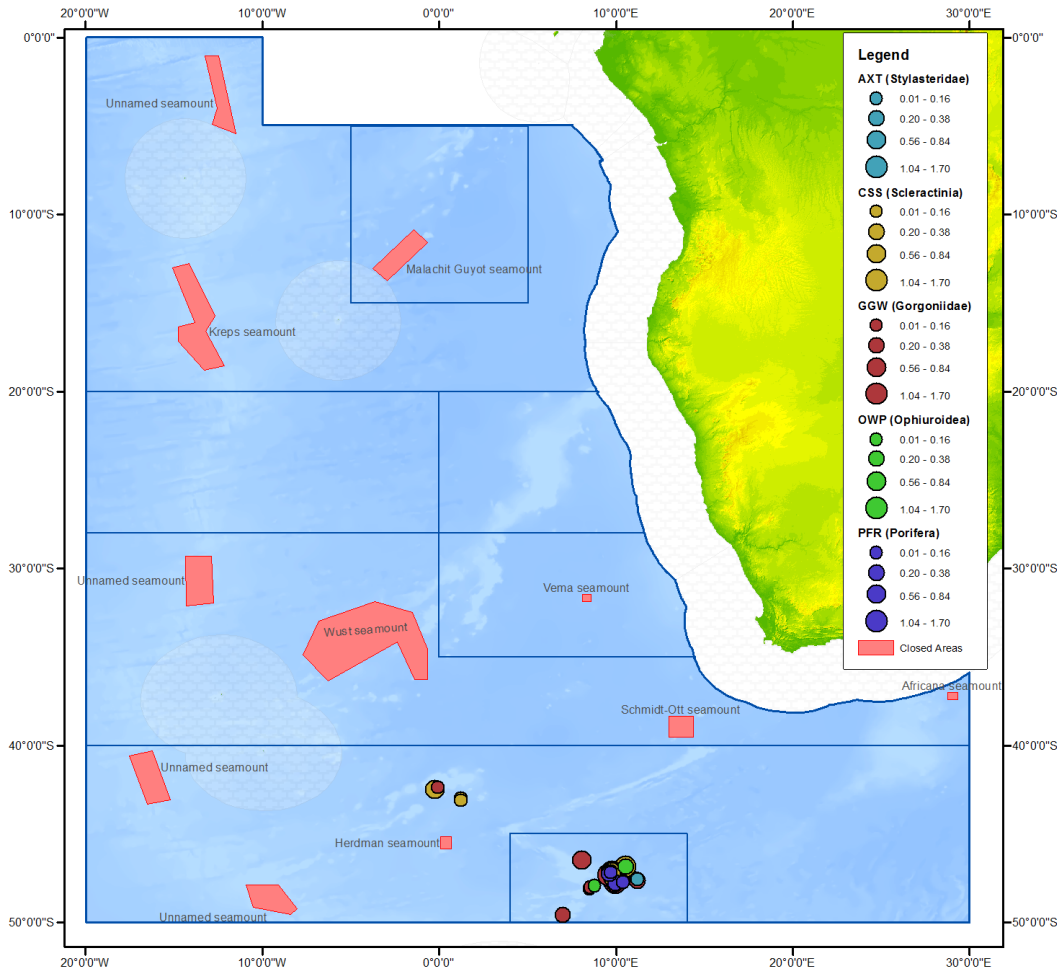


Figure 8. Spatial distribution of VME indicator species as recorded by the Japanese longline fishery within Sub-area D.



ASFIS Code	Common Name	Total Bycatch
AXT	Hydrocorals	0.12
CSS	Hard corals, madrepores nei	4.56
GGW	Gorgonians	10.35
OWP	Basket and brittle stars	0.6
PFR	Sponges	0.84

Table 2. Reported aggregated catch of VME Indicator species in 2016. Data Source: SEAFO Scientific Observer data.

SEAFO Area	Fishing Type*	Target Species	Sets	Sets - VMEs Present	Prop. Sets - VMEs Present	Min. Bycatch (Kg)	Avg. Bycatch (Kg)	Max. Bycatch (Kg)
Sub-area D	Commercial	Patagonian toothfish	166	30	18.07%	0.02	0.53	2.26
Exploratory Fishing Area (DO)	Research	Patagonian toothfish	10	2	20.00%	0.01	0.30	0.58

Table 3. Reported aggregated catch of VME Indicator species by set for 2016. Data Source: SEAFO Scientific Observer data.

Annex I – Compliance Table

Management Measure	SEAFO Article / CM	Reporting Obligation	Timeliness	Complete	Notes
2016 - FISHING NATIONS					
 JAPAN					
CONTROL	SEAFO System (Art. 4.1, 4.2)	Vessel List	✓	✓	
MONITORING	SEAFO System (Art 10.2)	Logbook Reports	✓	✓	
	SEAFO System (Art 11.a)	Entry Report	✓	✓	
	SEAFO System (Art 11.b) CM 23/12 (Para. 2)	5-Day Catch	✓	✓	
	SEAFO System (Art 11.c)	Exit Report	✓	✓	
	SEAFO System (Art 12.1)	Quarterly Catch	✓	✓	
	SEAFO System (Art. 13.1-13.3)	VMS Positions	✓	✓	
OBSERVER PROGRAMME	SEAFO System (Art. 16.1, 16.2) CM 23/12 (Para. 4)	Observer Reports	✓	✗	Scientific observer data for the trip undertaken 22 March –21 April 2016 did not contain catch per set.
2016 – INSPECTING NATIONS					
 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA					
PORT STATE CONTROL	SEAFO System (Art. 24.6)	Port Inspection	✗	✗	Port Inspection Reports for Shinsei Maru No3 were not provided to the Secretariat. It is understood that the vessel offloaded their catches in Cape Town on three separate occasions.

6. Annex II – CP Reporting Requirements and Obligations

Management Measure	Article	Report	Report To	Reporting Date	Report Frequency	Reporting Method
GENERAL PROVISIONS	SEAFO System (Art. 3.2)	CP Contact Points	Secretariat - ES	Prior to 15 March 2013	Once - then as needed	Electronically-Email
CONTROL	SEAFO System (Art. 4.1, 4.2)	Vessel List	Secretariat - ES	1st December	Annually	Electronically-Email
	SEAFO System (Art. 4.7)	Sited Illegal Vessel	Secretariat - ES	Without delay	Upon Occurrence	Not specified
	SEAFO System (Art 8.f)	Lost Gear	Secretariat - ES	Without delay	Upon Occurrence	Not specified
MONITORING	SEAFO System (Art 10.2)	Logbook	Secretariat - ES	Within 30 days of leaving CA	Upon Occurrence	Not specified
	SEAFO System (Art 11.a)	Entry Report (COE)	Secretariat - ES	6 hours in advance of entry	Once	Electronically-Email/HTTPS
	SEAFO System (Art 11.b) CM 31/15 (Para. 2)	5-Day Catch	Secretariat - ES	upon entry into CA	Every 5 days	Electronically-Email/HTTPS
	SEAFO System (Art 11.c)	Exit Report (COX)	Secretariat - ES	6 hours in advance of exit	Once	Electronically-Email/HTTPS
	SEAFO System (Art 12.1)	Quarterly Aggregated Catch	Secretariat - ES	30 days after quarter	Quarterly	Electronically-Email
	SEAFO System (Art. 13.1-13.3)	VMS - Positions	Secretariat - ES	No later than 24 hours after Receipt	Every 2 hours	Electronically-Email/HTTPS
	SEAFO System (Art. 14.4)	Transshipments	Secretariat - ES	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
OBSERVER PROGRAMME/ TACs & RELATED CONDITIONS	SEAFO System (Art. 18.1, 18.2) CM 31/15 (Para. 2)	Observer Reports/CPUE Report	Secretariat - ES	Within 30 days of leaving CA Three months prior to the SC meeting	Every Fishing Trip Annually	Electronically-Email
PORT STATE CONTROL	SEAFO System (Art. 20.1)	Ports of Entry	Secretariat - ES	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
	SEAFO System (Art. 21, Annex VI)	Advance request for port entry	Port Authority CP/Secretariat - ES	48 hours prior to entering port/ 31 days prior to changes becoming effective	Upon Occurrence	Not specified
	SEAFO System (Art. 22.3 / Art. 23.3)	Denial of entry/use of port	Secretariat - ES	Not specified	Upon Occurrence	Not specified
	SEAFO System (Art. 24.6)	Inspection Information	Secretariat - ES	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
	SEAFO System (Art. 25.4)	Role of flag State	Secretariat - ES	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
MEASURES TO PROMOTE COMPLIANCE	SEAFO System (Art. 27.2)	Sightings of non-contracting party vessels	Secretariat - ES	Without delay	Upon Occurrence	Not specified
	SEAFO System (Art. 28.1)	Listing IUU vessels	Secretariat - ES	120 days prior to Annual Meeting	Annually	Not specified
	SEAFO System (Art. 28.6)	Comments on draft IUU vessels list	Secretariat - ES	30 days prior to Annual Meeting	Annually	Not specified

	SEAFO System (Art. 28.19)	Objections on SEAFOs IUU vessels list	Secretariat - ES	30 days after composite IUU list is circulated	Not specified- Assumed to be annually	Not specified
SHARKS CATCHES	CM 14/09 (Para. 1)	Catches of Sharks	Secretariat - ES	Not specified	Annually	Not specified
REDUCE SEA TURTLE MORTALITY	CM 04/06 (Para. 5)	Catches of Sea Turtles	Secretariat - ES	Not specified	Annually	Not specified
TACs & RELATED CONDITIONS	CM 31/15 (Para. 2)	CPUE Report	Secretariat - ES	Three months prior to the SC meeting	Annually	Not specified
NEW FISHING AREAS	CM 30/15 (Art. 7)	Impact Assessment	SC / Secretariat - ES	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
	CM 30/15 (Art. 7)	Results of Impact Assessment	Commission	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
	CM 30/15 (Art. 8)	VME Encounters	Secretariat - ES	Not specified	Every encounter	Not specified
INCIDENTAL BY-CATCH OF SEABIRDS	CM 25/12 (Para. 1)	Catches of Seabirds	Secretariat - ES	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified

Annex III – SEAFO Provisional 2017 IUU List

IMO Number	Vessel Name	Previous Names	Current flag and previous flag in brackets	Current IRCS	Summary of activities	Operator and previous operator in brackets	IUU-listing Organizations	IUU Listing Dates
7306570	Alboran II	1. White Enterprise 2. Enxembre 3. Atalaya 4. Reda IV 5. Atalaya del Sur	Unknown (1. Panama (2. St. Kitts & Nevis)	Unknown	Gibraltar (31 March 2009)		NEAFC NAFO	2009
7424891	Aldabra			5VAA2	- Fishing inside Division 58.4.4b (10 Nov 2006)	- Cecibell Securities - Farway Shipping	CCAMLR	2007
7036345	Amorinn			5VAN9	Inside Division 58.4.2 (23 Jan 2004)	- InfitcoLtd (Ocean Star Maritime CO)	CCAMLR	2003
9037537	Baroon		Tanzania, United Republic of	5IM376	Sighted 57 (14 Feb 2014)	- Punta Brava Fishing SA - Vero Shipping Corporation	CCAMLR	2007
6622642	Challenge			HO5381	Inside Division 58.4.3b Feb 2008)	- Prion Ltd (- Vidal Armdores S.A. - Mar de Neptuno SA - Advantage Company SA - Argibay Perez.J.A)	CCAMLR	2006
8604668	Eros Dos	Furabolos	Unknown (1. Panama 2. Seychelles)	Unknown	St. Eugenia de Ribeira, Spain (05 March 2009)		NAFO	2009
7020126	Good Hope		Nigeria	5NMU	- Resupplying IUU vessels Area 51 (09 Feb 2007)	- Sharks Investments AVV - Port Plus Ltd	CCAMLR	2007

6714919/ 6719419	Gorilero	Gran Sol	Unknown	Unknown	La Coruna, Spain (September 2007)		NEAFC NAFO	2007
7322926	Heavy Sea			3ENF8	Inside Division 57	- C&S Fisheries S.A. - Muner SA - Meteroros Shipping - Meteora Shipping Inc. - Barroso Fish S.A.	CCAMLR	2004
7332218	Iannis I	Unknown	Unknown (Panama)	HO3374	Indian Ocean		NEAFC NAFO	2007
6803961	Itziar II		Nigeria	5NTV3	Sighted 88.2 (16 Dec 2009)	- Monteco Shipping - Transglobe Investments Ltd - Capensis	CCAMLR	2003
7905443	Koosha 4		Iran, Islamic Republic of	9BQK	Inside Division 58.4.1 (15 Feb 2011)	Pars Paya Seyd Industrial Fish	CCAMLR	2011
7322897	Kunlun			3CAG	Sighting 57 (26 Feb 2015)	- Navalmar S.A. - Meteora Development Inc - Vidal Armadores S.A. - Rajan Corporation - Rep Line Ventures S.A. - Stanley Management Inc	CCAMLR	2003
7388267	Limpopo				Sighted 58.4.3b (25 Jan 2007)	- Grupo Oya Perez (Kang Brothers) - Lena Enterprises Ltd - Alos Company Ghana Ltd	CCAMLR	2003

7325746	Maine (Labiko)	1. Guinespa I 2. Maposa Noveno	Guinea Conakry	3XL2	NEAFC Regulatory Area (29 Oct 2007)		NEAFC NAFO	2007
7385174	Murtosa		Unknown (Togo)	Unknown		Aveiro, Portugal (since 2005)	NEAFC NAFO	2005
5062479	Perlon			5NTV21	Sighted 57 (20 Jul 2014)	- Vakin S.A. - Jose Lorenzo SL - Americagalaica S.A.	CCAMLR	2003
6607666	Ray	1. Killy 2. Tropics 3. Isla Graciosa 4. Constant	Belize	V3RB2	Fishing 58.4.3b (20 Jan 2009) Fishing inside Division A (2012)	- Arniston Fish -- Processors (Pty) Ltd - Vidal Armadores S.A. - Nalanza S.A. - Argibay Perez J.A. - Belfast Global S.A.	CCAMLR SEAFO	2006 2012
6818930	Tchaw				Fishing 58.4.3b (14 Mar 2007)	- Arcosmar Fisheries Corporation - JMS Lopez - Premier Business - His-To Company Ltd - Jose Manuel Salgueiro	CCAMLR	2005
7321374	Trinity	1. Yucutan Basin 2. Enxembre 3. Fonte Nova 4. Jawhara	Unknown	Unknown	Tema Ghana (2011)		NEAFC NAFO	200413w
8713392	Viking		Nigeria		Sighted 57 (21 Mar 2014)	- Manuel Martinez - Cazenove International S.A. - Canela Shipping Ltd - Canela Shipping Limited - Trancoeiro Fishing S.A.	CCAMLR	2004

9319856	Zemour 1	Songhua	Mauritania	9LU2119	Hauling 58.4.1H (06 Jan 2015)	-Mabenal S.A. · Vidal Armadores S.A. · Omunkete Fishing Pty Ltd · Gongola Fishing JV (Pty) Ltd · Eastern Holdings	CCAMLR	2008
9042001	Zemour 2	Yonding	Mauritania	3CAE	Fishing 58.4.1H (12 Jan 2015)	- Viarsa Fishing Company/Navalmar S.A. - Global Intercontinental Services - Rajan Corporation - Redlines Ventures SA	CCAMLR	2004

Annex IV – SEAFO Authorized Vessel List (updated April 2016)

	Vessel Name	Flag State	Radio Call Sign	IMO	Gear	Length(m)	Gross Tonnage
1	Shinsei Maru No.3	Japan	JAAL	8520094	LL	47.2	495
2	Seiryu Maru No.1	Japan	JNNI	8203828	LL, Pot	37.06	221
3	Crab Queen 1	Republic of Namibia	V5XD	8909628	LL, Pot	49.61	619
4	JCS 1	Republic of Namibia	V5HL	7511541	-	44.71	770
5	Sunfish	Republic of Namibia	V5ZU	9060431	OTM	96.7	4407
6	Carapau 1	Republic of Namibia	V5NU	8843044	OTM	96.7	4407
7	Namibian Star	Republic of Namibia	V5NT	8721258	OTM	96.7	4407
8	Argos Marine	Republic of Namibia	V5OW	8113035	OTM	56.62	1093
9	Koryo Maru 11	Republic of South Africa	ZR7955	8603896	LL	10.4	336
10	Meridian No. 8	Republic of South Korea	DTBX5	9230646	LL, Pot	46.50	495
11	Poseidon	Republic of South Korea	DTAF3	7425039	OTM	35.58	161
12	Tronio	Spain	ECJF	9361603	LL	47.60	569.26
13	Viking Bay	Spain	EAWJ	9221516	LL	43.5	280
14	Faro De Burela	Spain	EALI	9344916	OTM	27.5	149
15	Adexe Primero	Spain	EACQ	8834823	Pot	47.92	749.58
16	Yanque	Spain	ECAP	9297993	LL	38.50	411.81

[NB. For EU vessels the tonnage is Oslo]