Original: English

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ICCAT REGIONAL OBSERVER PROGRAMME (ROP) FOR TRANSHIPMENT 2019/2020

(ICCAT Secretariat)

Introduction

According to the provisions of the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Transhipment* [Rec. 16-15], all at-sea transhipments are prohibited, except for those from large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSPLVs), which may only tranship subject to a series of provisions, including the requirement to have an observer on board the carrier vessels receiving transhipment, to be placed on board by the Secretariat.

The ROP-transhipment is thus currently implemented by a consortium comprising Marine Resources Assessment Group Ltd (MRAG) and Capricorn Fisheries Monitoring, (CapFish), under a contract signed on 23 April 2007. This contract has been renewed annually on 23 April each year since then. The Programme is funded by the participating Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities (CPCs). Belize, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Japan, Korea, Namibia, Senegal, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Chinese Taipei participated in the ROP-transhipment during the 2019/20 period.

Implementation and operation

Details on the operational aspects of the programme are presented in the report submitted by the implementing consortium, contained in **Appendix 1**. It has been noted that some ROP participants do not follow the procedures established by the Secretariat and do not send in advance a Request for Observer Deployment form. The Secretariat would like to recall that advance notification of all at-sea transhipments should be sent to ROP_info@iccat.int

In early 2020, due to the COVID pandemic, the Secretariat issued circular 1829/20 regarding the procedures under *force majeure*. Fortunately, observers could be deployed in all cases except one. In one case, the observer had to stay on the vessel until its final arrival in Japan due to landing restrictions in the ports of call, and in one case an observer was transferred directly from one deployment to another.

Potential issues of non-compliance are now sent by the consortium directly to the CPCs (with copy to the Secretariat). These, together with CPC responses, are contained in document Appendix 1 of "*ICCAT Regional Observer Programme for at-sea transhipments (ROP-Trans)*" [COC_305/20]. Observer reports received by 1 October 2020 are available by year from the ICCAT web site.

Cooperation with other tuna RFMOs

The Secretariat continues to implement the part of the observer programme corresponding to the Atlantic Ocean southern bluefin tuna on behalf of the CCSBT, given that southern bluefin tuna is also an ICCAT species and is already covered by the ICCAT Programme. A revised MoU was signed in 2015 with the CCSBT to reflect updates to the recommendation. The Memorandum of Understanding signed with the IOTC to set up a joint pool of observers which could remain on the carrier vessels which operated in both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on the same voyage remains in force.

Results to date

Since the inception of the programme, 249 requests for observer deployments have been received, (although six of these were cancelled). As required by Rec. 16-15, observer reports are now published on the ICCAT Web site with the relevant sections hidden for confidentiality purposes.

As of 1 October 2020, according to the data available, a total of 404,926 t of fish and fish products had been reported as transhipped at sea under the programme since its inception, but this figure includes some transhipment of non-ICCAT species. A breakdown of the data available by CPC is included in PLE_105/20. In 2019, some significant discrepancies were found to exist between the CPC annual transhipment reports and the data base provided by the Consortium, and some errors were subsequently found in the consortium data base import function. Through the Secretariat, the consortium has worked with the CPCs concerned to reconcile the differences, and the data sets are now in line.

The comprehensive reports received from ROP participants assessing the content and conclusions of observer reports have been published this year on the password protected web <u>https://www.iccat.int/TransReports/TransReports_ENG.zip</u>, together with the reports received from CPCs on at-sea and in-port transhipment.

A summary of the deployments since October 2019 is shown in **Table 1** below.

Information sharing and Identification guides

The ICCAT Regional Observer Programme Manual (Transhipment) has been published on the ICCAT web site at: http://iccat.int/Documents/ROP/ICCAT_Observer_Manual.pdf The identification guides for frozen tuna and tuna-like species developed by the consortium were reviewed by SCRS. The guides will, as always, be made available to observers before deployment.

Financing

Information on the budget, contributions and expenditure of this programme can be found in the Secretariat's financial report, STF_202/20.

The level of financing required for 2021/2022 will depend on the number of deployments foreseen by the participating CPCs, the number of CPCs participating in the Programme, and on whether current prices charged by the consortium are maintained or increased. The final budget for the forthcoming period will be circulated to participants as far in advance of the renewal of the contract as possible.

Table 1. Summary of deployments (from October 2019-October 2020).

| ICCAT Request Number | Carrier Vessel | Boarded | Disembar ked | Report / Data received | Tranship ment declarati ons received from vessel | Base departure date of observer | Base arrival date of observer | Total days (travel + at sea + debriefin g) | Total tonnes transhipped | Total cost (Travel + deployment) in € | Average cost per tonne transhipped (€)* |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 239/19 | Chikuma | Cape Town | Panama | 11/12/2019 | Yes | 02/10/2019 | 26/11/2019 | 44 | 1592,315 | 14151,13 | 8,89 |
| | AT000LBR00003 | South Africa | Panama | | | | | | | | |
| 240/19 | Ibuki | Cape Town | Cristobal | 16/04/2020 | Yes | 20/12/2019 | 06/03/2020 | 71 | 3109,391 | 21044,23 | 6,77 |
| | AT000PAN00163 | South Africa | Panama | | | | | | | | |
| 241/19 | Kurikoma | IOTC area | Port Louis | 28/02/2020 | Yes | 24/12/2019 | 06/02/2020 | 45 | 1234,845 | 12275,1 | 9,94 |
| | AT000PAN00153 | | Mauritius | | | | | | | | |
| 242/19 | Taisei Maru No.24 | Cape Town | continued on 246 | 11/05/2020 | Yes | 19/02/2020 | 21/04/2020 | 62 | 2121,962 | 16912,36 | 7,97 |
| | AT000JPN00571 | South Africa | | | | | | | | | |
| 243/19 | Lady Tuna | Cristobal | Shimuzu | 11/06/2020 | Yes | 09/03/2020 | 10/06/2020 | 84 | 2329,188 | 27658,67 | 11,87 |
| | AT000PAN00199 | Panama | Japan | | | | | | | | |
| 244/19 | Futagami | | | 30/07/2020 | Yes | 21/02/2020 | 27/04/2020 | 63,5 | 1497,329 | 17321,53 | 11,57 |
| | AT000PAN00254 | Cape Town | Cape Town | | | | | | | | |
| 245/19 | Hsiang Hao | South Africa | South Africa | 18/08/2020 | Yes | 27/04/2020 | 18/07/2020 | 82,5 | 2427,963 | 23806,63 | 9,81 |
| | AT000PAN00228 | Cape Town | Cape Town | | | | | | | | |
| 246/19 | Taisei Maru No. 15 | South Africa | South Africa | 03/08/2020 | Yes | 21/04/2020 | 01/07/2020 | 71,5 | 2188,603 | 20806,05 | 9,51 |
| | AT000JPN00651 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 247/19 | Chikuma | no observer | no observer | 12/08/2020 | Yes | | | | 1998,698 | | |
| | AT000LBR00003 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 248/19 | Ibuki | Cape Town | Malta | | Yes | | | | | | |
| | AT000PAN00163 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 249/19 | Taisei Maru No.24 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | AT000JPN00571 | | | | | | | | | | |

* Exclusive of training, equipment and Secretariat overheads; ** No "Final Report" received at the time of writing.

IN-PORT TRANSHIPMENT

Reports on in-port transhipment are contained in **Appendix 1**. **Table 2** below shows a summary of information received.

Table 2. Reports on in-port transshipment received (information available at 2 October 2020).

No information – No report received, and the Secretariat does not know whether or not the requirement is applicable.

Not applicable – CPC informed the Secretariat that this reporting requirement was not applicable, or that no such transhipments had taken place in 2019.

| | IN-PORT T | RANSHIPMENT | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------|
| Albania | not applicable | Mauritania | No information |
| Algeria | not applicable | Mexico | not applicable |
| Angola | No information | Namibia | not applicable |
| Barbados | not applicable | Nicaragua | not applicable |
| Belize | Received | Nigeria | No information |
| Brazil | not applicable | Norway | not applicable |
| Canada | not applicable | Panama | No information |
| Cabo Verde | No details received* | Philippines | No information |
| China | Received | Russia | not applicable |
| Cote d'Ivoire | No information | Sao Tome | No information |
| Curaçao | Received | Senegal | Received |
| Egypt | not applicable | Sierra Leone | not applicable |
| Equatorial Guinea | not applicable | South Africa | No information |
| El Salvador | No information | SVG | not applicable |
| EU | Received (Malta) | Syria | not applicable |
| France (SPM) | No information | Trinidad & Tobago | not applicable |
| Gabon | not applicable | Tunisia | not applicable |
| Gambia | No information | Turkey | not applicable |
| Ghana | Received | Uruguay | not applicable |
| Grenada | No information | ИКОТ | not applicable |
| Guinea Bissau | No information | USA | not applicable |
| Guinea Rep. | No information | Vanuatu | No information |
| Guatemala | not applicable | Venezuela | No information |
| Honduras | No information | Bolivia | No information |
| Iceland | not applicable | Chinese Taipei | Received |
| Japan | Received | Colombia | not applicable |
| Korea | Received | Costa Rica | No information |
| Liberia | Received | Guyana | No information |
| Libya | No information | Suriname | not applicable |
| Maroc | not applicable | * response in Annual Re information | eport, but no detailed |

Appendix 1

A summary of the ICCAT regional observer programme 2020 report Annual contractors report (MRAG and CAPFISH)

1. Introduction

In 2006 ICCAT adopted Recommendation [06-11], most recently updated by Recommendation [16-15], to establish a Programme for Transhipment in response to concerns that at-sea transhipment operations constituted a gap in the enforcement scheme of the Commission. MRAG Ltd. and Capricorn Fisheries Monitoring cc (the Consortium) has been implementing the Regional Observer Program (ROP) since its inception in April 2007.

The ROP aims to address Member State concerns regarding laundering of Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) tuna catches by monitoring transhipments at sea from large-scale pelagic longline fishing vessels (LSPLVs) operating in the Convention area. Recommendation [16-15] states that all tuna, tuna like species and other species caught in association with these species in the Convention area must be transhipped in port. However, at sea transhipments can be authorised by Contracting Parties provided the Carrier Vessel (CV) has VMS capabilities and a trained ICCAT observer is on board to monitor the process.

2. Deployments

This report provides a summary of the ROP's thirteenth year, covering transhipments that occurred between the 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019. This spanned deployments from 226/18 to 241/19. In order to align better with CPC records, the reporting period has been changed from previous annual reports to reflect the calendar year rather than the period between Commission meetings. The figures include all deployments, vessel transhipments, fish transhipped and PNCs reported over this time period.

2.1 Summary of deployments

A total of 441 transhipments have been monitored during 15 trips consisting of 685 sea days, with an average deployment length of 57 days. The total weight of fish observed being transhipped over the period was 25,797 tonnes. A summary of key figures from all deployments is given in **Table 1**. As the timeframe for the report has been changed it is not realistic to compare this with previous years.

Of the 441 transhipments, 47.8% were from Chinese Taipei flagged vessels, 24.7% were from Japanese flagged vessels and 21.3% were from Chinese flagged vessels (**Figure 1**). Other flags that transhipped included St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Côte d'Ivoire, Korea, Namibia, Belize and Senegal. The location of transhipments conducted by vessels under the ROP are displayed in **Figure 2**. Transhipments were mainly located in the central Atlantic along the equator, with many close around the EEZ of Ascension Island, and distributed along the length of the west coast of Africa.

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| Table 1. Summary of deployments 226/18 - 243 | 1/19 and weight of fish transhipped in 2019. |
|--|--|
|--|--|

| No. | Vessel Name | Observer Name | Date On | Date Off | Port on | Port off | Sea Days in 2019 | No T/shipmts in 2019 | Observed Fish Transhipped (t) in 2019 | Declared Fish Transhipped (t) in 2019 |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| 226 | IBUKI | Eva Vidal Cejuela | 28-Nov-18 | 31-Jan-19 | Cape Town | Port Louis | 31 | 5 | 259.996 | 255.468 |
| 227 | TAISEI MARU No. 15 | Llewellyn Lewis | 03-Dec-18 | 03-Feb-19 | Cape Town | Cape Town | 34 | 25 | 920.198 | 926.734 |
| 228 | GENTA MARU | Daniel Andrade | 12-Dec-18 | 21-Jan-19 | Walvis Bay | Cape Town | 21 | 17 | 516.265 | 523.975 |
| 229 | SHOTA MARU | Tony Dimitrov | 10-Jan-19 | 10-Mar-19 | Cape Town | Cape Town | 60 | 29 | 1440.645 | 1430.394 |
| 230 | СНІКИМА | Ricardo Silva | 08-Feb-19 | 21-Apr-19 | Balboa | Cristobal | 74 | 60 | 4127.313 | 3861.517 |
| 231 | TUNA QUEEN | Julio Ocon | 27-Mar-19 | 09-May-19 | Cape Town | Panama | 43 | 18 | 1788.187 | 1699.566 |
| 232 | Yachiyo | Rebeca Ocon | 20-Mar-19 | 13-May-19 | Cape Town | Panama | 55 | 51 | 3410.863 | 3273.639 |
| 233 | MEITA MARU | Cansin Alkan | 06-Apr-19 | 28-May-19 | Cape Town | Cape Town | 53 | 32 | 1500.603 | 1527.103 |
| 234 | IBUKI | Jo Newton | 15-May-19 | 05-Aug-19 | Cape Town | Singapore | 41 | 36 | 2048.094 | 2046.649 |
| 235 | TAISEI MARU No. 24 | Tony Dimitrov | 21-May-19 | 15-Jul-19 | Cape Town | Cape Town | 56 | 38 | 2368.640 | 2304.644 |
| 236 | TAISEI MARU No. 15 | Peter Lafite | 14-Jul-19 | 19-Sep-19 | Cape Town | Cape Town | 68 | 53 | 2730.523 | 2640.012 |
| 237 | SHOTA MARU | Toni Lakos | 28-Aug-19 | 19-Sep-19 | Cape Town | Port Louis | 23 | 7 | 773.967 | 792.801 |
| 238 | HSIANG HAO | Rebeca Ocon | 16-Aug-19 | 19-0ct-19 | Las Palmas | Cape Town | 65 | 37 | 2087.748 | 2002.053 |
| 239 | CHIKUMA | Johann Beets | 10-0ct-19 | 18-Nov-19 | Cape Town | Sao Vicente | 40 | 30 | 1576.181 | 1592.315 |
| 241 | KURIKOMA | Levent Ali Erkal | 24-Dec-19 | 06-Feb-20 | Cape Town | IOTC Cross | 37 | 3 | 247.982 | 252.015 |

*Some deployments started prior to or ended after 2019, however the figures shown here are only representative of transhipments that took place during this reporting period.

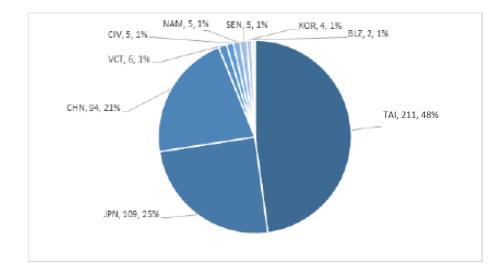


Figure 1. The number and percentage of transhipments during 2019 by Flag State.

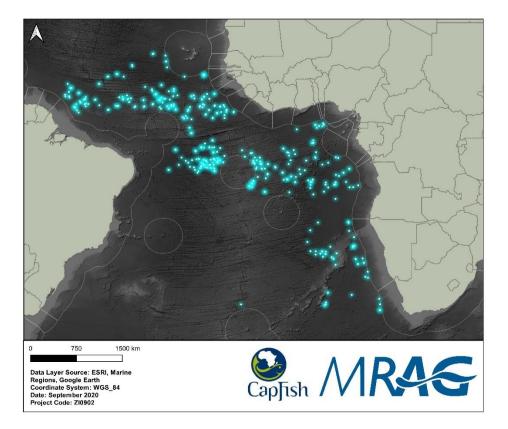


Figure 2. Locations of transhipments during 2019.

A summary of the number of ROP deployments by month for 2019 are shown in **Figure 3**. **Figure 4** indicates the number of transhipments and the total weight transhipped each month. The majority of transhipments and total quantity transhipped occurred during April, gradually declining toward December.

Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7 show the duration of transhipments, the quantity of products transferred and the rates of products transhipped per hour, respectively, and they remain similar to previous years.

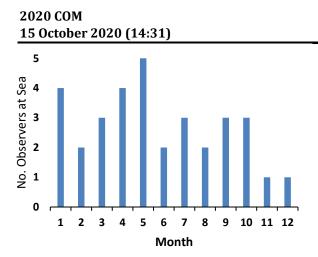


Figure 3. Number of observers deployed by month.

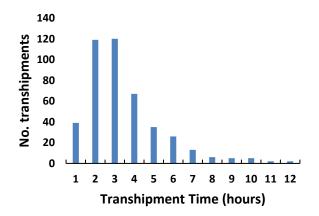


Figure 5. Duration of Transhipments (hours).

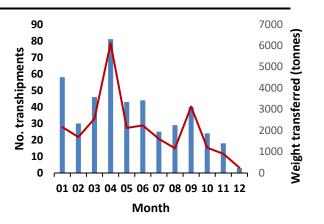


Figure 4. Number of transhipments and weights transferred (all fish, red line) by month.

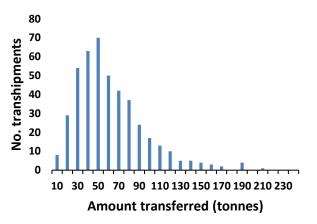


Figure 6. Quantities transferred per transhipment (tonnes).

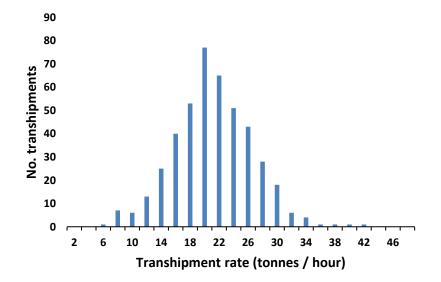


Figure 7. Rate of Products Transhipped.

2.2 Transhipments within EEZs

No transhipments were made within EEZs.

2.3 Procedures and logistics

The deployment request procedure has remained the same as previously described by the Consortium in annual reviews of the ICCAT ROP.

During the period covered by this report, only one vessel crossed over from the Atlantic Ocean into the Indian Ocean without stopping at an Atlantic port first. However, three vessels did transit from or to the Indian Ocean while retaining their ROP observer onboard. On a number of occasions, carrier vessels would cross back and forth between the Indian and Atlantic Ocean multiple times on a single voyage. Observers are given the opportunity to disembark the vessel at the first port of call between each crossing, however, on most occasions the observer would choose to remain onboard. As a result, the programme has benefited from greater consistency and cost saving efficiencies from supplying observers covering both the IOTC and ICCAT operating areas.

3. Species identification

The methods used by observers for species identification and reporting procedures have remained the same and are detailed in previous reports (ICCAT 2011).

4. Southern bluefin tuna

Since the adoption of the Resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme on 1 January 2010, any southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) transferred must be accompanied by a catch monitoring form (CMF) which should be countersigned by the observer. During the period covered by this report southern bluefin tuna were transhipped on 24 occasions over just six deployments, with a total of 1192.3 tonnes declared (**Table 2**). Observers prepare a separate report for CCSBT on any trips where southern bluefin tuna are transhipped.

| Request No. | Vessel Name | Carrier Vessel ICCAT# | TS No. | Date | No of fish | Declared weight (t) |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 233 | MEITA MARU | AT000LBR00002 | 31 | 24/05/2019 | 635 | 29.163 |
| 233 | MEITA MARU | AT000LBR00002 | 32 | 24/05/2019 | 1203 | 53.644 |
| 235 | TAISEI MARU NO.24 | AT000JPN00571 | 1 | 23/05/2019 | 1310 | 57.116 |
| 235 | TAISEI MARU NO.24 | AT000JPN00571 | 31 | 04/07/2019 | 1586 | 62.171 |
| 235 | TAISEI MARU NO.24 | AT000JPN00571 | 32 | 07/07/2019 | 1427 | 64.215 |
| 235 | TAISEI MARU NO.24 | AT000JPN00571 | 33 | 07/07/2019 | 1439 | 64.755 |
| 235 | TAISEI MARU NO.24 | AT000JPN00571 | 34 | 10/07/2019 | 1558 | 62.32 |
| 235 | TAISEI MARU NO.24 | AT000JPN00571 | 35 | 11/07/2019 | 1421 | 61.103 |
| 235 | TAISEI MARU NO.24 | AT000JPN00571 | 36 | 11/07/2019 | 1604 | 65.764 |
| 235 | TAISEI MARU NO.24 | AT000JPN00571 | 37 | 12/07/2019 | 335 | 15.075 |
| 235 | TAISEI MARU NO.24 | AT000JPN00571 | 38 | 12/07/2019 | 1311 | 64.239 |
| 236 | TAISEI MARU No.15 | AT000JPN00651 | 1 | 15/07/2019 | 1133 | 52.349 |
| 236 | TAISEI MARU No.15 | AT000JPN00651 | 2 | 15/07/2019 | 1027 | 51.7591968 |
| 236 | TAISEI MARU No.15 | AT000JPN00651 | 3 | 16/07/2019 | 1279 | 64.1745869 |
| 236 | TAISEI MARU No.15 | AT000JPN00651 | 50 | 06/09/2019 | 147 | 8.55854192 |
| 236 | TAISEI MARU No.15 | AT000JPN00651 | 51 | 07/09/2019 | 824 | 41.4472109 |
| 236 | TAISEI MARU No.15 | AT000JPN00651 | 52 | 07/09/2019 | 541 | 25.2543615 |
| 236 | TAISEI MARU No.15 | AT000JPN00651 | 53 | 08/09/2019 | 512 | 32.429257 |
| 237 | SHOTA MARU | AT000LBR00022 | 3 | 01/09/2019 | 1501 | 69.319 |
| 237 | SHOTA MARU | AT000LBR00022 | 4 | 02/09/2019 | 1265 | 56.213 |
| 237 | SHOTA MARU | AT000LBR00022 | 6 | 04/09/2019 | 576 | 34.91 |
| 237 | SHOTA MARU | AT000LBR00022 | 7 | 06/09/2019 | 1096 | 53.315 |
| 238 | HSIANG HAO | AT000PAN00228 | 6 | 08/09/2019 | 698 | 41.59033 |
| 239 | СНІКИМА | AT000LBR00003 | 1 | 17/10/2019 | 852 | 61.247 |

Table 2. Transhipments of southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) over the last year.

5. Weight estimation

The methodology used by observers for estimating transhipment weights remains the same as those previously described by the Consortium (ICCAT 2011).

6. Observer Training

Currently there are 66 active ICCAT ROP observers **(Appendix 2)**. Due to natural turnover of personnel it is important to maintain training on a regular basis, and the observers who have completed ROP transhipment training since the last annual report are shown in With prior agreement from ICCAT, IOTC and CCSBT, observers trained under any of the programmes are available as observers for all three RFMOs. This reduces costs and ensures a high standard of data integrity between RFMOs. It also allows observers to remain on the vessel if it crosses between RFMO areas in order to save on deployment costs (Section 2.3).

To reflect this arrangement, observers are issued with a unique observer number and identification card, which is valid for all three RFMOs.

Table 3. ROP transhipment training conducted over the last year.

| Observer name | Training location | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Christiaan Louw | Cape Town | | | | |
| Liam Fergusson | Cape Town | | | | |
| Chuma Sijaji | Cape Town | | | | |
| Martin Emanuel | Cape Town | | | | |
| James Roger Mason | Cape Town | | | | |

7. Observer programme databases

The database continues to be updated as required and currently contains data from 6,680 transhipments.

8. Potential Non-Compliances (PNCs)

Since 2012 ICCAT have required observers to board LSPLVs to carry out checks on vessels against various ICCAT Recommendations. Any potential non-compliances (PNCs) are then submitted to the Flag State by the observer through the Consortium. The Flag State then has the opportunity to respond. PNC codes and descriptions are summarised in **Appendix 3**.

Since the Recommendation came into force, 988 PNCs have been reported by observers over 109 deployments, these are shown in **Figure 8**. Only 24 PNCs have been reported in the period covered by the current report (**Figure 9**). While the reporting period has changed this would still appear to continue the downward trend in the reporting of PNCs.

Vessel markings have been the highest reported PNC in the previous three annual reports and despite the improvements to other compliance issues have remained a greater proportion of the PNCs submitted across each year at 27, 11 and 13 (2017/18/19 respectively).

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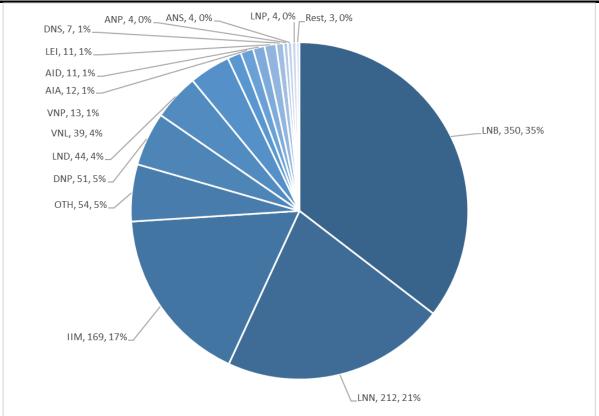


Figure 8. Number and proportion of PNCs issued since their introduction.

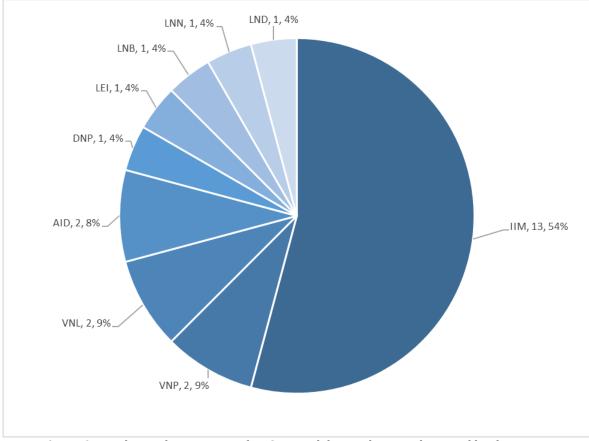


Figure 9. Number and proportion of PNCs issued during the period covered by this report.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The ICCAT ROP programme has been running for thirteen years without any major problems. The Consortium remains committed to the programme and both partners continue to collaborate closely, while delivering high programme efficacy, maintaining observer standards and reporting quality. Every effort is made to optimise the efficiency of deployments and minimise costs.

PNCs continue to be reported under the same criteria as in previous years and it is encouraging to see that there continues to be a reduction in the number of PNCs issued over the period of this report. This shows an increased level of compliance across the fleets.

Over the thirteen years the programme has built up a large amount of data on species, weights locations and flags of vessels transhipping which is currently used to verify transhipment declarations and give a summary of transhipment operations. The Consortium would encourage the development of a detailed analysis and summary report made available to the CPCs covering trends in transhipment operations over the years, changes in catch quantity, value and behavioural patterns of fleets with regards to their fishing operations.

During this reporting year, the consortium, along with support from the CPCs and ICCAT undertook the substantial task of reviewing data collected over the duration of the programme. This was an involved process with generally positive outcomes for verifying the data recorded by both the consortium and CPCs, in addition to strengthening cooperation between the consortium and CPCs in aid of developing the programme. Following on from this, the consortium would support an annual review encapsulating such data verification through a data sharing process.

The consortium is always looking to improve and innovate the programme to ensure it fulfils the operational and reporting requirements in the most effective way possible. The consortium is currently developing a number of innovations to present to the Commission for consideration within the programme. This would include random DNA sampling and working more closely with other organisations to verify timings and locations of transhipments they have identified against the consortium's data.

As a qualitative note, Observers provide positive feedback regarding working in ICCAT ROP, although the observations can be intense and run for long hours over several days at a time, they enjoy and value working in the programme. Many observers are keen to remain available for deployment, and in light of the current Coronavirus pandemic (outside of the scope of this report) continue their valued role in strengthening the MCS within this fishery.

Appendix 2

| Observer Name | ICCAT # |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Jaco Visagie | 12 |
| Henry John Heyns | 15 |
| Schalk Visagie | 25 |
| Gary Breedt | 27 |
| Peter Lafite | 28 |
| Anthony Donnelly | 38 |
| Elcimo Pool | 44 |
| Bruce Biffard | 45 |
| Marius Kapp | 50 |
| Taylan Koken | 101 |
| Julio Ocon | 102 |
| Pedro Costa | 103 |
| Basil Vilakazi | 104 |
| Jeffrey Heinecken | 105 |
| Mzwandile Silekwa | 106 |
| Dwight Reed Dryer | 108 |
| Eddie Higgins | 110 |
| John McDonagh | 113 |
| Ricardo Jorge Monteiro Silva | 114 |
| Tony Dimitrov | 117 |
| Llewelyn Lewis | 119 |
| Alistair Burls | 121 |
| Anthony Donnelly | 123 |
| Rebeca Ocon | 124 |
| Maurice O'Malley | 128 |
| Philip Robyn | 130 |
| Brandon Scott | 131 |
| Bruce Biffard | 133 |
| Belinda Moya | 137 |
| Erich Gericke | 141 |
| Joaquim Bonito | 144 |
| Silvestre Ramos Natario | 145 |
| Sami Yildiz | 147 |
| Levent Ali Erkal | 148 |
| Johann Beets | 152 |
| Konstantinos Papadopoulos | 153 |
| Javier Guevara Vivo | 154 |
| Hugo Dias | 155 |
| Jacques Combrinck | 156 |
| Michael Basson | 158 |
| Peet Botes | 161 |
| Beatriz Adriana Rodriguez Delgado | 163 |
| Carolina Brito Santana | 164 |
| Carlos Manuel Neves da Costa Serrano | 165 |

ICCAT trained observers (currently active)

| Observer Name | ICCAT # |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Daniel Flanet Gomes de Andrade | 166 |
| Eva María Vidal Cejuela | 167 |
| Felix Morales Hernandez | 168 |
| Joao Pedro Pereira dos Reis | 169 |
| Nuno Alexandre Figueiredo Carrilho | 172 |
| Pablo Tourinan Bana | 174 |
| Stephen Brennan | 176 |
| Ana Orts Perez | 177 |
| Rauf Berkay Eryericer | 181 |
| Cansin Alkan | 182 |
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* New identification card numbers are now starting from 101 since the introduction of a single identification card for the ICCAT, IOTC and CCSBT transhipment observer programmes so that observers will all have the same identification number across the programmes.

Appendix 3

Potential non-compliance descriptions

| PNC Event |
|--|
| Observer prevented from carrying out duties on board the LSPLV |
| Transhipment Declaration not completed |
| Transhipment within EEZ without authorisation from coastal state |
| Undocumented transhipments of fish received by the LSPLV |
| Prior authorisation to tranship not presented to the observer by the LSPLV |
| Prior authorisation to tranship not standard with Flag State |
| No VMS shown to the observer on board the LSPLV |
| No power light visible on the VMS unit |
| No Authorisation to fish presented to the observer by the LSPLV |
| Authorisation to fish not standard with Flag State |
| Authorisation to fish dates not valid |
| Authorisation to fish not valid for ICCAT area |
| No logbook presented to the observer by the LSPLV |
| Logbook entries incorrect |
| Logbook not bound |
| Logbook sheets not numbered |
| Vessel without an ICCAT number involved in transhipment operations |
| LSPLV markings not displayed correctly |
| No CCSBT Catch document presented for SBT |
| SBT not individually tagged |
| Other event not elsewhere covered |