PREPARATORY CONFERENCE FOR THE COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS IN THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC

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JAPANESE REPORT ON CURRENT SITUATION OF IUU LSTLVS

Submitted by the delegation of Japan

1. Number of the Remaining IUU large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSTLV)

In the past, Japan exported about 130 second-handed LSTLVs, and Chinese Taipei built and exported about 110 IUU LSTLVs. In consideration of other sources of supply of second-hand vessels such as Korea, one can conclude that in total at least 240 LSTLVs have become IUU LSTLVs.

To date, 43 out of the 130 vessels have concluded scrapping contract with Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries(OPRT) (of which 33 had already been scrapped), and 32 out of 110 the vessels are applied their re-registration to Chinese Taipei, according to the Japan and Chinese Taipei Joint Action Program to Eliminate the IUU Fishing Vessels. About 65 out of the remaining vessels were sold and became licensed vessels of Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-contracting Parties, Entities, Fishing Entities (CPCs) such as China and Philippines.

Therefore, the remaining IUU LSTLVs, which are still engaging in IUU fishing, are estimated to be at least 100 vessels (Fig.1).

2 Japanese Import of Tunas Caught by IUU LSTLVs

In order to implement the resolution on ICCAT IUU adopted in 1999 and to refrain from engaging in transaction of tunas caught by IUU LSTLVs, the Japanese government required Japanese importers and transporters to report the information on the tunas they intend to import, such as names of vessels, transshipped area etc, as of November 1999. Since April 2001, the Japanese government has required additional information on past records (previous flags and names) of the vessels so as to catch up with the changes of flags and names of IUU LSTLVs.

The amount of tunas imported from the IUU LSTLVs, which was revealed by the reporting requirements and was subject to non-purchase administrative guidance, decreased after reaching the peak of February 2000. The import amount increased temporarily after the additional information was required in April 2001 and after the new ICCAT IUU List 2001 was adopted (Fig.2). However, import tunas caught by IUU LSTLVs hardly appears on the import statistics. Japanese imports of tunas caught by IUU LSTLVs were only 2,703 MT in 2001, although the remaining 100 IUU LSTLVs are estimated to catch about 25,000 MT of tunas (estimated as 250 MT per vessel per year).

Despite Japanese effort in collecting information including past records of the vessels, it is now extremely difficult to catch up with the relations of the LSTLVs that export tunas to Japan with

the IUU LSTLVs listed on the ICCAT IUU Lists because of forgery of certificates of registry and fish laundering mentioned in the following paragraph (Table 1, 2 and Fig. 3).

3. Recent Activities of IUU LSTLVs

To circumvent the ICCAT IUU measures, the IUU owners recently showed more problematic behavior involving illegal conducts than in the past. They used to change flags and/or vessel names to flee from the ICCAT measures. But recently, they forge documents such as certificates of vessel registry while names of licensed vessels are frequently used for export of catches by their IUU vessels.

(1) Forgery of Certificates of Registry

In recent years, Indonesia increased its catch of tunas in the Atlantic Ocean by accepting many IUU LSTLVs. The governments of Japan and Indonesia jointly scrutinized the 71 Indonesian LSTLVs listed on the ICCAT IUU List 2001. As a result, it turned out that 44 out of the 71 used forged certificates of registry and had no record of actual registry to Indonesia, that 10 were registered as Indonesian vessels but non-licensed and owned by the Chinese Taipei's IUU vessel owners, and only 17vessels were duly licensed Indonesian LSTLVs (Table 3).

It was very difficult for Japan to distinguish IUU LSTLVs from the Indonesian vessels owned by Indonesian residents. Indonesian language added the difficulty in checking documents in Japan. As a result, Japan has imported about 16,000 MT of tunas caught by the IUU LSTLVs since 2000 without any sanction measures (Table 4).

It was also revealed that IUU owners have forged certificate of registry not only of Indonesia but also of Malaysia, Tonga, Madagascar, Myanmar, Panama and Thailand (see Attached copy of the documents). Japan obtained information, through the implementation of the Scrapping Program, that forged certificates of registry of various countries can be easily obtained in a short period by paying US\$1,000 per one document in Singapore.

(2) Fish Laundering

As Japan reported at the 2001 ICCAT meeting, import of tunas from Chinese Taipei's LSTLVs which are alleged to have relationship with IUU LSTLVs increased substantially (Table 5). Recently, import from participants of Japan-Chinese Taipei Joint Action Program is also increasing rapidly (Table 6).

This increase is quite unusual because i) the number of Chinese Taipei LSTLVs remain unchanged and ii) LSTLV's CPUE decline due to poor tuna stock conditions world wide. The import records as well as the alleged relationship between Chinese Taipei's LSTLVs and IUU LSTLVs clearly indicate that tunas caught by IUU LSTLVs are being imported to Japan in the names of duly licensed Chinese Taipei's vessels (fish laundering).

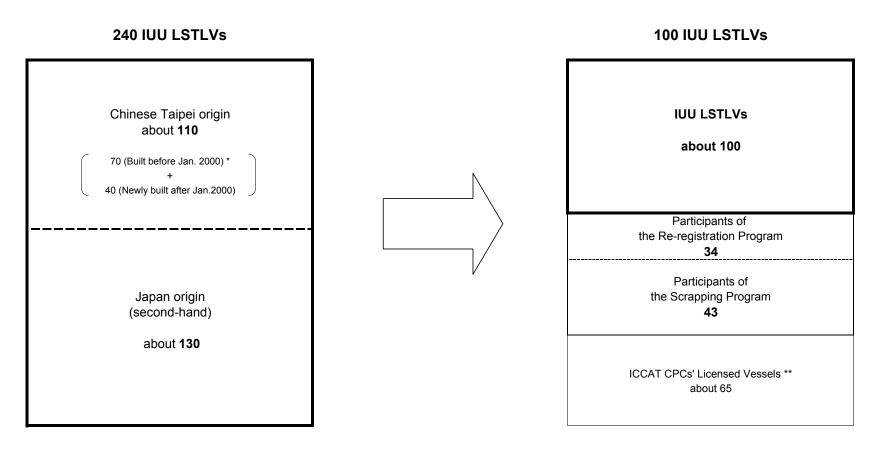
(3) Re-flagging to New Developing Countries

In recent years, many IUU LSTLVs, including vessels escaped from the Japan-Chinese Taipei Joint Action Program, were re-flagged to new developing countries such as Seychelles, Vanuatu and Bolivia. These IUU LSTLVs are still owned and operated by IUU owners who reside in Chinese Taipei. Address of Chinese Taipei or nominal local address such as a P. O. box was used for registration of those IUU vessels.

4. Conclusion

In the past, IUU LSTLVs continued their operations by flag hopping among the developing countries. But recently, they circumvent the sanction measures in easier and more problematic ways, such as forgery of the documents and fish laundering. Thus, effectiveness of the existing measures based on negative listing has been undermined significantly. Simply these negative listing measures are not working any more against the LSTLV IUU fishing activities.

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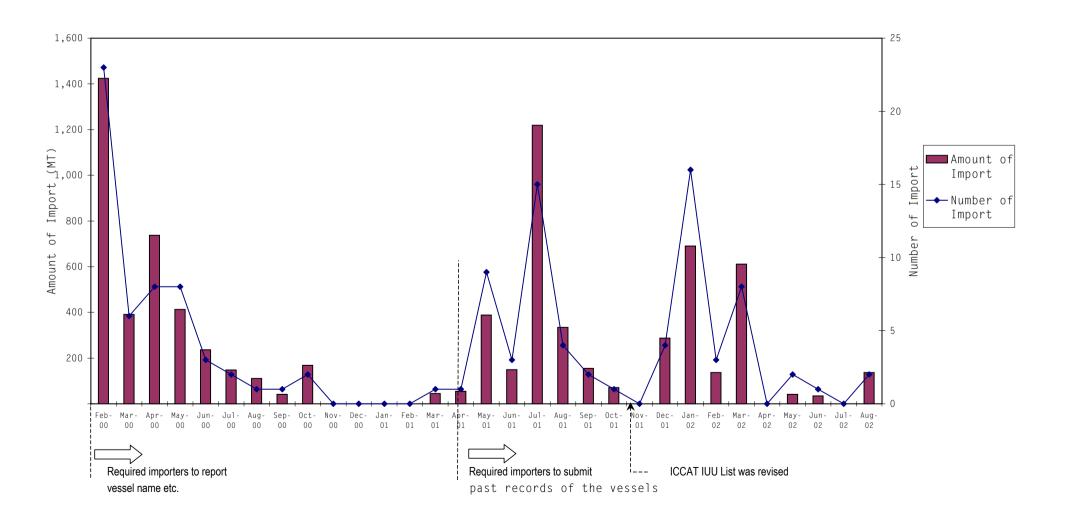


Note *: January 2000 is the time when the Japan-Chinese Taipei Joint Action Program to Eliminate IUU Vessels are concluded.

^{**:} CPC = Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities

Tunas Imported to Japan against the Non-purchase Guidance (Fig.2)

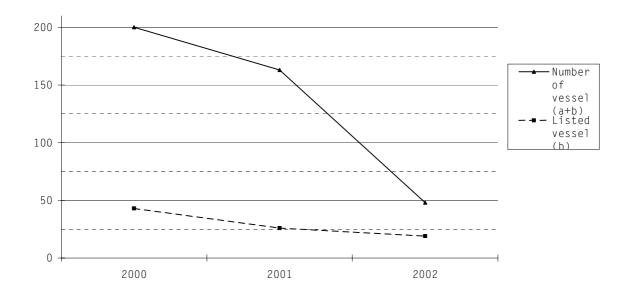
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2000	Amount of Import	-	1424	391	737	413	236	148	111	41	168	0	0	3669
	Number of Import	-	23	6	8	8	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	54
2001	Amount of Import	0	0	45	55	388	149	1219	334	155	71	0	287	2703
	Number of Import	0	0	1	1	9	3	15	4	2	1	0	4	40
2002	Amount of Import	668	137	611	0	41	34	0	137					1628
	Number of Import	12	3	8	0	2	1	0	2					28



	1999	2000	2001	2002
Belize	40	47	8	
Bolivia			4	1
Cambodia	1	3	5	
Ecuador			6	
E.Guinea	28	28	11	
Georgia				2
Ghana				
Guinea	2			
Honduras	71	46	3	
Indonesia			70	22
Kenya	3			
Mauritius	1			
Panama			7	
Philippines(charter)	1	15	16	
Seychelles		7		4
Sierra Leone	1		1	
Singapore	6			
Sri Lanka	1	1		
St.Vincent	2	1	1	
Thailand			1	
Trinidad & Tobago	3			
Vanuatu			3	
Unknown		9	1	
Total	160	157	137	29 (

nrevious year	No. of vessel	43	26	19	(b)
	Amount (MT)	3,669	2,703	1,650	
Number of IUU exported tunas to Japa	200	163	48	(a+b)	

The number of IUU vessel exported tunas toJapan (Fig.3)



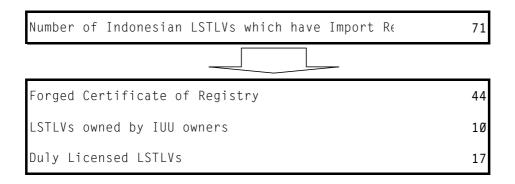
Examples of Large-Scale Longline Vessels changed their Name and/or Flag from that on the lists of ICCAT IUU 1999, 2000, 2001 (Table 2)

No.		Previous	Name and Flag		$\overline{\lambda}$	IUU List 2001	$\overline{\lambda}$	Current Situation	IUI	J List Num	nber
140.	Flag	Name of vessel	Flag	Name of vessel	Flag	Name of vessel	Flag	Name of vessel	1999	2000	2001
1			PANAMA	GARCIA	BELIZE	BENNY 168	? (no	import after Apr, 2000)	-	2	2
2		MARSUR 7	HONDURAS	YING CHIN HSIANG 66	BOLIVIA	YING CHIN HSIANG 66		? * ²	233	222	104
3			HONDURAS	CLOVER 7	BELIZE	SHINE YEAR	? (no	import after Feb, 2000)	63	76	71
4				HULL I-58	E.GUINEA	CHIA YING 6	? (no	import after Mar, 2001)	93	108	122
5	HONDURAS	MARSUR 5	BELIZE	CHIN YOU MING	E.GUINEA	CHIN YOU MING	? (no	import after Aug, 2000)	13	109	128
6			E.GUINEA	HWA MAO 202	E.GUINEA	HWA MAO 203	? (no	import after Mar, 2001)	111	122	139
7				ALTAR 7	E.GUINEA	JIYN HORNG 116	? (no	import after Apr, 2001)	114	126	143
8			BELIZE	SHUN MEI	E.GUINEA	LUNG THENG	? (no	import after Oct, 2000)	69	81	148
9		CANPANERA 1	HONDURAS	YI HSIN 101	E.GUINEA	YI HSIN 101	? (no	import after Oct, 2000)	131	141	167
10				SHENG PAO 21	HONDURAS	FU AN 6	? (no	import after Feb, 2001)	173	206	190
11				HORNG BILIN	HONDURAS	PENG SHIN	? (no	import after Feb, 2000)	210	199	212
12				CINTA LAUTAN	HONDURAS	TIM 1	? (no	import after May, 2000)	226	214	225
13			HONDURAS	EION 102	HONDURAS	YU SUAN 102	? (no	import after Oct, 2000)	238	225	229
14		BENNY 8	PHILIPPINES	CITI 8	unknown	CITI 8	? (no import	after deletion of Philippines reg.)	18	273	318
15			HONDURAS	HER HSIANG	SEYCHELLES	SEA WISE	? (no	import after Mar, 2001)	177	175	292
16					BELIZE	HUNG CHING 212	INDONESIA	HUNGFU 212	38	44	40
17		ATLANTIC 21	HONDURAS	CHIN CHANG MING	BOLIVIA	CHIN CHANG MING	BOLIVIA	CHIN CHANG MING*1	155	156	94
18		RUEY SHING 2	HONDURAS	ZHONG XIN 26	BOLIVIA	GOLDEN RICH	BOLIVIA	GOLDEN RICH*1	246	231	96
19		PAI YU 6	HONDURAS	HUNG YU 112	BOLIVIA	HUNG YU 112	BOLIVIA	HUNG YU 112* ¹	192, 209	189	98
20			BELIZE	YI CHUN 232	PANAMA	APOLO 2	PANAMA	APOLO 2	-	94	262
21					HONDURAS	FORTUNA 1	VANUATU	FORTUNA 1	98, 167	165	237
22					HONDURAS	FORTUNA 2	VANUATU	FORTUNA 2	170	168	239
23					HONDURAS	FORTUNA 11	VANUATU	FORTUNA 11	168	166	188
24					HONDURAS	FORTUNA 12	VANUATU	FORTUNA 12	169	167	238
25					HONDURAS	FORTUNA 21	VANUATU	FORTUNA 21	171	169	189
26					HONDURAS	FORTUNA 22	VANUATU	FORTUNA 22	172	170	240
	PANAMA	DOGA 1	E.GUINEA	CHI MAN	BOLIVIA	CHI MAN	(S	crapped in Aug, 2002)	92	107	93
28	HONDURAS	SHIEH YUNG 366	BELIZE	PLANET	BOLIVIA	PLANET	(S	crapped in Nov, 2001)	218	208	101
29		SEA DRAGON 88	HONDURAS	HUA CHUNG 808	CAMBODIA	HUA CHUNG 808	(S	crapped in Jun, 2002)	191	187	110
30					PHILIPPINES	SHYE SHIN 1	(Re-re	gistered to Chinese Taipei)	270	301	387
31			E.GUINEA	LUNG SOON 212	SEYCHELLES	SEYGEM	(Re-re	gistered to Chinese Taipei)	119	-	293
32			E.GUINEA	SHANG SHUN 622	SEYCHELLES	SEYPEARL	(Re-re	gistered to Chinese Taipei)	123	-	294
33	HONDURAS	JI CHIN 2	E.GUINEA	JI CHIN 2	(Sc	crapped in May, 2001)		-	196	191	-
34	HONDURAS	CHIEN CHANG 66	HONDURAS	WOEN CHANG 66	(Sc	crapped in Sep, 2001)		-	154, 228	155, 216	-

^{* 1.} These vessels are to be scrapped in 2003 by the Scrapping Program of the Japan-Chinese Taipei Joint Action Program to eliminate IUU Fishing Vessels.

^{2. &}quot;YING CHIN HSIANG 66" had once participated in the Scrapping Program, but the owner of the vessel has escaped from the Program and sold the vessel.

(Table 3) Result of scrutiny of Indonesian LSTLVs



(Table 4) Japanese Imports of Frozen Tunas from Indonesia

(Unit : MT)

	2000	2001	2002 (Jan-Jun)
Total Imports of Frozen Tunas	6,977	11,563	5,568
(Atlantic Origin)	(710)	(2,722)	(1,200)
LSTLVs	6,644	10,440	4,540
(Duly Licensed LSTLVs)	(2,205)	(2,388)	(1,002)
(IUU LSTLVs)	(4,438)	(8,051)	(3,538)
Others	333	1,123	1,028

Number of LSTLVs which have Import Record	43	55	44
(Duly Licensed LSTLVs)	(17)	(17)	(17)
(IUU LSTLVs)	(26)	(38)	(27)

Source : Report from Importers

Import of **Bigeye** from Chinese Taipei's LSTLVs (Table 5)

		2000	2001	2002 (expected)	
All CT	Number of vessel exported over 400MT	2	5	37	*
vessels	Amount of import	55,097.6	61,542.1	89,215.2	(b)
The	Number of vessels which have import record	32	34	37	
37 vessels	Amount of import	5,365.5	5,456.0	18,436.0	(a)
	Average	167.7	160.5	498.3	
	Percentage (a/b)	9.7%	8.9%	20.7%	

^{*} The 37vessels are listed as below.

List of Chinese Taipei's LSTLVs of which exports of frozen **Bigeye** to Japan exceed over 200MT

Unit: MT

Name of vessel	2000	2001	2002 (expected)	2002 (Jan-Jun)
1 CHEN CHIEH 8	162.0		710.0	355.0
2 HUNG CHUAN 212		117.5	669.2	334.6
3 CHEN CHIA 1	74.1	57.3	648.7	324.4
4 CHI MING 6	119.5	138.3	642.8	321.4
5 CHUN I 217	84.5	109.9	621.4	310.7
6 YU CHEN HSIANG 16			609.0	304.5
7 SHENG HAI 127	151.0	70.0	598.0	299.0
8 HWA MAO 232		110.0	590.0	295.0
9 CHIEN HANG 6	223.8	68.0	588.4	294.2
10 CHUN CHENG 326	109.9	177.0	547.4	273.7
11 YING WEN HSIANG	113.0	144.0	530.0	265.0
12 JAIN YUNG 302			526.0	263.0
13 HSIN CHENG HSIANG 112	204.0	368.0	520.0	260.0
14 DONG YIH 668	155.2	99.7	516.0	258.0
15 YU CHAN HSIANG	393.0	88.0	496.0	248.0
16 CHIEN TO 6	108.7	273.0	484.0	242.0
17 HUNG HWA 202	103.0	83.0	471.7	235.8
18 HSIEH MING 1	212.4	198.6	468.1	234.0
19 CHIN YUN HORNG 36	128.0	244.0	463.4	231.7
20 HSIN HUNG 101	485.2	332.0	461.5	230.8
21 YING JEN 339	100.5	158.0	460.3	230.2
22 YUH YEOU 236	108.0	231.0	453.3	226.6
23 HSIN I HSIANG 11	152.0	324.0	452.0	226.0
24 YING JEN 366	232.1	132.4	449.5	224.8
25 CHEN I 1	146.0	200.8	445.6	222.8
26 YING CHIA HSIANG	70.0	162.0	440.0	220.0
27 CHIEN JIA 113	144.0	82.0	436.0	218.0
28 MING TAY 76	151.8	176.5	426.0	213.0
29 YUH YOW 8	280.5	236.7	425.7	212.8
30 HSIN CHUN 16	201.5	171.3	424.0	212.0
31 YING TA HSIANG	230.0	210.0	420.0	210.0
32 SHUN AN 6	183.0	172.0	418.0	209.0
33 TA CHING 21	219.0	100.0	409.0	204.5
34 YING JUI HSIANG	134.0	175.0	406.0	203.0
35 CHUN FA 168		55.0	404.0	202.0
36 MENG FA 336	50.0	92.0	403.0	201.5
37 CHUN I 236	135.7	99.0	402.0	201.0

Source : Report from importers

Import of Bigeye from participants of the Japan-Chinese Taipei Joint Action Program (Table 6)

	2000	2001	2002 Jan-Jun	ratio (2002 / 2001)
The number of vessels which have import record	95	88	41	0.47
Amount of import	12,587.1	11,292.9	5,407.0 (10,814.0)	
Average	132.5	128.3	131.9 (263.8)	

^{*} Figures in Parenthesis are estimated total amount of 2002 based on the first half of the year.

List of Participants of the Japan-Chinese Taipei Joint Program of which exports of Bigeye to Japan exceed over 200MT

Unit: MT

Name of vessel	Flag	2000	2001	2002 Jan-Jun	Statu	IS
1 CHIN I MING	Bolivia (Honduras)	159.5	554.5	609.1 (1,218.2)		2003
2 CHIN CHANG MING	Bolivia (Honduras)	210.0	476.3	566.2 (1,132.4)		2003
3 HAU SHEN 212	Seychelles		120.0	258.0 (516.0)		Applied
4 CHEN FA 736	Philippines	206.0	263.0	256.8 (513.6)		2002
5 CHEN FA 1	Philippines (Belize)	180.5	216.9	235.7 (471.4)		Applied
6 HUNG YU 112	Bolivia (Honduras)	481.0	343.5	227.8 (455.6)		2003
7 DAI HO	Taiwan (Belize)	217.0	193.7	203.0 (406.0)		Applied

Source: Report from importers