

THE  
**PEW**  
ENVIRONMENT GROUP

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# FINDING SUSTAINABILITY

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE 82<sup>nd</sup>  
MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN  
TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Recommendations .....	3
Overcoming Challenges, Toward Sustainability .....	5
Best Practices for Tuna Management .....	7
Conservation Measures to Protect Sharks .....	10
PSMs to Combat IUU Fishing .....	13

## RECOMMENDATIONS

At the 82nd meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), the Pew Environment Group calls on the IATTC Contracting Parties (CPs) to take the following critical actions:

### Responsible Operation of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)

- Enhance the IATTC's accountability scheme to ensure compliance with conservation measures.
- Apply the precautionary approach to management, as mandated by the Antigua Convention.
- Undergo an independent performance review.

### Best Practices for Tuna Management

- Take steps to reduce vessel capacity.
- Call on the IATTC scientific staff to:
  - Recommend scientifically based catch limits for skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna that incorporate the catch of nontarget juvenile tuna in fisheries where fish aggregating devices (FADs) are used.

- Develop limits on the number of FADs allowed in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean.
- Develop an inventory and track all FADs.

### Conservation Measures to Protect Sharks

- Prohibit the retention of silky and oceanic whitetip sharks, as well as the biologically vulnerable and easily identifiable bigeye thresher and hammerhead sharks.
- Update the existing resolution on sharks (C-05-03) to require the immediate release of all live sharks caught as bycatch.
- Increase bycatch mitigation efforts to reduce the catch of sharks by longline fleets, specifically banning the use of wire leaders (traces) by this fishery.
- Prohibit the removal of shark fins at sea to improve enforcement of the shark-finning ban and facilitate collection of species-specific catch data.
- Direct the scientific and technical committees to utilize ecological risk

assessments to guide precautionary management of sharks until stock assessments are completed for species at risk.

### Port State Measures to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing

- Agree on an Action Plan for the adoption and implementation of improved port State measures (PSMs), in line with the new international

standard set by the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), with the final objective of reaching this standard within the next three years.

- Instruct the Secretariat to analyze needs to strengthen port State controls as part of the IATTC's Action Plan on PSMs. Developed States that are Party to the IATTC should consider options for assisting developing States to develop capacity to implement PSMs.



*As a priority at the 2011 annual meeting, the Pew Environment Group recommends that the IATTC take action toward applying best practices in fisheries management, conserving sharks and adopting effective PSMs to combat IUU fishing. Scalloped hammerhead (web and materials- no media) Credit: Chris & Monique Fallows/Oceanwidelmages.com.*

## OVERCOMING CHALLENGES, TOWARD SUSTAINABILITY

The roles and obligations of RFMOs to manage the high seas are increasing<sup>1</sup> as the vast majority of stocks there are either overexploited or depleted.<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately, noncompliant RFMO members, nonmembers and fishers who take part in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) practices (those supporting or operating vessels engaged in IUU fishing) routinely undermine the conservation and management of stocks and their associated and dependent species, which further threatens the sustainability of fisheries. Like other RFMOs, the IATTC faces a multitude of challenges regarding how to sustainably manage the fisheries in its convention area. As a priority at the 2011 annual meeting, the Pew

Environment Group recommends that the IATTC take action toward applying best practices in fisheries management, conserving sharks and adopting effective PSMs to combat IUU fishing.

### Apply the Precautionary Principle and Ecosystem Approaches

The Antigua Convention entered into force in 2010 and commits CPs to apply the precautionary approach and to minimize ecosystem impacts.<sup>4</sup> However, neither has been fully implemented. A responsible fishery-management regime requires controlling fishing mortality rates at levels consistent with scientific advice. According to the precautionary approach, more cautious catch limits should be established



*A responsible fishery-management regime requires controlling fishing mortality rates at levels consistent with scientific advice.*

in the face of uncertainty. Article IV of the convention states that “members shall be more cautious when information is uncertain.” Although scientific staff has identified significant uncertainties in the tuna stock assessments, no precautionary limits have been recommended. Additionally, shark fishing should not occur in the absence of scientific assessments or management plans, and measures should immediately be taken to reduce bycatch to the lowest possible levels. Sharks play an important role in ecosystem health, and the U.N. General Assembly has passed eight resolutions calling on RFMOs to improve the management of shark fisheries. Yet, no limits have been placed on shark catch rates in the IATTC convention area. Current measures for sharks are not as comprehensive as they should be, and loopholes hamper the enforcement of international bans on finning—the wasteful practice of slicing off a shark’s fins and discarding the body at sea.

## Strengthen Sustainable Management and Accountability

The IATTC needs to implement a fisheries enforcement regime that promotes high standards of sustainability rather than agreeing to weak measures that are routinely violated with little or no penalty. To accomplish this, the IATTC should fully implement a compliance scheme that imposes appropriate penalties on Parties that violate conservation measures, including prohibitions from fishing, until full compliance is verified. Combating IUU fishing will require flag States to exercise their international responsibilities and CPs to implement cost-effective tools such as PSMs. To strengthen commitments to sustainable management, the IATTC should also complete an independent performance review in 2012. The IATTC is the only tuna RFMO yet to undergo a review as recommended by the Kobe I and Kobe II meetings and recent U.N. sustainable fisheries resolutions<sup>5</sup> adopted by the General Assembly.



# 1 BEST PRACTICES FOR TUNA MANAGEMENT

Based on data from the 2010 tropical tuna fisheries in the eastern Pacific, Pew remains concerned about the health of tuna populations in the region and encourages the IATTC CPs to take action at the 2011 annual meeting. Bigeye and bluefin tuna are being overfished,<sup>6,7</sup> the exploitation rate of skipjack continues to increase while the catch-per-unit-effort has stagnated,<sup>8</sup> FAD use remains unregulated, and yellowfin are overfished.<sup>9</sup>

## 1.1 Warning Signs for Eastern Pacific Ocean Tuna Stocks

Bigeye, yellowfin, skipjack and Pacific bluefin are heavily exploited in the Pacific. In fact, almost half a million metric tons of tuna were taken out of the eastern Pacific in 2010. While there is a degree

of uncertainty in tuna stock assessments, the best available science indicates that several species of tuna in the eastern Pacific require stronger conservation action by the IATTC (Table 1).

Given the massive scale of these fisheries and their potential impacts on eastern Pacific ecosystems, the IATTC must follow its mandate to effectively manage these species under the precautionary and ecosystem approaches. Unfortunately, management plans are not in place for some species—most notably the Pacific bluefin tuna. At a bare minimum, the Scientific Advisory Committee should recommend appropriate target and limit reference points for skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and bluefin tuna in 2012. In cases of high uncertainty or insufficient data, the

**Table 1: 2011 Tuna Catches in the Eastern Pacific Ocean**

Species	2010 Catch (metric tons) <sup>10</sup>	Status
Yellowfin	251,671	Overfished
Skipjack	147,240	Increasing exploitation rate but no change in the catch-per-unit-effort
Bigeye	57,754	Overfishing occurring
Pacific bluefin	7,857	Overfishing occurring

IATTC should apply precautionary limits that minimize risks to the species and the ecosystem.

## 1.2 Overcapacity

Within the IATTC tuna purse seine fishery, overcapacity is estimated at 33 percent.<sup>11</sup> To date, measures to limit capacity have been ineffective, with no way to directly limit the purse seine catch in line with scientific advice. Overcapacity leads to lower economic performance, fuels IUU fishing and increases political pressure to raise capacity rather than limit catch to scientifically established reference points.

Fishing effort and capacity must be reduced to levels commensurate with

the long-term sustainability of stocks and the health of associated and dependent species. The IATTC addressed this with Resolution C-02-03, which set a cap on fishing capacity of 158,000 m<sup>3</sup> of well volume. However, the current capacity exceeds this limit by more than 50,000 m<sup>3</sup>, which equates to 51 average-size purse seine vessels<sup>12</sup> too many. Instead of reducing capacity, CPs continue to ask for increases. This year, the Commission must address requests for an additional 75,000 m<sup>3</sup> of well volume generated at the 11th Meeting of the Permanent Working Group on Fleet Capacity. The IATTC must act now to reverse this alarming trend by agreeing to reduce vessel capacity by 2014.

**“** The current capacity exceeds the fishing capacity set in Resolution C-02-03 by more than 50,000 m<sup>3</sup>, which equates to 51 average-size purse seine vessels<sup>[i]</sup> too many. Instead of reducing capacity, CPs continue to ask for increases. This year, the Commission must address requests for an additional 75,000 m<sup>3</sup> of well volume generated at the 11th Meeting of the Permanent Working Group on Fleet Capacity. The IATTC must act now to reverse this alarming trend by agreeing to reduce vessel capacity by 2014. **”**



### 1.3 FADs

Given the uncontrolled proliferation of FADs and the lack of quantifiable performance standards (i.e., a maximum threshold for the proportion of bigeye catch or landings for purse seine vessels) in all oceans,<sup>13</sup> Pew recommends a number of actions that IATTC members should take immediately to address industrial FAD fisheries before irreversible harm is done to the ocean ecosystem. Specifically, to lessen and better understand the harmful impacts of FADs, Pew recommends that the IATTC CPs call on the IATTC scientific staff to:

- Recommend scientifically based catch limits for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna that incorporate the catch of nontarget juvenile tuna in FAD fisheries.
- Develop limits on the number of FADs allowed in the eastern Pacific, which would ensure that the FADs do not alter ecosystem function.
- Develop an inventory and track all FADs to understand their scope of use.

If all of these measures cannot be achieved, then fishing on FADs should be suspended in 2012.



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## 2 CONSERVATION MEASURES TO PROTECT SHARKS

More than half of the shark species caught in high seas fisheries are classified as *Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened* by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Efforts to adequately address shark bycatch and unmanaged directed fisheries are hampered by a lack of data and insufficient conservation and management measures. However, the 2011 meeting of the IATTC provides an opportunity to improve the outlook for Pacific sharks through concrete actions to limit their exploitation and mitigate bycatch impacts.

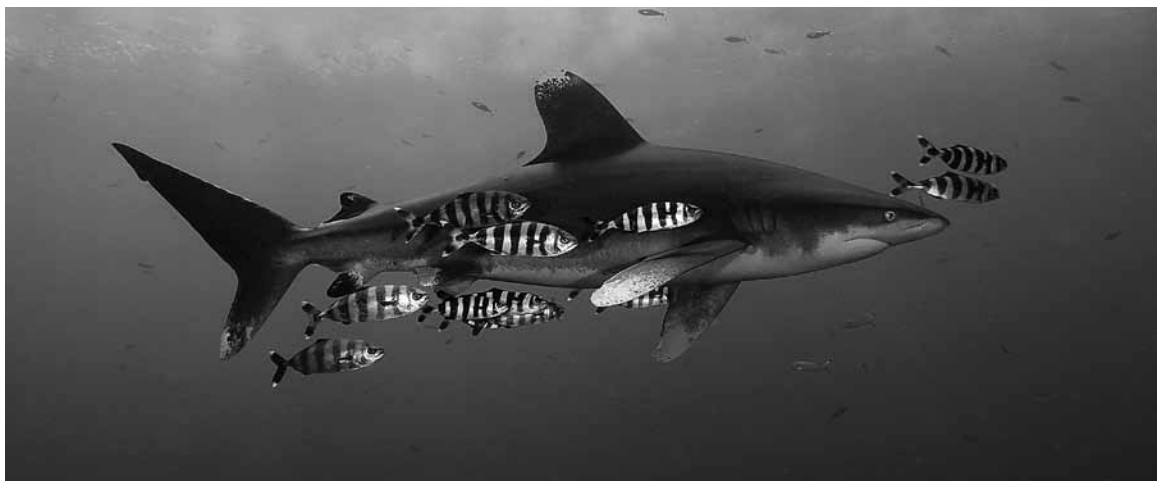
### 2.1 Bycatch: Part of the Problem

According to IUCN, bycatch is one of the gravest threats facing sharks. At the Kobe II Bycatch Workshop in 2010, participants supported presenting a number of recommendations to RFMOs for sharks and other bycatch species. The recommendations include the following:

*“For populations of concern including those evaluated as depleted, RFMOs should develop and adopt immediate, effective management measures, for example, prohibition as appropriate on retention of such species where alternative effective sustainability measures are not in place.”*

*RFMOs should, “seek binding measures or strengthen existing mitigation measures, including the development of mandatory reporting requirements for bycatch ... across all gear types and fishing methods where bycatch is a concern.”*

*“Due to the conservation status of certain populations and in accordance with priorities in the RFMO areas, [RFMOs should] expedite action on reducing bycatch of threatened and endangered species.”*



According to the IUCN, bycatch is one of the gravest threats facing sharks. Oceanic whitetip (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) Credit: Manu San Felix.

Whether unintended, unwanted or highly sought after, shark bycatch and the impact of removing sharks from ocean ecosystems need urgent action.

## 2.2 The Time Is Right for Action by the IATTC

The Antigua Convention provides an opportunity for members of the IATTC to implement measures to reduce adverse ecosystem impacts. Specifically, the convention directs the Commission to:

*(f) adopt, as necessary, conservation and management measures and recommendations for species belonging to the same ecosystem and that are affected by fishing for, or dependent on or associated with, the fish stocks covered by this Convention, with a view to maintaining or restoring populations of such species above levels at which*

*their reproduction may become seriously threatened; and*

*(g) adopt appropriate measures to avoid, reduce and minimize waste, discards, catch by lost or discarded gear, catch of nontarget species (both fish and non-fish species) and impacts on associated or dependent species, in particular endangered species.*

As reported in the IATTC's 2010 Fishery Status Report,<sup>14</sup> apart from blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*), no stock assessments are available for any shark species in the eastern Pacific, and the impacts of bycatch on stocks is not catalogued. However, limited data should not preclude precautionary action by the IATTC CPs. Pew believes shark fishing should not occur in the absence of scientific population assessments and management plans.



Pew believes shark fishing should not occur in the absence of scientific population assessments and management plans. Silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) Credit: Chris & Monique Fallows/Oceanwideimages.com.

**“Pew believes shark fishing should not occur in the absence of scientific population assessments and management plans.”**

Catch data for sharks illustrate drastic declines for oceanic whitetip (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) and silky sharks (*C. falciformis*), the main species caught as bycatch in the IATTC fisheries. The IATTC should take immediate action to protect these vulnerable species.

In line with the precautionary and ecosystem approaches to management, ecological risk assessments can inform precautionary management measures in the absence of finalized stock assessments, and the IATTC should prohibit the landing of biologically vulnerable sharks. Landings of other shark species—such as bigeye thresher and hammerhead sharks, which IUCN scientists assess as threatened or near-threatened with extinction—should also be prohibited.

Specifically, at this year’s annual IATTC meeting, Pew calls on the IATTC CPs to utilize the Antigua Convention’s mandate to address fishery impacts on sharks and agree to:

- Prohibit the retention of the main shark bycatch species—silky sharks and oceanic whitetip sharks (*C.*

*longimanus*)—as well as the biologically vulnerable and easily identifiable bigeye thresher sharks (*Alopias superciliosus*) and hammerhead sharks (*Sphyrna spp.*).

- Update the resolution on sharks (C-05-03) to require the immediate release of all live sharks caught as bycatch in order to increase post-release survival.
- Increase bycatch-mitigation efforts to reduce the catch of sharks by longline fleets, specifically banning the use of wire leaders (traces) by this fishery.
- Prohibit the removal of shark fins at sea to improve enforcement of the shark-finning ban and facilitate collection of species-specific catch data.
- Direct the scientific and technical committees to utilize ecological risk assessments as a mechanism for guiding precautionary management of sharks until stock assessments are completed for species at risk.

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### 3 PORT STATE MEASURES TO COMBAT IUU FISHING

IUU fishing is a multibillion-dollar global business that undermines sustainable fisheries management and threatens legitimate fishing operations. The total value of current IUU fishing operations worldwide is estimated at US\$10 billion to \$23.5 billion annually, representing 11 million to 26 million tonnes of fish.<sup>15</sup> IUU fishers take advantage of inadequate coordination among national and regional authorities, as well as gaps in international law, to undermine ocean health and erode the livelihoods of legitimate fishers and fishing communities.

By their very nature, IUU fishing activities are difficult to monitor and control. Effective management depends on flag and port States exercising their international responsibilities, adopting ways to identify IUU vessels, sharing information beyond national borders and

building the capacity of enforcement officials operating in ports around the world who lack adequate information or tools.

#### 3.1 A Closer Look at Port State Measures (PSMs)

PSMs<sup>16</sup> are a particularly cost-effective tool to combat IUU fishing. The 2009 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA) sets international minimum standards for PSMs. Governments should ratify the agreement rapidly so that it can enter into force. Only global implementation of the agreement can lead to effectively keeping IUU-caught fish out of world markets. RFMOs should rapidly adopt measures in accordance with the agreement, because they are not only essential to its effective regional



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implementation, but also the PSMA, if implemented by a critical number of States, could support RFMOs by improving overall compliance, conservation and management measures. The General Assembly, at its 65th session in December 2010, urged States to cooperate regionally through RFMOs to adopt all necessary port measures consistent with international law.<sup>17</sup>

### 3.2 PSMs Gap Analysis and the IATTC

Pew has conducted a gap analysis comparing the PSMs adopted by 10 RFMOs with those contained in the PSMA.<sup>18</sup> The research assesses the extent to which RFMO measures meet the new international minimum standard set by the PSMA and identifies those aspects that need to be developed further by each RFMO to align the measures with the PSMA. The gap analysis aims to provide information that States and RFMOs can use in their efforts to combat IUU fishing.

Preliminary findings of this gap analysis for the IATTC were submitted to the IATTC Parties before the 81st meeting of the Commission in September 2010. Pew invited the IATTC CPs to assist in refining this analysis by commenting and providing additional information where

appropriate. The final conclusions of this work, "*Gap Analysis: Comparing IATTC's Port State Measures With Those in the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing*" were distributed at the 81st meeting of the Commission.<sup>19</sup> Pew's conclusions indicate that the IATTC has significant room for improvement of its PSMs, especially when compared with the PSMA and other RFMO PSMs. The IATTC could strengthen its PSMs through a more systematic and comprehensive scheme as well as improving requirements for inspections, including prior-to-entry information and denial of entry. The full report, including the analysis of PSMs adopted by all the tuna RFMOs, will be released at the Third Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs (Kobe III) in La Jolla, Calif., USA, on 12-14 July 2011.

### 3.3 How the IATTC Can Work Toward Strengthened PSMs

Pew is aware that a number of IATTC Parties need time and/or assistance with training and funding to fully implement the PSMA. In addition, many States are still revising legislation toward incorporating the PSMA into their legal systems. This should not, however, be an impediment to RFMOs taking the initiative to strengthen their PSMs. For example, the Indian Ocean

Tuna Commission has taken an important step in the implementation of the new standards set by the PSMA and has begun some necessary capacity-building efforts to this end.<sup>20</sup>

The joint tuna RFMOs workshop on “Improvement, Harmonization and Compatibility of Monitoring Control and Surveillance Measures” of 2010<sup>21</sup> encouraged RFMOs “to adopt PSMs that are consistent with the PSMA, taking into account the specific characteristics and circumstances of each RFMO on PSMs.” IATTC could initiate constructive action toward the development of stronger PSMs by establishing an action plan. This plan should be based on the PSMA standard and prioritize adoption of measures that are most urgently needed by the IATTC toward reaching the PSMA standard within the next three years. The Pew gap analysis provides an outline of the priority areas that could form the basis for such an action plan.

As part of their Action Plan on PSMs, IATTC CPs should analyze their needs and consider feasible options that would enable them to adopt effective PSMs. In addition, developed State Parties to IATTC should consider options for assisting developing States. In this context, the IATTC should encourage

its CPs to participate in the FAO-driven process toward implementation of Article 21 of the PSMA, which would recognize developing countries special needs.<sup>22</sup> This initiative provides an excellent opportunity to assess needs and explore funding mechanisms to strengthen the capacity to implement PSMs in developing countries. South Korea recently held a “Workshop on Capacity Building of Developing States for Port State Measures and Catch Documentation Schemes,” demonstrating that through adequate support, adopting improved PSMs can begin today.

Specifically, at this year’s annual IATTC meeting, Pew calls on the IATTC Parties to:

- Agree on an action plan for the adoption and implementation of improved PSMs, in line with the new international standard set by the PSMA, with the final objective of reaching such a standard within three years.
- Instruct the Secretariat to analyze capacity needs to strengthen port State controls as part of the IATTC’s Action Plan on PSMs. Developed States that are Parties to the IATTC should consider options for assisting developing States to develop capacity to implement PSMs.

- <sup>1</sup> U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The state of world fisheries and aquaculture 2010. Rome, 2011. p. 74. [www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1820e/i1820e00.htm](http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1820e/i1820e00.htm).
- <sup>2</sup> FAO. The state of world fisheries and aquaculture 2008. Rome, 2009. p. 35. <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/i0250e/i0250e01.pdf>
- <sup>3</sup> [www.iattc.org/PDFFiles2/Antigua\\_Convention\\_Jun\\_2003.pdf](http://www.iattc.org/PDFFiles2/Antigua_Convention_Jun_2003.pdf).
- <sup>4</sup> Although it is preferable to refer to the precautionary principle, enshrined in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration (see Report of the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference [U.N. publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum], Resolution I, Annex I), we use the term "precautionary approach" here to be consistent with the terminology of the Antigua Convention.
- <sup>5</sup> These are the resolutions on "Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments" (A/RES/65/38, A/RES/64/72, and predecessors). [www.un.org/Depts/los/general\\_assembly/general\\_assembly\\_resolutions.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/general_assembly/general_assembly_resolutions.htm).
- <sup>6</sup> Aires-da-Silva, A., and M.N. Maunder. Stock status of bigeye tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean in 2010 and outlook for the future. IATTC document SC-02-07 in 2010 and outlook for the future. IATTC document SC-02-07
- <sup>7</sup> U.S. Federal Register, 16 May 2011. [www.federalregister.gov/articles/2011/05/17/2011-12054/fisheries-of-the-pacific-region-western-pacific-region](http://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2011/05/17/2011-12054/fisheries-of-the-pacific-region-western-pacific-region).
- <sup>8</sup> Maunder, M.N.. Updated indicators of stock status for skipjack tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean. IATTC document SC-02-08 [www.iattc.org/Meetings2011/May-SAC-Shark/PDFfiles/Skipjack-2011.pdf](http://www.iattc.org/Meetings2011/May-SAC-Shark/PDFfiles/Skipjack-2011.pdf). 2011.
- <sup>9</sup> Aires-da-Silva, A., and M.N. Maunder. Stock status of yellowfin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean in 2010 and outlook for the future. IATTC document SC-02-06.
- <sup>10</sup> Numbers are preliminary estimates provided by IATTC Scientific Advisory Committee in document SAC-02-04: The fishery in the eastern Pacific Ocean in 2010.
- <sup>11</sup> IATTC capacity limit of 158,000 m3, established in Resolution C-02-03. Based on 2011 IATTC document SC-02 INF A, current purse seine vessel capacity is 209,600 m3.
- <sup>12</sup> Based on May 2011 IATTC purse seine vessel register, the average IATTC purse seine vessel well volume is 988 m3.
- <sup>13</sup> Gilman, E.L. Bycatch governance and best practice mitigation technology in global tuna fisheries. 2011. *Marine Policy* 35, 590–609.
- <sup>14</sup> IATTC. Tunas and billfishes in the eastern Pacific Ocean In 2008. [www.iattc.org/PDFFiles2/FisheryStatusReports/FisheryStatusReport7ENG.pdf](http://www.iattc.org/PDFFiles2/FisheryStatusReports/FisheryStatusReport7ENG.pdf).
- <sup>15</sup> Agnew, D.J., et al. Estimating the worldwide extent of illegal fishing. *Public Library of Science One* 4:2. 2009.
- <sup>16</sup> PSMs are requirements established or interventions undertaken by port States that a foreign fishing vessel must comply with or is subjected to as a condition for use of ports within the port State. [www.fao.org/fishery/psm/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/psm/en).
- <sup>17</sup> U.N. General Assembly Resolution 65/38, U.N. document A/RES/65/38, 30 March 2011, paragraph 49. See also paragraphs 50-52.
- <sup>18</sup> [www.portstateperformance.org](http://www.portstateperformance.org).
- <sup>19</sup> The information in this document is based on publicly available data through 30 April 2011.
- <sup>20</sup> See Resolution 10/11 on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted at the 14th session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 1-5 March 2010. See also the workshop "Strengthening implementation of the IOTC Port State Measures Resolution through assessment and training in five countries: Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania and Kenya," 16-20 May 2011, Seychelles.
- <sup>21</sup> Barcelona, May-June 2010.
- <sup>22</sup> At its 29th session, FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI) asked FAO to commence preparatory work aimed at the future implementation of Article 21 of the agreement, and to form an open-ended working group or similar mechanism to draft terms of reference for the ad hoc working group envisioned in this article. See report of the 29th session of COFI (Rome, 31 January-4 February 2011), paragraphs 30-33.

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## ABOUT THE PEW ENVIRONMENT GROUP

The Pew Environment Group is the conservation arm of The Pew Charitable Trusts, a non-governmental organization that works globally to establish pragmatic, science-based policies that protect our oceans, preserve our wildlands and promote clean energy.