A Snapshot of Compliance

Each of the five international tuna regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOS) has an annual mechanism to monitor and assess the compliance of its members, and in some cases cooperating non-members (CNMs), with RFMO obligations under the RFMO convention and its conservation and management measures.

WCPO (55%) EPO (14%) IO (20%) Global Tuna Catch

How the RFMO Compliance Process Works

The compliance mechanisms of all five tuna RFMOs share core due-process components and their processes are broadly composed of three basic steps:



Information gathering



Coming Up Short in general, there are a considerable

number of States that are not, either at all, or on time:

providing required catch and effort data or reporting on bycatch interactions or shark catches

submitting annual implementation reports or other compliance info, such as reports of investigations

paying assessed contributions to the budget





A set of desirable best practices with regard to monitoring, assessing and addressing non-compliance in RFMOs, include:

feedback and/or

corrective remedies

application of



- Utilize diverse sources
- Verify self-reporting

- State-by-State review
- Clear & fair due process
- Transparency

Follow-up & Outcomes

- Require reporting on actions
- Availability and use of tools to respond to identified types of noncompliance

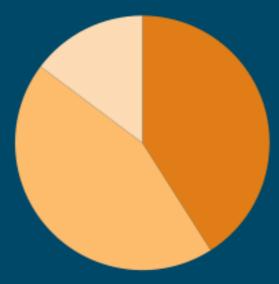
Compliance in ICCAT

The International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) compliance exhibits many best practices, with room to improve public access.

Each member assessed using multiple sources.

Compliance Committee meeting open to observers.

Documents are not available to observers until the meeting making it difficult to review thoroughly.



ICCAT Compliance in 2011

No compliance issues (41%)

Some degree of non-compliance (44%)

Serious issues of non-comliance (15%)