



**REGIONAL PSM TRAINING COURSE ON NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION AND REGIONAL COOPERATION
IMPLEMENTATION OF IOTC RESOLUTION 10/11 ON PORT STATE MEASURES TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE IUU FISHING.**

PSM QUESTIONNAIRE - TABLE OF RESPONSES

QUESTION	OPTIONS	Kenya	Mauritius	Mozambique	Madagascar	Seychelles	Tanzania	Somalia	France
I. USE OF PORT - GENERAL									
1. Please identify any port/ports in your country that is used by foreign fishing vessels (FFV).		Mombasa	Port Louis	Maputo, Beira and Nacala	Antsiranana	Port Victoria	Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar	Mogadishu, Kismayo, Bossaso, Berbera	Port Des Galets.
2. Approximately how many foreign fishing vessels (note above definition includes carrier vessels - CV) call into port annually (average over past 3 years)?		FFV: 8 CV: 1	FFV: 658 CV: 48	FFV: 23 CV: 0	FFV: 30 CV: 6	FFV 370 (44 Vessels) CV 44 (20 vessels)	FFV: 6 ¹ CV: 0	FFV: 0 ² CV: 0	FFV: 0 CV: 1
a. Approximately how many of these vessels do not hold, or have not applied for, fishing licenses issued by your country?		6	500	0	0	25	6 ³ .		0
b. Approximately how many of these vessels do not hold authorizations to operate in the IOTC Area?		0	30 ⁴	0	0	0	0 ⁵		
3. What types of fishing vessels make port calls (approximate percentage if available)?	Purse seiners	30%	5%	30%	99%	84.6%	0%		
	Longliners	45%	82%	100%		16.4%	0%		
	Gillnetters	0%	0%	0%			0%		
	Pole & Line	0%	0%	0%			0%		
	Related activities	25%	13%	0%	1%		0%	100%	
4. What is the purpose of their port calls (check all relevant activities, provide approximate percentage if available)?	Landing	5%	9%		30%	100%	0%	x	
	Transshipment	25%	80%		60%	100%	0%		
	Packaging & Processing	40%	9%				0%		

¹ Started calling port for the first time last year, 6 vessels inspected.

² N/A as at the moment no FFV or CV is calling in Somali ports.

³ All with Tanzania Fishing Licenses.

⁴ Mostly Patagonian Toothfish vessels and Deepsea Demersal trawlers.

⁵ All with IOTC authorisation.

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	Refuelling	1%	72%	100%		100%	0%		
	Resupplying	7%	93%		2%	100%	0%		
	Maintenance	15%			2%	75%	0%		
	Drydocking	2%	1%		6%		0%		
	Other	5% ⁶	69%				0%		
5. Do foreign fishing vessels enter any ports which are not officially designated to receive foreign fishing vessels (e.g. privately managed or commercial ports)? a.If “yes” please briefly describe the % of foreign fishing vessels that call into such ports each year, rather than to an officially designated port. b. If “yes”, please also note whether the fisheries authorities are kept informed and carry out inspections.	No N/A N/A	No N/A N/A	N/A (Only 1 port)	No	No	No	No	No	No
6. Have any foreign fishing vessels been denied entry into your port over the past 3 years? a. If yes, please explain.	No N/A	No N/A	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
						F/V Premier (Adria) accused for IUU fishing in Liberian EEZ without a valid fishing licence.			
7. Have any foreign fishing vessels that have entered your port been denied the use of your port over the past 3 years (e.g. for landings, transshipment, packaging, processing, etc)? a. If yes, please explain.	Yes Denial of landing and transshipment due to non-compliance	Yes Denial of landing and transshipment due to non-compliance	Yes Jin Shyang Yih 666-Taiwan- (2011) – Fishing without a licence,	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
					N/A	F/V Premier (Adria) accused for IUU fishing in Liberian			

⁶ Pre-licensing and routine inspections, Crew change.

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		e with fishing regulations e.g. fishing for non-authorized species of fish from the flag state	booked during surveillance mission Ruang Lap No.8 – Thailand-(2011) - Fishing without a licence, booked during surveillance mission Rwad No.1 – Oman - (2012) – Alleged transshipment on high seas Mar de Creta – British-(2012) – Failure to abide by EU regulation on shark finning. Ruanglarpc haroenchai – (2012) - Fishing without a licence, booked during surveillance mission Shin Shuen Far – Taiwan –			EEZ without a valid fishing licence.			

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			(2012) – Failing to abide by conditions of Mauritian licence Gold Marine 5 - Sri Lanka- (2012) - Fishing without a licence, booked during surveillance mission Malshiri 1- Sri Lanka- (2012) - Fishing without a licence, booked during surveillance mission Premier – South Korea (2013) – Suspected illegal fishing						
II. INTERAGENCY COOPERATION									
8. Please rate the adequacy of the mandate of the fisheries agency in your country to implement port controls over: <i>1 strong; 2 adequate; 3 weak</i>									
a. fishing vessels		2	1	2	2	1	3 ⁷	2	1

⁷ No existing legislation regarding mandate of Fisheries Agency to implement port controls. Ad hoc arrangement in place while legislation is being reviewed to cater for the same among other reviews.

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b. vessels carrying out related activities (including landing, packaging, processing, transshipping or transporting of fish not previously landed)		2	1	1	2	1	3	2	1
9. Where weaknesses exist, please explain the major cause(s), including as applicable possible conflict with other government agencies.		Overlapping mandates with other agencies, no designated fishing port, lack of capacity & trained personnel Inadequate collaboration with related agencies ⁸ .		Weak Interagency Cooperation.		N/A	Port Authority legislation does not require for involvement of fisheries agencies in issues related to fisheries port controls. Fisheries agencies' legislation does not include port control.	Plan to build a Federal Somali Fisheries Authority responsible for MCS. Lack of capacity and equipment.	
10. Please indicate:	a								
a. the other government agencies that have a mandate for port control, including inspections ("x")									
		Navy/Coast Guard	x	x					
		Police	x	x		X	x	x	x
		Port Authority	x	x	x	X	x		
		Maritime Agency	x		x	X			
		Customs	x	x	x	X	x	x	x
		Health/Sanitary	x	x	x	X	x	x	x
		Veterinary	x	x		x		x	x
b. the estimated frequency of their inspections (or requesting inspections e.g. by Attorney		Labour	x	x					
		Attorney General	x						
		Foreign Affairs	x						

⁸ Difficult for other agencies to implement the provisions of the UN PSMA as Kenya has not ratified the same.

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General or Foreign Affairs), compared to the frequency of fisheries inspections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 is more frequently • 2 is about the same • 3 is less frequently 	Other	Wildlife Services, Immigration				National drug enforcement agency			
	b	Navy/Coast Guard	3	2		2			
		Police	1	2		2	1	1	1
		Port Authority	1	1	1	2	1		
		Maritime Agency	1			2			
		Customs	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
		Health/Sanitary	1	1	1	2	1	3	3
		Veterinary	2	3	1	2		3	3
		Attorney General	3	3					
		Foreign Affairs	3						
		Labour	2	3					
	Other								
11. Please indicate: the degree of general cooperation with each agency in inspections. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 is strong cooperation • 2 is satisfactory cooperation • 3 is weak or no cooperation • N/A is "not applicable" 	Navy/Coast Guard	1	2	N/A	2	1	N/A		
	Police	1	2	N/A	2	1	N/A	1	1
	Port Authority	3	1	2	2	1	N/A		
	Maritime Agency	1		2	2	1	N/A		
	Customs	2	1	2	2	1	N/A	2	1
	Health/Sanitary	2	1	2	2		N/A	N/A	N/A
	Veterinary	1	3	N/A	2		N/A	N/A	N/A
	Labour	3	3	N/A	2		N/A		
	Attorney General	2	3	N/A	2	1	N/A		
	Foreign Affairs	3	2	N/A	2	1	N/A		
	Fisheries	N/A	1	N/A	2	1	N/A	1	1
	Vessel agent	1	1	2	2	1	N/A		
Other	1 - Wildlife Services, Immigration						N/A		
12. Please indicate whether agencies carry out port inspections jointly or separately. <p>a. If separately, please indicate whether there is an agreed protocol or procedures that identify the order of inspection.</p>	Separately. There is no agreed protocol or procedures .	Most of the time separately and under special circumstances jointly. As per Protocol,	Health/Sanitary , Customs and Port Authority carry out port inspections jointly for	Jointly	The agencies carry the port inspection separately and there is no	Jointly		There is no specific protocol to define the order of inspection.	

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			Health/Sanitary is the first inspection followed by Fisheries & Customs. Other Agencies carry inspections on a case to case basis.	ships clearance and after Fisheries carry out separately its inspection.		protocol or procedures that identify the order of inspection				
<p>13. Please indicate the degree of satisfactory cooperation with each agency in the exchange of information and data:</p> <p>a. in the analysis of the Advance Report given by vessels prior to port entry (AREP); and</p> <p>b. after inspections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 is strong cooperation • 2 is satisfactory cooperation • 3 is weak or no cooperation • N/A is "not applicable" 	a	Navy/Coast Guard	3	1	N/A	N/A				
	Police	3	3	N/A	N/A		1		1	
	Port Authority	2	1	2	N/A	1	1		1	
	Maritime Agency	2		2	N/A					
	Customs	2	1	2	N/A		2		2	
	Health/Sanitary	3	1	2	N/A		N/A		3	
	Veterinary	3	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		3	
	Labour	3	N/A	N/A	N/A					
	Attorney General	3	N/A	N/A	N/A					
	Foreign Affairs	3	2	N/A	N/A					
	Fisheries	N/A	1	N/A	2	1	1			
	Vessel agent	1	1	2	2	1				
	Other	3	Wildlife Services, Immigration							
	b	Navy/Coast Guard	3	1	N/A	N/A				
	Police	3	1, N/A	N/A	N/A		1		1	
	Port Authority	2	1	3	N/A	1				
	Maritime Agency	2		3	N/A					
	Customs	2	1	3	N/A		1		1	
	Health/Sanitary	3	1	3	N/A					
Veterinary	3	N/A	N/A	N/A						
Labour	3	N/A	N/A	N/A						
Attorney General	3	N/A	N/A	N/A						
Foreign Affairs	3	1	N/A	N/A						

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	Fisheries	N/A	1	N/A	2	1	1		1
	Vessel agent	1	1	3	2	1			
	Other	3 Wildlife Services, Immigration							
14. Please identify the authorities or agencies in your country that provide information or consult with the fisheries authority that may be used in assessing the risk of permitting a fishing vessel to enter or use port. (If none, please specify)		Maritime Agency Ports authority Police (INTERPOL)	The Ports Authority	Vessel agent	Port Authority	Maritime Agency. Vessel agent. Port Authority.	N/A		CNSP Etel – DPMA CROSS Réunion
a. If such cooperation takes place, please describe any mechanism that may govern the process (e.g. Regulation, MOU, procedures)		MOU (Maritime Agency) Procedures (Ports authority, Police (INTERPOL))	Procedure in place is that the Port Master seeks the clearance of Fisheries before allowing any fishing vessel to enter into port.	Following internal procedures, informing the Fisheries authorities throw letter (containing basic information about vessels identification, reason of port calling, entry position, etc.) used to assess the risk.		The mechanism in place is the PSM procedure . After a F/V vessels has submit the advance request form the fishing authority request additional information from other authorities, agencies			

QUESTION	OPTIONS	Kenya	Mauritius	Mozambique	Madagascar	Seychelles and internatio nal bodies.	Tanzania	Somalia	France
15. How would you rate the human capacity for port control in the various agencies? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 strong human capacity • 2 adequate human capacity • 3 weak human capacity 	Navy/Coast Guard	3	2		2	1			
	Police	3	2		2	1		2	2
	Port Authority	3	1	2	2	2	3		
	Maritime Agency	3		2	2	2	3		
	Customs	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	2
	Health/Sanitary	3	1	2	2	2			
	Veterinary	3	3		2	3			
	Labour	3	3		2				
	Attorney General	3			2				
	Foreign Affairs	3			2				
	Fisheries	3	1	2	2	3		2	2
	Vessel agent	3	1	1	2	1			
	Other	3 Wildlife Services, Immigration							
16. In general, please indicate the level of integration of fisheries port State measures with the broader system of port controls in your country. <i>1 good, 2 average, 3 poor/non existent</i>		3	1	3	3	2	3	3	2
17. Does your country have a formal agreement (e.g. Inter-Ministerial Regulation, MOU or Protocol) or SOPs with other agencies relating to port control, including the exchange of data and information? If “yes”, please describe briefly.		No	Yes ⁹	No	No	No	No	No	No
18. Please describe, as applicable, the three most positive aspects about		1: Strong collaboration of the	1: Collaboration with the	1: Exchanging of	1. Punctual cooperation despite	1 : Exchange of	N/A		

⁹ Note the following does not refer to national agencies. [As a member of IOTC, we are bound to share information with the Secretariat and the Secretariat can disseminate the information accordingly.]

QUESTION	OPTIONS	Kenya	Mauritius	Mozambique	Madagascar	Seychelles	Tanzania	Somalia	France
interagency cooperation on port State control in your country.		agencies in terms of port security 2: Strong collaboration between the Maritime agency, Customs, Port Health, Police and Immigration in matters of Port Control, 3: Good networking in terms of port security meetings, oil spill responses, and provision of advance list of all vessels arriving to port by the Port Authority for all the agencies involved.	Port Master: Port Master seeks our clearance of fisheries before allowing a fishing vessel into port 2: National Coast Guard ready to give assistance to Fisheries at any time 3: Customs and Health have offices in the One-Stop shop of the Ministry of Fisheries and there is constant interaction among the officers.	information among agencies prior vessel entry to port.	absence of MoU or Protocol 2: Information sharing with maritime agency.	information. 2: Corporation. 3: Reliability.			
19. Please provide up to three examples of positive outcomes of interagency cooperation for port		1: Interpol red alerts provided by	1: Vessels denied port services (listed	1: Interagency cooperation with		1: F/V Premier (Current	N/A, no FFV in ports at present,		

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controls in your country (e.g. successful cases).		<p>INTERPOL have helped mobilize all agencies to be on the alert e.g. two fishing vessels that fled from South Africa in February 2014.</p> <p>2: Requests by Fisheries to the Maritime Authority to deflag rogue fishing vessels have been successful e.g. FV Marquardt</p> <p>3: Customs, on request, provides import and export data for comparison purposes with records</p>	<p>above) with collaboration of Port Master,</p> <p>2: Police involved in prosecution of cases of vessels detained for illegal fishing,</p> <p>3. National Coast Guard ready to assist in preventing entry into port of any vessel denied entry.</p>	<p>Maritime Authority in re-flagging of fishing vessel "ROSS" which IUU history.</p>		<p>Name: Adria) was denied the use of port due to on-going investigation.</p>	<p>PSM not implemented.</p>		

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		held in Fisheries.							
20. Please describe the three biggest challenges in interagency cooperation for port State control in the context of implementing PSM for fisheries.		<p>1: Overlapping legal mandates e.g. flagging of fishing vessels while licensing is done by fisheries,</p> <p>2: Lack of a designated fishing port,</p> <p>3: Inadequate capacity in terms of equipment, human, laws and policies.</p>	<p>1: Communication.</p> <p>2: Capacity building.</p>	<p>1: Fully Implementation of AREP,</p> <p>2: Improve Interagency Cooperation,</p> <p>3: Develop MoU and clear procedures to implement PSM.</p>	<p>1: Establishment of legal framework,</p> <p>2: Establishment of MoU between fisheries and others agencies.</p>	<p>1: Human Capacity.</p> <p>2: Resources</p>	<p>1: Lack of capacity,</p> <p>2: Lack of legislation,</p> <p>3: Lack of procedures.</p>		
21. Please suggest solutions to each challenge described above.		<p>1: Harmonization of mandates through legal review</p> <p>2: Development of joint SOPs, training and equipment</p>	<p>1: The channels of communication between different agencies need to be improved.</p> <p>2: All relevant agencies need to be given training on</p>	<p>1: Sensitize fishing operators on mandatory implementation of AREP,</p> <p>2: Designation of focal points for PSM in other agencies and involve them</p>	<p>1: Capacity strengthening of lawyer in various agencies.</p>	<p>1: Increase human capacity.</p> <p>2: Purchase new coastal patrol boat and equipment for vessel boarding within port area.</p>	See Q 20.		

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		3: Designation and development of fishing ports.	how each agency can help in the implementation on port state measures.	on national and regional trainings on PSM trainings, 3: Exchange of experience/expertise among IOTC members or develop standard procedures for MoU.					
III. REGIONAL COOPERATION									
22. Please: a. list regional organizations or arrangements through which your country participates on fisheries matters. b. describe the level of cooperation with each. <i>1 strong, 2 average, 3 weak</i> c. the lead national authority for cooperation with the regional body (e.g. fisheries, foreign affairs)		IOTC 1 Fisheries IOC 2 Fisheries SWIOFC 1 Fisheries Fish-i Africa 1, Fisheries	IOTC 1, Fisheries and Foreign Affairs IOC 1, Fisheries and Foreign Affairs SWIOFC 2, Fisheries CCAMLR 1 Fisheries, Foreign Affairs, Prime Minister's Office Fish-i Africa 2, Fisheries	IOTC 1, Fisheries IOC 1, Fisheries SWIOFC 2, Fisheries Fish-i Africa 1, Fisheries SIF 2, Fisheries NEPAD 2, Fisheries COFI 1, Fisheries SADC 2, Fisheries	IOTC 1 IOC PRSP 1	IOC: 1 SADC: 1 Fish I: 1 IMCS: 1	IOTC 1 Fisheries SWIOFC 1 Fisheries Indian Ocean Rim Assn. 1 Foreign Office	IOTC 3 Lead national authority Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	COI (PRSP) 1 CCAMLR 2 COI 2 Lead national authority Fisheries (for all)
23. Please describe the three most positive aspects about cooperation on port State measures between your		1: Trainings	1: Exchange of information,	1: Exchanging of	1: Capacity enhancement about PSM	1: Data exchange.	1: Better control		

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country and relevant regional organizations or arrangements.		2: Deterrence of IUU vessels through data sharing and cooperation, 3:Scientific research and data collection.	2:Possible harmonisation of actions, 3: Implementation of PSM.	Information on PSM related issues 2: Capacity Building on PSM 3: Gain experience on PSM issues	2: Data exchange	2: Reliability of information.	over flag vessels 2:Experience sharing 3:Capacity building		
24. Please describe the three biggest challenges for cooperation on port State measures between your country and relevant regional organizations or arrangements.		1: Lack of practical training facilities in our country, 2: Different levels of implementation of PSMA between member states due to non-ratification of the agreement, different laws and policies, 3: Lack of functional VMS in some countries	1:improving the channels of communication and the flow of information, 2: possible development of a regional VMS centre, 3:Disputed territories hamper the efficiency of appropriate surveillance,	1: Implementation of regional MCS coordination centre 2: Development and implementation of e-PSM 3: Develop standard and clear procedures to implement PSM and regional VMS	1: Fluidization of information and data exchange 2: Establishment and dispatching of vessel black list.	1: Information sharing: the information data is available but it is not easily accessible .	1: Non-ratification of PSM, 2:Delay flow of information (regarding transshipments), 3:Non-compliance to PSM requirements.	Just join IOTC in 2014	

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		(like Kenya)							
25. Please suggest solutions to each challenge described above.		<p>1: Trainings should be harmonized and done with adequate practical facilities,</p> <p>2: Countries should ratify the PSMA,</p> <p>3: Installation of a regional VMS that is compatible regionally.</p>	<p>1: Any irregularity reported to regional organisation should immediately be made available to all countries in the region with recommendations on possible action,</p> <p>2: Setting up of a regional VMS centre would help track movement of vessels across borders.</p>	<p>1: Inspiration on other RFMOs initiatives on MCS,</p> <p>2: Follow up of development of e - PSM in IOTC,</p> <p>3: Workshops, training materials, meetings, tools etc</p>	Development of regional approach	Information data received regionally between countries and organization should be archived and sorted on a website for easy access.	Ratification of PSM Awareness raising on the importance of compliance with PSM requirements	Develop work plan with IOTC Secretariat to develop PSM.	
26. Please identify NGOs which have programmes in your country to support implementation of port State measures, such as through capacity development or improved understanding, if any. As applicable state any positive outcomes of cooperation with such NGOs.		<p>1: WWF- Capacity building,</p> <p>SmartFish Initiative for transparent fishing and deterrence of IUUs in the Indian Ocean</p>	<p>Fish i Africa –assist in keeping track of vessels suspected to be engaged in IUU, has a good network across the region, holds meetings with participants from</p>	NORAD – developed VMS.	None	N/A	WWF	None	

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			countries of the region where main focus is on reinforcement of PSM & combatting IUU. It provides a platform for the rapid exchange of information among the countries in the region.						
IV. INSPECTIONS									
27. Approximately how many foreign fishing vessels are inspected annually in port (average over past 3 years) for compliance with IOTC conservation and management measures? ¹⁰		8	40	36 (2011) 18 (2012) 16 (2013)	30	Average of 210 foreign vessels inspected in port over the past 3 years.	Fishing vessels called Tanzania Ports for the first time last year. Total number 6.	0	2 or 3
a. Approximately how many of these were pre-fishing inspections (over past 3 years)?		1	0	70	0	198	6	0	2 or 3
b. Approximately how many inspections resulted in evidence of IUU fishing (over past 2 years)?		0	0	2 ¹¹	0	0	0	0	0
28. Has your country set levels and priorities or other criteria or a risk assessment process for selecting foreign vessels to inspect?		No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
a. If yes, please describe briefly		N/A	N/A	According to IUU history of the vessel and		All new and non-licence F/V	Risk assessments tools used in		

¹⁰ Includes an examination of all relevant areas of the vessel, the fish on board, the nets and any other gear, equipment, and any document or record on board that is relevant to verifying compliance with IOTC conservation and management measures.

¹¹ (Txori Argi and Doniene) EU vessels.

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				suspicious from RFMOs.		Vessels are priorities for inspection upon arrival in port.	the WIO countries involved in Fish-i Africa.		
29. To what extent does your country implement the standard operating procedures in the IOTC PSM manuals for port inspections? a. Where “weak or no implementation” please briefly explain the reason(s).	Fully								
	Partially	x	x	x	X	X		x	
	Weakly						x		
	Reason								
30. To what extent does your country implement the information requirements for inspection reports in Annex 3 of the IOTC PSM Resolution? a. Where “weak or no implementation” please briefly explain the reason(s).	Fully		x	x				x	
	Partially	x			X	X			
	Weakly						x		
	Reason								
31. Where are the port inspection reports usually transmitted? <i>1 usually or always transmitted; 2 sometimes transmitted; 3 never transmitted</i>	Flag State of vessel	3	2	3	3			1	
	Relevant coastal State	3	3	2	3			1	
	Relevant RFB/RFMO	1	1	1	1			1	
	Master’s national State	3	3	3	3	1			
	FAO	3		3					
	Other	3							
	Usually not transmitted								
32. Please describe briefly any main strengths in your country of effective port inspections of fishing vessels.		We have staff who have had the basic training on PSM.		Trained Inspectors in place, three designated ports, patrol vessels, VMS in place.	Existence of CSP in each designated port for LAN or TRX.	98% Coverage of port inspection.	Trained personnel.	N/A	

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33. Please indicate any main constraints in your country for effective port measures for fishing vessels (please check all relevant areas).	Human capacity	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	
	Interagency cooperation	x	x	x	X		x		
	Legal authority	x		x	X		x		
	Inadequate information exchange	x		x	x		x	x	
	Inadequate integration of other MCS tools (e.g. VMS)	x					x		
	Other	Yes					X		
V. LEGAL						Training			
34. Do your laws, regulations or terms and conditions for licenses or permits require, for foreign fishing vessels:									
a. an advance request for permission to enter port?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
b. authorization for port entry?		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
35. Do your laws and regulations empower national authorities, in relation to foreign fishing vessels, to:									
a. deny a vessel entry into port?		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
b. prohibit landings and transshipments where it has been established that the catch has been taken in a manner which undermines the effectiveness of RFB/RFMO management measures/recommendations/resolutions?		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
c. deny use of port for landing, transshipping, packaging and processing of fish that have not previously been landed and for other port services, including refuelling and resupplying, maintenance and drydocking?		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
36. Do your laws and regulations provide for denial of use of port in the following circumstances, in relation to foreign fishing vessels?									Yes
a. the vessel does not have a valid and applicable authorization for fishing and related activities required by:						Yes			
i. its flag State?		No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
ii. another coastal State in respect of its areas under national jurisdiction?		No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
b. there is clear evidence that the fish on board was taken in contravention of coastal State requirements in areas under its national jurisdiction?		No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	
c. the flag State does not confirm, on request and in a reasonable time, that the fish on board was taken in accordance with requirements of a relevant RFB/RFMO?		No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	

QUESTION	OPTIONS	Kenya	Mauritius	Mozambique	Madagascar	Seychelles	Tanzania	Somalia	France
d. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel was otherwise engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities?		No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	
e. following inspection, there are clear grounds for believing that the vessel has engaged in IUU fishing?		No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	
37. How fully are your country's laws relating to IOTC Resolution 10/11 on port State measures implemented (comment optional)?		Moderately	Fully	Moderately	Weakly	Moderately	Weakly ¹²	Weakly	Moderately
VI. OPERATIONAL									
38. If applicable, please describe any operational or other procedures that are not addressed above in relation to:		Issues adequately addressed, for now.	N/A		None				
	a. port entry								
	b. inspection			Need to address number of inspectors to conduct inspections on different kind of vessels (LL, PS, PL, Carriers, etc).					
	c. approvals								
	d. denial of use of port								
	e. information exchange								
	f. other								

¹² Tanzania is in the process of reviewing its fisheries legislation with the intention of incorporation of sections relevant to IOTC resolution 10/11. In the mean time no transshipment of fish is taking place in Tanzania Ports. All vessels calling ports at present are for Pre-license inspection