



IOTC Agreement – Article X

Report of Implementation for the year 2016

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF THE REPORT 17 MARCH 2017

Reporting CPC: EU

Date of submission: March 2017

Please NOTE: this document is composed of 3 sections to report on the implementation of IOTC Resolutions

Part A. *Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission at its Twentieth Session.*

- Resolution 16/01 On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin tuna Stock in the IOTC area of competence

EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions and with any related Conservation and Management Measures adopted by the IOTC. EU stakeholders are fully implementing this Resolution.

Moreover, this Resolution has been transposed into EU legislation through the (EU) Council Regulation N° 2017/135 (Fishing Opportunities Regulation) that fixes the fishing opportunities available in EU waters and, to EU vessels, in certain non-EU waters for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks which are subject to international negotiations or agreements.

EU Member States fishing authorities are monitoring EU vessels and take the necessary legal and administrative measures to implement catch restrictions as stated in this Resolution.

EU Member States fishing authorities and operators will monitor catches and will determine methods for achieving compulsory catch reductions if necessary, which could include capacity reductions, effort limits, fishing closures, changing on fishing techniques and/or fishing patterns, etc.; in this case any relevant information will be transmitted to the secretariat and/or the scientific Committee and/or FADs Working Group.

The report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions has already been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

Yes **Date of reporting (DD/MM/YYYY):** Information on catch restrictions applicable to the EU vessels (only the Purse seine fishing segment) has been provided progressively and in different dates to the IOTC Secretariat. However, no report has been provided (neither compulsory nor requested in the Resolution) concerning the methods of achieving catch reductions that depend on methodologies agreed between national authorities and industry



No

Additional information:

EU Member States and EU flagged vessels ship-owners are responsible for the implementation of management measures in order to respect global catch restrictions applicable to the EU fleet.

- Resolution 16/02 On harvest control rules for Skipjack tuna in the IOTC area of competence.

EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this resolution and must comply with its provisions and with any related Conservation and Management Measure adopted by the IOTC. EU scientists involved in IOTC scientific work are participating in the monitoring and assessment of the Skipjack stock in order to contribute to the full implementation of this Resolution.

- Resolution 16/03 On the second performance review follow-up

EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this resolution and must comply with its provisions and with any related Conservation and Management Measure adopted by the IOTC. The EU Delegation is fully involved in the implementation of this Resolution and is ready to actively participate in the Technical Committee on Performance Review.

- Resolution 16/04 On the implementation of a Pilot project in view of promoting the Regional observer scheme of IOTC

EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this resolution and must comply with its provisions and with any related Conservation and Management Measure adopted by the IOTC. EU scientists participating in the Scientific Committee have contributed to drafting Guidelines for the implementation of the pilot project.

The EU as possible co-donor of this pilot project will also be fully involved in its implementation.

- Resolution 16/05 On vessels without nationality

EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this resolution and must comply with its provisions and with any related Conservation and Management Measure adopted by the IOTC, notably by contributing to identify vessels without nationality.

The EU fully supports this measure and will provide relevant information, if any, to the secretariat.

- Resolution 16/06 On measures applicable in case of non fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC



“NOTING that incomplete reporting or no data reporting and that, despite the adoption of numerous measures intended to address the matter, lack of compliance with reporting obligations is still a problem for the Scientific Committee and for the Commission;”

Actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all IOTC fisheries (in terms of Resolutions 15/01 and 15/02), including shark species caught in association with IOTC fisheries, and in particular the steps taken to improve their data collection for direct and incidental catches.

Note: where applicable, please report actions separately for artisanal (coastal), and industrial IOTC fisheries:

- **Action(s) to improve data collection that facilitate improvements in compliance in terms of IOTC mandatory reporting obligations (e.g. development or improvements in the implementation of logbooks, port-based sampling or related fisheries surveys, national observer scheme, vessel registry, electronic data capture, VMS, or on-board electronic monitoring):**

Probably the majority of stock assessments and other scientific analysis and studies in IOTC are mainly based on data provided by the EU. Despite, an organised system to collect data, the EU is struggling to improve data collection matching IOTC standards and allowing deep analysis of the stocks and ecosystems.

The collection of catch data is systematised, notably through the use of electronic logbooks. Data is mainly recorded in the mentioned logbooks but also through scientific observations (progressively electronic observations), self-sampling organised by national scientific institutes, port sampling and surveys and on the implementation of MCS measures.

The rate of scientific observers on board is increasing. The Purse seine segment has an observation rate more than 50%. With regard to Longliners, EU Member States are increasing the number of fishing trips under scientific observation and the global rate of coverage in the longline segment is more than 10%.

With regard to artisanal fisheries a scheme to collect data in port has been developed and the rate of global observation is increasing significantly.

To notice there is a problem to measure the size of some rejected species, notably sharks, in longline fisheries because lines are cut before fish get on the deck of the vessel.

Relevant explanatory information was provided in the report for the Scientific Committee.

- **Action(s) to improve data processing and reporting systems that facilitate submission of data to the IOTC Secretariat (e.g., development of fisheries databases and data dissemination systems, development of automated routines to process and extract IOTC data submissions, steps to minimise data entry errors):**



This information has been fully and exhaustively exposed in the EU scientific report and further detailed in its annexes by EU Member States. EU Member States national institutes are struggling to improve data processing and reporting systems to facilitate the provision of data to the Secretariat.

- **Action(s) to improve the quality and accuracy of data submitted to the IOTC Secretariat (e.g., steps to improve data validation, improvements in sampling coverage, frame surveys, etc.; coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets, comparability of data from previous years):**

Data submitted to IOTC in the EU scientific report, and further detailed in its annexes by the EU Member States, have been revised by the EU Member States national institutes in order to improve the quality of data provided to the Secretariat.

Additional information:

EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions and with any related Conservation and Management Measure adopted by the IOTC.

- Resolution 16/07 On the use of artificial lights to attract fish

EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions and with any related Conservation and Management Measure adopted by the IOTC. The EU Member State authorities in conjunction with fishing authorities in countries and ports used by EU vessels are monitoring the implementation of this Resolution.

Moreover some scientific observers on-board have also instructions to verify the application of this measure. If any infraction is detected, appropriate action will be undertaken by national authorities.

- Resolution 16/08 On the prohibition of the use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids

EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions and with any related Conservation and Management Measure adopted by the IOTC. The EU Member State authorities, in conjunction with fishing authorities in countries and ports used by EU vessels, are monitoring the implementation of this Resolution.

Moreover some scientific observers on-board have also instructions to verify the application of this measure. If any infraction is detected, appropriate action will be undertaken by national authorities.

- Resolution 16/09 On establishing a Technical Committee on Management Procedures



EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions and with any related Conservation and Management Measure adopted by the IOTC. The EU Delegation to IOTC and EU scientists participating in IOTC works are ready to be fully involved in the Technical Committee on Management Procedures.

- Resolution 16/10 To promote implementation of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures

EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions and with any related Conservation and Management Measure adopted by the IOTC. The EU Delegation to IOTC is ready to participate in any necessary discussions to facilitate the implementation of this Resolution.

- Resolution 16/11 On Port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions and with any related Conservation and Management Measure adopted by the IOTC. The EU has already started the implementation of the new provisions of the PSM Resolution. The EU has been provided technical and financial support for the implementation of PSM.

- Resolution 16/12 Working Party on the Implementation of Conservation and Management Measures (WPICMM)

EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions and with any related Conservation and Management Measure adopted by the IOTC. The EU delegation to IOTC is ready to participate in the WPICMM.

Note: ^a indicate that a template report exists for some of the requirements and can be downloaded at <http://www.iotc.org/compliance/reporting-templates>



Part B. *Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions, and which have not been reported previously.*

Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (EU), EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals.

Furthermore:

- (EU) Council Regulation N° 520/2007 which lays down technical measures for the conservation of certain stocks of highly migratory species transposed all IOTC technical measures adopted prior to and including 2006.
- (EU) Council Regulation N° 1936/2001 amended by the Council Regulation (EC) N° 869/2004 transposed all IOTC control and surveillance measures adopted prior to and including 2003.
- (EU) Council Regulation N° 2017/135, and similar (EU) Council Regulations adopted in previous years, fixing for the fishing opportunities available in EU waters and, to EU vessels, in certain non-EU waters for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks which are subject to international negotiations or agreements transposed in particular the IOTC Resolution 15/11, and related previous resolutions as well as other instruments to freeze fishing effort in the IOTC area of competence and protection of IOTC species or other species caught in association with IOTC fisheries, as the IOTC Resolution 16/01.
- The main IOTC Resolutions for vessel recording, port inspections, IUU fisheries, driftnets, transshipments, vessels monitoring system, shark finning, precautionary approach, discards and recording of catches and logbooks are transposed into EU legislation through the EU legal framework of fisheries.
- During the year 2016, the EU continued to implement the Common Fisheries Policy, which was adopted through an EU Regulation (REGULATION (EU) No 1380/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL) as informed in our previous Implementation reports. The Common Fisheries Policy applies to all EU fishing vessels operating in IOTC.

According to EU legislation all EU vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence are subject to the monitoring and control measures ensuring the respect of the provisions of the IOTC resolutions as well as of the EU's Common Fisheries Policy. Therefore all measures adopted by the Commission in its previous sessions are implemented by EU vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence.



Part C. Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs to be included in this report (please refer to the section "Implementation Report due by 17 March 2016" of the Guide on data and information reporting requirements for Members and Cooperating Non-contracting Parties, available for download at <http://www.iotc.org/compliance/reporting-templates>).

- Resolution 01/06 Concerning the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme

CPCs which export bigeye tuna shall examine export data upon receiving the import data from the Secretary, and report the results to the Commission annually [A template report exists].

Nil report, specify the reason: No large scale longline vessels on the IOTC RAV
 Do not export frozen big eye tuna

The report has already been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

Yes Date of reporting (DD/MM/YYYY): The dates vary depending on the EU Member State.

No

The report is attached to the implementation report:

Yes

No

Additional information:

Further pieces of information might be provided before the annual meeting as soon as they became available.

- Recommendation 05/07 Concerning a management standard for the tuna fishing vessels

The CPC flag States which issues licenses to their AFVs should report annually to the Commission all measures taken to meet the minimum management standards when they issue fishing licenses to their "authorised fishing vessels".

a. Management in the fishing grounds (of flag vessels).

	<i>Scientific Observer boarding</i>	<i>Satellite-based vessel monitoring system</i>	<i>Daily or required periodic catch report</i>	<i>Entry/Exit report</i>
Yes, No?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Note	% Purse Seine vessels - more than 50% (and also some electronic observation and	% or number of vessels All EU vessels in the IOTC fleet Registry are equipped with a VMS according to obligations of the Resolution	Method All vessels have a (daily) logbook on board according to Resolution 15/01. Catches have been	Method General information regularly provided whenever there are modifications, updating or any relevant news



	self sampling). Longliners - about 5% varying with EU Member State (also some self sampling) . Artisanal - under implementation sampling in Port. This information fully detailed in the EU scientific Report.	15/03.	reported to the secretariat according to IOTC relevant Resolutions, particularly the Resolution 15/02. Reporting details have been provided in the 2016 Questionnaire of Compliance, point 6.1<;	concerning the EU fleets and/or its activities. Information is provided to reply to specific queries and demands from the secretariat.
--	--	--------	--	--

b. Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing ports; of flag vessels)

	<i>Transshipment report</i>	<i>Port inspection</i>	<i>Statistical document program</i>
Yes, No?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Note	Method Information gathered from EU Member States and provided to the secretariat.	Method Information gathered from EU Member States and provided to the secretariat.	Information gathered from EU Member States and provided to the secretariat.

c. Management at landing ports (of flag vessels).

	<i>Landing inspection</i>	<i>Landing reporting</i>	<i>Cooperation with other Parties</i>
Yes, No?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Note	Method Information gathered from EU Member States and provided to the secretariat.	Method Information gathered from EU Member States and provided to the secretariat.	General information provided to the secretariat whenever relevant.

Additional information:

The relevant EU fisheries legislation is coherent with the provisions of Recommendation 05/07 and therefore the IOTC management standards are fulfilled by the EU fleet operating in the Indian Ocean. Strict VMS monitoring and vessels inspections contribute to the implementation of Resolution 05/07.



EU vessels fishing in high seas are also subject to control and legislation of the Indian Ocean coastal states having Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements with the EU. This also applies to port inspections by the port state authorities when EU vessels access Indian Ocean ports.

EU vessels are also required to maintain daily catches in logbooks, which are validated by the EU Member States oceanographic institutes. Furthermore, EU vessels are not authorised to tranship at sea.

The EU provides relevant information to the Secretariat thorough the year.

- Resolution 10/10 Concerning market related measures

For CPCs that import tuna and tuna-like fish products, or in whose ports those products are landed or transhipped, should report a range of information (e.g. information on vessels / owners, product data (species, weight), point of export) annually. *[A template report exists].*

Nil report, specify the reason(s): No landing from foreign vessels in national ports
 No transhipment by foreign vessels in national ports
 Do not import tuna and tuna-like fish products

The report on import, landing or transhipment of tuna and tuna-like fish products landed or transhipped in port in 2016 have already been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

Yes **Date of reporting (DD/MM/YYYY):** Due to the nature of the EU - 28 Member States (5 involved in IOTC fisheries) - and the specificity of the information on imports, landing or transhipments, reports and information have been submitted to the IOTC secretariat at different dates. The EU will continue to submit reports as applicable.

No

The report on import, landing or transhipment of tuna and tuna-like fish products landed or transhipped in port in 2016 is attached to the implementation report:

Yes

No

Additional information:

One foreign vessel has landed their catches in the EU port in the IOTC Convention Area and the related information and report has been recently reported to IOTC secretariat. Moreover, information on landings, transhipments in port, imports and exports has been reported to the secretariat since the last implementation report. Further information, if any, could be reported before the annual meeting.

- Resolution 11/02 Prohibition of fishing on data buoys

CPCs are to notify the IOTC Secretariat of all reports of observations of damaged data buoys.

Nil Report

The report has already been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:



Yes

Date of reporting (DD/MM/YYYY): Scientific reports were sent to the secretariat before the last Scientific Committee. Information on data buoys, if any, is provided in the scientific report.

No

The report is attached to the implementation report:

Yes

No

Additional information:

This measure is fully implemented by EU vessels.

- Resolution 11/04 On a Regional observer scheme

CPCs shall provide to the Executive Secretary and the Scientific Committee annually a report of the number of vessels monitored and the coverage achieved by gear type in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution.

Type of gear	No of vessels monitored in 2015	Coverage in 2015 (%)
Purse seine	This information is not available for all EU Member States but in principle all PS (31) have been subjected to monitoring by scientific observers. The coverage is measured on the basis of other more precise factors than the number of vessels monitored.	More than 50% coverage
Longline	This information is not available for all EU Member States - 1 Portuguese, 1 Spanish and a coverage of 14 % for France, including self-sampling with support of biologists. The coverage is measured on the basis of % of the number of hooks observed.	About 5%
Gillnet	Not relevant	Not relevant
Bait Boat	Not relevant	Not relevant
Hand line	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Insert other gear type	Regarding EU (Mayotte), data	Sampling in Port increasing



Artisanal	collection for regarding artisanal fisheries is collected through vessel activity report, port observation reports (1.100 observations in 2016, 800 in 2015, covering 1.000 landings following a sampling plan) and, since 2016, on-board observer reports. The covered activity concerned 100% of fishing vessels and 27% of "pirogues" (small scale artisanal fishing vessel)	but coverage rate not available
Insert other gear type Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Insert other gear type Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Insert other gear type Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.

Additional information:

EU Member States are implementing this Resolution, whether by new observer missions or by continuing the observation measures already in place. EU Member States are implementing gradually the regional observer programme and self-sampling with support of biologists haven also been promoted. The EU respects the overall coverage requirements. Implementing reports and activities are reported separately or through the Scientific Committee.

The acts of piracy have triggered for some time the suspension, at least partially, of the observation programme in the area affected by piracy (purse seiners in particular). However, the observation programme in the mentioned area is reincreasing and could regain 100% coverage in the near futur. In addition, some EU vessels are starting using electronic means of observation in coordination with scientific bodies.

With regard to longliners, EU Member States are implementing actions to carrying out the regional observer programme. Regarding one EU Member State (UK), their observation missions are planned to start in 2017. Global coverage by EU fleet is about the 5% required in the Resolution (cooperation among EU Member States).

Some observer's reports have been transmitted to the secretariat or the Scientific Committee and further relevant information, if any, including observer's reports will be submitted to the IOTC secretariat when it will become available.



With regard to artisanal fishing activities, sampling activities at port are progressively implemented and global coverage is increasing. Related information was provided in the scientific report for France.

- Resolution 12/04 On marine turtles

CPCs shall report to the Commission, in accordance with Article X of the IOTC Agreement, their progress of implementation of the FAO Guidelines and this Resolution.

EU has reported information on marine turtles through the intersessional period, notably referring to incidents and encounters with turtles. The EU industry fully applies this Resolution and EU scientists provided important information to the Scientific Committee (including the EU Member States annual scientific reports) on sea turtles' data, protective measures and research undertaken. Information on the implementation of the FAO Guidelines is also provided in the scientific reports.

- Resolution 12 /06 On Reducing the Incidental Bycatch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries

CPCs shall provide to the Commission, as part of their annual reports, information on how they are implementing this measure and all available information on interactions with seabirds, including bycatch by fishing vessels carrying their flag or authorised to fish by them. This is to include details of species where available to enable the Scientific Committee to annually estimate seabird mortality in all fisheries within the IOTC Area of Competence.

EU has reported information on seabirds including on mitigation measures through the intersessional period, notably referring to incidents and encounters. EU scientists provided important information to the Scientific Committee (including the EU Member States annual scientific report) on seabirds' data, protective measures and research undertaken. EU Longliners fully implement these mitigation measures.

- Resolution 12/12 To Prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas in the IOTC Area

CPCs shall include in their Annual Report a summary of monitoring, control, and surveillance actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing on the high seas in the IOTC area of competence.

There are no gillnets or driftnets used by EU operators in the IOTC Area. Moreover, the use of driftnets longer than 2.5 Km is prohibited for EU operators in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 894/97 of 29 April 1997 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.

- Resolution 13/04 On the conservation of cetaceans

CPCs shall report, in accordance with Article X of the IOTC Agreement, any instances in which cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets of their flagged vessels.

Not applicable (No PS vessels on the IOTC RAV in 2016);



No encirclement reported by flag vessels in 2016,

Encirclement reported by flag vessels in 2016 (Complete the table below):

Name of the species	Number of instances of encirclement
Mysticeti	3
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.

Additional information:

All information, related to cetaceans encircled by purse seiners was transmitted to the Scientific Committee through the EU Member States' scientific report. EU stakeholders are requested to apply the provisions of this resolution, report any encounter with cetaceans and other relevant information on the application of this Resolution. If cetaceans are accidentally encircled, vessel masters take necessary measures to facilitate their release and scientific observers on-board monitor these measures.

- Resolution 13/05 On the conservation of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*)

CPCs shall report, in accordance with Article X of the IOTC Agreement, any instances in which whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets of their flagged vessels.

Not applicable (No PS vessels on the IOTC RAV in 2016);

No encirclement reported by flag vessels in 2016,

Encirclement reported by flag vessels in 2016 (Complete the table below):

Name of the species	Number of instances of encirclement
Whale sharks (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>)	0 reported

Additional information:

All information, related to whale sharks encircled by purse seiners was transmitted to the Scientific Committee through the EU Member States' scientific report. EU stakeholders are requested to apply the provisions of this Resolution, report any encounter with whale sharks and other relevant information on the application of this Resolution. If whale sharks are accidentally encircled, vessel masters take necessary measures to facilitate their release and scientific observers on-board monitor these measures.



- Resolution 14/05 Concerning A Record Of Licensed Foreign Vessels Fishing For IOTC Species In The IOTC Area Of Competence And Access Agreement Information

For Government to Government access agreement in existence prior to the entry into force of this resolution, where coastal CPCs allow foreign-flagged vessels to fish in waters in their EEZ in the IOTC Area for species managed by IOTC through a CPC-to-CPC agreement, CPCs involved in the referred agreement:

- Shall submit copy of the access agreement,
- Shall submit information concerning these agreements (paragraphs 3a, b, c, d, e, f, g),

A report template exists and can be requested at secretariat@iotc.org

Additional information:

The EU has reported access agreements as well as the relevant information regarding its implementation. Regarding 2016, the situation is the same than in 2015 with the exception of Mozambique agreement that expired on 31 December 2015. This includes the access agreement between the EU (Mayotte) and Seychelles for access of Seychelles vessels to Mayotte's EEZ. The EU updates the IOTC Secretariat regularly should any significant change occur.

You find here more inform on the EU access agreements:

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/international/agreements/index_en.htm

- Resolution 14/06 On establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels
(Report of flag vessels transshipping in foreign ports)

Each flag CPC of the LSTV shall include in its annual report each year to IOTC the details on the transshipments in ports by its vessels (Name of LSTV, IOTC Number, name of carrier vessel, species and quantity transhipped, date and location of transshipment). *[A template report exists].*

Nil report, specify the reason(s): No LSTVs on the RAV

Flag LSTVs do not tranship in foreign ports

The details on transshipment in ports for 2016 have already been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

Yes

Date of reporting (DD/MM/YYYY): Due to the nature of the EU - 28 Member States (5 involved in IOTC fisheries) – information transshipment have been submitted to the IOTC secretariat at different dates (23 February 2017 for Spain and 7 March 2017 for France).

No

The details on transshipment in ports for 2016 are attached to the implementation report:

Yes

No

Additional information:

EU Vessels are not authorised to tranship at sea. More information, if any, regarding transshipments in port will be provided to the secretariat before the annual meeting.



- Resolution 15/04 Concerning the IOTC record of vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC Area of Competence.

CPCs shall review their own internal actions and measures taken pursuant to paragraph 7, including punitive actions and sanctions and, in a manner consistent with domestic law as regards disclosure, report the results of the review to the Commission annually. In consideration of the results of such review, the Commission shall, if appropriate, request the flag CPCs of AFVs on the IOTC Record to take further action to enhance compliance by those vessels with IOTC Conservation and Management Measures.

The flag CPCs of the vessels on the record shall:

- take measures to ensure that their AFVs comply with all the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures;

Describe the measures:

The vessel control is done through the implementation of different measures. Some vessels are controlled locally by national authorities, some others visited by observers that report to national authorities and, in general vessels, are also controlled by Coastal States having fisheries agreements with the EU or in Coastal States ports used by EU vessels.

In addition, controls are also undertaken through VMS monitoring, data reporting and licences management.

- take measures to ensure that their AFVs on the IOTC Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship;

Describe the measures:

Idem

- ensure that their AFVs on the IOTC Record have no history of IUU fishing activities or that, if those vessels have such a history, the new owners have provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that the previous owners and operators have no legal, beneficial or financial interest in, or control over those vessels; the parties of the IUU incident have officially resolved the matter and sanctions have been completed; or that having taken into account all relevant facts, their AFVs are not engaged in or associated with IUU fishing;

Describe the measures:

Idem, in addition there are no EU vessels with IUU history in the IOTC record of vessels.

- ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners and operators of their AFVs on the IOTC Record are not engaged in or associated with tuna fishing activities conducted by vessels not entered into the IOTC Record in the IOTC area of competence;

Describe the measures:

Idem, if any EU Member State flagged vessel or citizen is involved in IUU activities within IOTC he/she will be investigated by the national authorities of the relevant EU Member State. There is also a collaboration mechanism between national authorities and the European Commission (European executive power).



- take measures to ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners of the AFVs on the IOTC Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag CPCs so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them;

Describe the measures:

There are provisions under the domestic law to persecute and investigate cases of alleged involvement of EU citizens in illegal activities within IOTC. However, so far, there was not a single case confirmed that an EU citizen involved in such activities.

- Resolution 15/08 Procedures on a fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan, including a limitation on the number of FADs, more detailed specifications of catch reporting from FAD sets, and the development of improved FAD designs to reduce the incidence of entanglement of non-target species

From 2015 on, CPCs shall submit to the Commission, 60 days before the Annual Meeting, a report on the progress of the management plans of FADs, including reviews of the initially submitted Management Plans, and including reviews of the application of the principles set out in Annex III.

Not applicable (No PS vessels on the IOTC RAV in 2016);

The report has already been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

Yes **Date of reporting (DD/MM/YYYY):** Due to the nature of the EU - 28 Member States (3 involved in Purse seine fisheries) reports and information have been submitted to the IOTC secretariat at different dates.

No

The report is attached to the implementation report:

Yes

No

Additional information:

Formal reports haven't been sent on the implementation of the FADs Management Plan but information is recurrently provided on its implementation of the FADs Management Plans and/or updating these plans. In this context, the EU is complying with this resolution.

Furthermore, information FAD Management Plans and on catch reporting from FAD sets was provided in the EU scientific report and also supplied to the Scientific Committee by the EU scientists.