

# IOTC Agreement – Article X

## Report of Implementation for the year 2022 (CoC20)

**Deadline for submission: 9/3/2023**

### READING NOTES:

- This report is composed of 5 sections reporting on the implementation of IOTC Resolutions.
- Answers provided by CPCs are presented in [blue text](#).
- A red dash ("–") indicates that no answer was provided.

**Reporting CPC: Australia**

**Date of submission: 10 March 2023 - 03:04**

You can consult your previous Implementation Report for CoC 19, by [clicking here](#).

**Note:** All laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force must be uploaded in the requirement 1.5 named "Transposition of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures into national legislation".

# Section 1 – LEGAL OBLIGATION

## Articles X & XI.2 of the IOTC Agreement - Legal obligation – Transposition of IOTC CMMs into national legislation

### REQ 1.5

**Legal obligation:** Provide information on the status of the transposition of all the cmm requirements into the national legislation.

1 – All requirements of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures are fully transposed into national legislation: [Yes – Fully transposed into national legislation](#) –

2 – Laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to the IOTC Conservation and Management Measures uploaded: [Yes 13 February 2023 - 07:02](#)

3 – Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

–

## Section 2 – Part A

### Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission at S26

#### Resolution 22/01

##### REQ 1.1Aa

Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement *Resolution 22/01 on climate change as it relates to the Indian ocean Tuna Commission*, adopted by the Commission at its Twenty-Sixth Session (S26):

The Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) has been working with scientists to better understand existing and potential climate impacts on Australian fisheries. In 2021 the "[Guidance on Adaptation of Commonwealth Fisheries management to climate change project](#)" was completed, providing key adaptation resources including [climate sensitivity analyses for all Commonwealth fisheries and species](#). Preliminary assessments of tuna species in Australian waters of the Indian Ocean indicate that the abundance of Albacore and yellowfin may decrease by up to 10% as a result of climate impacts and bigeye tuna abundance may decrease in the north. AFMA's Climate Adaptation Program is taking a number of actions to ensure explicit consideration of information on climate impacts into decision-making processes. These actions include the development of fishery specific 'Climate and Ecosystem Status' reports, utilise indicators of ecosystem status and climate trends, and holding workshops with fishery stakeholders to discuss climate impacts and potential adaptation options.

#### Resolution 22/02

##### REQ 1.1Ab

Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement *Resolution 22/02 on establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels*, adopted by the Commission at its Twenty-Sixth Session (S26):

[Australia has banned transshipment at sea through the relevant fishing conditions : Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Statutory Fishing Rights Conditions and the Western Skipjack Tuna General Conditions](#)

##### REQ 8.1

**Information required:** At sea transshipments – CPCs reports participating in the ROP

1 - I have participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2021: **No**

2 - The reports on the list of LSTLVs & the quantities transhipped in 2021, and the assessment of observer reports in 2021, have been reported to the IOTC Secretariat: **No Not participating in the IOTC ROP in 2021.**

3 - If YES:

- Number of LSTLVs having transhipped at sea in 2021: **0**
- Quantities transhipped at sea (kg) in 2021: **0**

4 - This requirement is not applicable: **I have not participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2021**

##### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

##### REQ 8.2

**Information required:** Report on transshipments in foreign ports

##### FOR ALL CPCs:

1 - Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2022: **No**

2 - The reports on the list of LSTVs & the quantities transhipped in foreign ports in 2022, have been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: - -

NIL report: [Flag LSTV did not tranship in foreign ports in 2022](#)

3 - If YES:

- Number of LSTLVs having transhipped in foreign ports in 2022: -
- Quantities transhipped in foreign ports (kg) in 2022: -

4 - This requirement is not applicable: [Flag LSTVs did not tranship in foreign ports in 2022](#)

#### FOR MALDIVES ONLY:

1 - Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) have transhipped in 2022: -

2 - The reports on the list of Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) & the quantities transhipped in 2022, have been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: - -

NIL report: -

3 - If YES:

- Number of Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) having transhipped in 2022: -
- Quantities transhipped (kg) in 2022: -

4 - This requirement is not applicable: -

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

#### REQ 8.3

**Required information:** list of authorised carrier vessels

1 - Flag LSTLVs have transhipped in ports and/or at sea in 2022: [No](#)

2 - All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all authorized carrier vessels: [No \(Has not participated in the IOTC ROP in 2022.\)](#)

3 - Mandatory information not fully provided or missing: -

Reason for missing information: [Has not participated in the IOTC ROP in 2022.](#)

4 - In 2022, we have authorized:

- Carrier vessels under our flag (Nb): [0](#)
- Carrier vessels under the flag of other fleets (Nb): [0](#)

5 - This requirement is not applicable: [CPC does not tranship at sea and/or in port, in the IOTC area of competence in 2022](#)

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

#### REQ 8.4

**Information required:** Results of the investigation on possible infraction in 2022 of IOTC regulations by LSTLVs/carrier vessels

1 - The reports on the results of investigation on possible infractions in 2022 have been submitted to the IOTC Secretariat: [No \(Has not participated in the IOTC ROP in 2022.\)](#)

2 - If YES:

- Number of possible infractions related to ATF: [0](#)
- Number of possible infractions related to VMS: [0](#)
- Number of possible infractions related to fishing logbook: [0](#)
- Number of possible infractions related to LSTLVs marking: [0](#)
- Total number of possible infractions in 2022: [0](#)

3 - This requirement is not applicable: [I have not participated in the IOTC regional observer programme \(ROP\) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2022](#)

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

#### REQ 8.5

**Information required:** ROP fee

1 - I have participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2022: [No](#)

2 - I have paid my ROP contribution for the ROP last call for fund: [No \(Has not participated in the IOTC ROP in 2022.\)](#)

3 - This requirement is not applicable: [I am not participating in the IOTC regional observer programme \(ROP\) to monitor transshipment at sea](#)

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

## Resolution 22/03

#### REQ 1.1Ac

Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement *Resolution 22/03 on a management procedure for bigeye tuna in the IOTC Area of Competence*, adopted by the Commission at its Twenty-Sixth Session (S26):

Australia supported the adoption of Resolution 22/03 and manages domestic catch of bigeye tuna (and other target species) via an individual transferable quota (ITQ) system. [Should the IOTC introduce a measure to reduce global bigeye catch via agreed CPC fishery limits, Australia would comply with any measure using our ITQ system, which is underpinned by a comprehensive fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance system.](#)

## Resolution 22/04

#### REQ 1.1Ad

Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement *Resolution 22/04 on a regional observer scheme*, adopted by the Commission at its Twenty-Sixth Session (S26):

Implementation of Resolution 22/04 has been previously reported on via Australia's National Scientific Report:

AFMA has recruited and trained observers since its establishment in 1992. Approximately 15 observers are currently employed in the AFMA observer program. They are sourced from universities and maritime industries from around Australia and must be able to live and work at sea, have demonstrated experience in collecting biological data at sea, and experience in fisheries research methodologies and collection of associated scientific data. Observers must also hold marine radio operators certificate of proficiency (or similar qualifications and/or experience), a sea safety certificate and medical certificate, and have completed an AFMA observer training course. AFMA has introduced electronic monitoring (e-monitoring) to its longline fisheries. E-monitoring of the WTBF and ETBF became compulsory from 1 July 2015 for most vessels operating within the Australian Exclusive Economic Zone. As a minimum, e-monitoring information from 10% of the hauls is reviewed and used to acquit information provided in logbooks. In 2021, a total of 330,701 longline hooks were deployed in the IOTC Area of Competence by Australian vessels. Observer coverage using electronic monitoring for 2021 was 10.5% (32,739 hooks were observed out of 330,701 hooks deployed).

## Section 3 – Part B

### **Actions taken, under national legislation, to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions which have not been reported previously**

#### **REQ 1.1B**

1. 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:

[Australia implements its obligations under national legislation, amending fisheries regulations or amending the conditions to which operators in the relevant fisheries must adhere to.](#)

2. We have taken actions, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions: [Yes](#)

## Section 4 – Part C

### Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs to be included in this report

#### Resolution 01/03

##### REQ 7.Xg

**Information required: Observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMM**

1. Observation/Sightings report of Non-Contracting Party, Entity or fishing Entity vessels, indicating that there are grounds for believing that these vessels are fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures

Observation of vessels in 2022: –

–

NIL report: –

##### REQ 7.Xh

1. Reporting on inspections in ports of vessels of Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or fishing Entities: –

–

NIL report: –

#### Resolution 01/06

##### REQ 10.3

1. A system for monitoring export and re-export of frozen bigeye tunas exists: [Yes](#)

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2021: [No](#)

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas exported in 2021 (kg): –

Country' vessels from which the bigeye tunas were exported: –

RE-EXPORT:

3. Frozen bigeye tunas were re-exported in 2021: [No](#)

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas re-exported in 2021 (kg): –

Country' vessels from which the bigeye tunas were exported: –

4. This requirement is not applicable: [CPC did not export/re-export frozen bigeye tunas in 2021](#)

#### Resolution 07/01

##### REQ 7.XJ

**Information required:** reports on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals

1 - Reporting on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals: –

2 - If YES, information on the national(s) (natural or legal persons): –

3 - NIL report: [Nil report for 2022 – no nationals engage in IUU fishing in the IOTC Area of Competence](#)

#### Resolution 11/02

##### REQ 2.22

1. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys in 2022:

–

Nil Report - No report received from flag vessels in 2022

## Resolution 11/04

### REQ 9.1

**NOT TO BE ASSESSED FOR THE YEAR 2021 FOR THE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE 20**

1. We are implementing the regional observer scheme (ROS) at national level for: **All fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above**
2. The number of vessels monitored and the coverage achieved by gear type, have been reported to the IOTC Secretariat & the IOTC Scientific Committee: **Yes - entirely** -

Type of fishing gear	No of vessels monitored in 2021:	Coverage in 2021 (%)
Purse seine	-	-
Longline	-	-
Gillnet	-	-
Baitboats	-	-
Handline	-	-

Additional gear types: Type of fishing gear, Nb of vessels monitored in 2021, Coverage in 2021 (%)

-

3. The requirement is not applicable: -

## Resolution 12/04

### REQ 6.9

1. Reporting the progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04: **No**
2. If NO, requirement of the Resolution 12/04 on which you reported on:  
Collect (through logbooks and observer programs) and provide to the Scientific Committee all data on their vessels interactions with marine turtles,  
Furnish information to the Scientific Committee on successful mitigation measures and other impacts on marine turtles (such as the deterioration of nesting sites & swallowing of marine debris):

**Yes**

Australia has previously reported on the implementation of Resolution 12/04, including in the Australian National Report to the Scientific Committee for 2022.

Australia's turtle bycatch engagement and mitigation measures fulfill the recommendations under the FAO Sea Turtles Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations. All marine turtles found in Australian waters are protected under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999 and a recovery plan was implemented in 2003.



Australia requires operators of longline vessels to carry at least one line cutter and one de-hooker on board at all times to facilitate the handling and prompt release of turtles caught or entangled, consistent with paragraph 8 of Resolution 12/04. Further, a number of education materials, including a video, have been produced to demonstrate proven methods to minimise fishing impacts on turtle populations. Consistent with the IOTC Marine Turtle Identification Cards, these show how to safely bring turtles aboard and handle them on deck of a fishing vessel, how to use de-hooking devices on turtles in the water and on deck, how to help comatose turtles recover and how to release them back into the water.

Require fishermen to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured hard shelled turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster its recovery, including aiding in its resuscitation, before safely returning it to the water.

Ensure that fishermen are aware of and use proper mitigation and handling techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for the release of turtles:

**Yes** Australia requires operators of longline vessels to carry at least one line cutter and one de-hooker on board at all times to facilitate the handling and prompt release of turtles caught or entangled, consistent with paragraph 8 of Resolution 12/04. Further, a number of education materials, including a video, have been produced to demonstrate proven methods to minimise fishing impacts on turtle populations. Consistent with the IOTC Marine Turtle Identification Cards, these show how to safely bring turtles aboard and handle them on deck of a fishing vessel, how to use de-hooking devices on turtles in the water and on deck, how to help comatose turtles recover and how to release them back into the water.

For gillnet vessels: Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC:

**No** Australia does not have any gillnet vessels on the IOTC authorised vessel list

For longline vessels / Pour les palangriers

(a) Ensure that longline vessels carry line cutters & de-hookers to facilitate the handling and release of marine turtles caught or entangled

(b) Encourage use of whole finfish bait;

(c) Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.

**Yes** The Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Conditions requires that vessels (longliners) carry on board line cutters and de-hookers.

For purse seine vessels:

(a) Ensure that vessels:

(i) Avoid encirclement of marine turtles, if a marine turtle is encircled/ entangled, take measures to safely release the turtle.

(ii) Release all marine turtles observed entangled in fish aggregating devices (FADs) or fishing gear.

(iii) If a marine turtle is entangled in the net, stop net roll as soon as the turtle comes out of the water; disentangle the turtle without injuring it before resuming the net roll; and assist the recovery of the turtle before returning it to the water.

(iv) Carry and employ dip nets to handle turtles.

(b) Encourage vessel to adopt FAD designs which reduce the incidence of entanglement of turtles;

(c) Require vessel to record incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.

**Yes** The fishing conditions for the Western Skipjack Tuna fishery are being updated in 2023 to reflect the requirements in Resolution 12/04

CPCs to undertake research trials of circle hooks, use of whole finfish for bait, alternative FAD designs, alternative handling techniques, gillnet design and fishing practices and other mitigation methods which may improve the mitigation of adverse effects on turtles.

**No** –

CPCs continue to undertake research and development to improve the mitigation of adverse effects on marine turtles & provide research outcomes to the Scientific Committee.

**No** No current progress to report

Collaborate with the IOSEA and take into account the IOSEA MoU

**Yes** Australia is a Signatory to the IOSEA MOU

3. This requirement is not applicable in 2022

## Resolution 12/06

### REQ 6.14

1. The obligation for all longline vessels to use at least two of the three mitigation measures: **Has been implemented by terms & conditions of authorisation to fish with force of law 2010**

2. This requirement is not applicable: –

### Legal obligation:

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2022-2023](#)

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2022-2023](#) Additional mitigation requirements for notified boats

#### GEAR LIMITATION

13. A person must not discharge offal from the boat while the crew are setting the lines.

14. This concession authorises the use of the following gear only:

(a) Gear specified in subsection 15(1) of the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Plan 2005.

15. At all times the holder must ensure:

(a) The boat nominated to this Statutory Fishing Right carries on board two or more assembled tori lines. Each tori line must be constructed and used in accordance with the following specifications:

i. must be a minimum of 100 metres in length;

ii. must be deployed from a position on board the boat and utilise a towed line, material or object so that it remains above the water surface for a minimum of 75 metres from the stern of the boat (for vessels less than 35m in length) or 100m from the stern (for vessels 35m or greater in length);

iii. must have streamers attached to it with a maximum interval between the streamers of 3.5 metres;

iv. all streamers must be maintained to ensure their lengths are as close to the water surface as possible;

(b) When fishing south of the parallel of latitude 25 degrees South:

i. non-frozen baits are attached to the hooks; and

ii. prior to longlines entering the water he/she deploys a separate tori line at each point at which hooks enter the water. All tori lines must comply with part (a) above.

iii. a tori line is not required to be deployed when performing fishing operations between the hours of nautical dusk and nautical dawn, providing the vessel uses minimum deck lighting (where minimum deck lighting is a lighting level which does not pose a risk to safety and navigation); and

iv. branchlines are weighted with either a minimum of:

a. 60 gram swivels at a distance of no more than 3.5 metres from each hook; or

b. 98 gram swivels at a distance of no more than 4 metres from each hook; or

c. 40 gram weights immediately adjacent the hook, or at no more than 0.5 metres from each hook, with dead non-frozen baits attached to the hooks; or

d. ACAP approved "hook-shielding device" weighing at least 40 grams may be deployed directly at the hook as an alternative.

(c) The boat nominated to this Statutory Fishing Right carries on board a minimum of one dehooking device, the purpose of which is to enable hooks embedded in bycatch species to be removed with minimum damage to the fish or protected species. The device must be constructed and used in accordance with the following specifications:

i. the device must enable the hook to be secured and the barb shielded so that the barb does not re-engage with the fish or protected species while the hook is being removed;

ii. the device must be blunt with all edges rounded;

iii. where more than one size of hook is to be carried, a dehooking device (or devices) must be carried that can be used with all hooks on the boat; and

iv. the shaft of the device must be a minimum of 1.5 metres in length.

(d) The boat nominated to this concession carries on board a minimum of one line cutting device. The line cutting device must be constructed and used in accordance with the following specifications:

i. the device must be constructed to allow the line to be cut as close to the hook as possible;

ii. the blade of the device must be enclosed in a blunt rounded (arc-shaped) cover with the hook exposed on the inside of the arc;

iii. the shaft of the device must be a minimum of 1.5 metres in length.

Note: the purpose of (d) ii) is to protect the user of the knife from injury.

The boat nominated to this Statutory Fishing Right may use an alternative line weighting mechanism not described in part (b)(iv) in conjunction with meeting parts (a) - (c) of this condition, if the device or system has been approved by AFMA in writing. Written approval from AFMA must be kept aboard the boat nominated to this concession.

16. The holder must not connect hooks to longline gear by using wire or wire traces.

.....

22. The holder must apply additional seabird mitigation (additional to that specified in condition 15 above) on the nominated boat immediately upon notification by AFMA of a requirement to do so. The circumstances under which the nominated boat will be required to implement additional mitigation, and the additional mitigation that must then be applied, are specified in sections 23-27 below.

23. If the holder using the nominated boat has:

(a) interacted with more than one seabird and exceeded the seabird bycatch rate (0.05 birds per 1,000 hooks set) in any 5 degree zone during:

i. any two (2) of the last three (3) consecutive Threat Abatement Plan (TAP) seasons, or;

ii. during the current TAP season and any of the last three (3) consecutive seasons, or;

iii. taken more than 10 seabirds within the current or previous TAP season, or;

iv. been found to have an unreported seabird interaction.

AFMA will notify the holder in writing that the above condition in 23 (a) (i), 23 (a) (ii), 23 (a) (iii) or 23 (a) (iv) has been breached and condition 24 will then immediately apply.

24. If the holder has been notified by AFMA they have breached condition 23, the holder must immediately implement on the nominated boat at least one of the following mitigation options:

- i. a daylight setting ban - ensure that all longline hooks are deployed only during the hours between nautical dusk and nautical dawn;
- ii. implement amended line weighting of either:
  - a. 40g or greater attached within 0.5 metre of the hook; or
  - b. 60g or greater attached within 1 metre of the hook; or
  - c. 80 g or greater attached within 2 m of the hook.
- iii. ACAP approved hook shielding devices on all hooks; or
- iv. a northern shift in the area of operation (to at least 5 degrees north of the most northerly seabird interaction with the nominated boat, as verified and notified by AFMA).

25. If the holder, after implementing the additional mitigation specified in condition 24 on the nominated boat, subsequently catches one additional albatross (dead) or two other seabirds (dead), the nominated boat must implement:

- (a) an additional mitigation measure from 24 (i-iv); or
- (b) cease the use of live bait (if using) and only use dead bait; or
- (c) relocate fishing activities to north of latitude 25 degrees south; or
- (d) cease fishing using longline for the remainder of the TAP season.

26. The period of additional mitigation application for condition 24 and condition 25 ceases when the holder using the nominated boat achieves a seabird bycatch rate less than 0.05 birds per 1,000 hooks from the time they were notified by AFMA.

27. The additional mitigation measures in condition 24 and condition 25 reapply if the holder using the nominated boat, after achieving a reduced seabird bycatch rate in condition 23, exceeds the seabird bycatch rate in any 5 degree zone within the TAP season.

## Resolution 13/05

### REQ 6.16

1. Cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported by flagged vessels in 2022: **No**
2. Reporting instances of cetaceans encircled: **Nil Report - No encirclement reported by flag purse seine fishing vessels in 2022**
3. This requirement is not applicable: **-**

## Resolution 13/04

### REQ 6.18

1. Whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported by flagged vessels in 2022: **No**
2. Report on instances of whale sharks encircled:  
**Nil Report - No encirclement reported by flag purse seine fishing vessels in 2022**  
Number of instances of encirclement in 2022 : **-**
3. This requirement is not applicable: **-**

## Resolution 14/05

### REQ 3.10

**Information required:** Access agreements information

1 - A system exist to sign Government to Government access agreement for foreign vessels to operate in your waters, within the IOTC Area: **No**

2 - Foreign vessels were licensed in 2022 under a Government to Government access agreement: **-**

3 - CPC-to-CPC agreements in 2022 exist and information concerning these agreements submitted to the IOTC Secretariat: **- -**

4 - If No, information about these agreements: **- -**

5 - All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all CPC/CPC access agreement: **- -**

- The stock or species authorized for harvest, including any applicable catch limits: **-**
- The CPC's quota or catch limit to which the catch will be applied, where applicable: **-**

- Monitoring, control, and surveillance measures required by the flag CPC and coastal CPC involved: –
- Data reporting obligations stipulated in the agreement, including those between the parties involved, as well as those regarding information that must be provided to the Commission: –

6 - Mandatory information are not fully provided or missing: – –

7 - This requirement is not applicable: [CPC does not have CPC-CPC agreement in 2022](#)

## Resolution 16/05

### REQ 7.Xf

1. Reporting on vessel without nationality that may be fishing in the high seas of the IOTC area of competence: –  
Information on any sighted vessels:  
–

## Resolution 16/08

### REQ 2.14X

1. Reporting occurrence of a fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle in the IOTC area of competence: [Nil report for 2022 – no occurrence of vessel fishing operation with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle](#)  
For each occurrence: date, vessel name and identifiers as well as actions taken:  
–

## Resolution 17/07

[Objection received from Pakistan: does not apply to Pakistan](#)

### REQ 2.8

**Prohibition from:** using large-scale driftnets in the entire IOTC area of competence

1 - Use of large scale driftnets is banned in the IOTC area of competence (high seas and EEZ): [Has been banned by national legislation \(1991\)](#)

## Legal obligation:

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Fisheries Management Act 1991-s13](#)

Text of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

### 13 Driftnet fishing

(1) A person must not engage in driftnet fishing activities in the AFZ.

Penalty: 500 penalty units.

(1A) In subsection (1), strict liability applies to the physical element of circumstance, that the relevant conduct is engaged in within the AFZ.

Note: For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

(2) An Australian citizen must not engage in driftnet fishing activities outside the AFZ.

Penalty: 500 penalty units.

(3) A body corporate that is incorporated in Australia or carries on activities mainly in Australia must not engage in driftnet fishing activities outside the AFZ.

Penalty: 2,500 penalty units.

(4) A person must not, outside the AFZ, engage in driftnet fishing activities from an Australian boat.

Penalty: 500 penalty units.

(4A) In subsections (2), (3) and (4), strict liability applies to the physical element of circumstance, that the relevant conduct is engaged in outside the AFZ.

Note: For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

(5) In subsection (1):

**driftnet** means a gillnet or other net or a combination of nets that is more than 2.5 kilometres in length, or such shorter length as is prescribed, the purpose of which is to enmesh, entrap or entangle fish by drifting on the surface of or in the water.

**driftnet fishing activities** means:

(a) taking fish with the use of a driftnet; or

(b) engaging in any other activity that can reasonably be expected to result in the taking of fish with the use of a driftnet, including searching for and locating fish to be taken by that method; or

(c) any operations at sea in support of, or in preparation for any activity described in this definition, including operations of placing, searching for or recovering fish aggregating devices or associated electronic equipment such as radio beacons; or

(d) aircraft use relating to the activities described in this definition except for flights in emergencies involving the health or safety of crew members or the safety of a boat; or

(e) transporting, transshipping and processing any driftnet catch, and co-operation in the provision of food, fuel and other supplies for boats equipped for or engaged in driftnet fishing.

Objection received from Pakistan: does not apply to Pakistan

#### REQ 2.9

Information required: Report on MCS actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing.

### Monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) actions:

1. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to:

Flag vessels • Foreign vessels

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

Controlling of flag vessels at licensing • Inspection at sea (EEZ) of foreign vessels • Inspection at sea (EEZ) of flag vessels • Inspection at sea (High sea) of flag vessels • Inspection in port of flag vessels • Inspection in port of foreign vessels

Additional MCS actions in place:

–

## Resolution 18/07

#### REQ 2.21

1. A system to collect fisheries data exists: **Yes**

2. Mandatory data/statistics reported: **Yes**

3. Action(s) to improve data collection that facilitate improvements in compliance in terms of IOTC mandatory reporting obligations:

a. *Development or improvements in the implementation of logbooks:* **No**

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

b. *Port-based sampling or related fisheries surveys:* **Yes**

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: **A fish size monitoring program for the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) has been conducted since 1999 under the port sampling program.**

c. *National observer scheme:* **Yes**

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: **Australia has introduced and maintained observer and/or electronic monitoring programs in the WTBF, Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (ETBF), Eastern and Western Skipjack Fisheries (SJF) and Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery (SBTF), which include specific reporting requirements for threatened, endangered and protected species. Measures to reduce the ecological impacts of these fisheries rely initially on the analysis of fishery-dependent and -independent data collected through these methods**

d. *National Vessel registry:* **No**

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

e. *Electronic data capture, VMS, or on-board electronic monitoring:* **Yes**

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: **Australia has introduced and maintained observer and/or electronic monitoring programs in the WTBF, ETBF, SJF and SBTF, which include specific reporting requirements for threatened, endangered and protected species. Measures to reduce the ecological impacts of these fisheries rely initially on the analysis of fishery-dependent and -independent data collected through these methods. A Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) has been required on all boats in all Commonwealth managed-fisheries since 1 July 2007, including WTBF, ETBF, SJF and SBTF.**

4. Action(s) to improve data processing and reporting systems that facilitate submission of data to the IOTC Secretariat:

a. *Development of fisheries databases:* **Yes**

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: **In the past, queries have been written in MS Access, using tables stored in Oracle. In 2021, these queries had to be rewritten in SQL using SSMS and SQLMI tables in the background. In**

2022 and 2023 new dataflows are being developed in Azure Synapse, using Parquet files in the background. Australia is currently in the process of updating our databases and querying scripts which will make the extraction and submission of IOTC data easier.

*b. Development of data dissemination systems:* –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*c. Frame surveys:* –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:* [Yes](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: [Ensure consistency of data for southern bluefin tuna in both CCSBT and IOTC](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*e. Development of automated routines to process and extract IOTC data submission:* [Yes](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: [In 2022, new dataflows were developed in Azure Synapse, using Parquet file in the background.](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*f. Steps to minimise data entry errors:* –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

## 5. Action(s) to improve the quality and accuracy of data submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

*a. Steps to improve data validation:* –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*b. Improvements in sampling coverage:* [d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*c. Frame surveys:* –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:* [d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: [Ensure consistency of data for southern bluefin tuna in both CCSBT and IOTC](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*e. Comparability of data from previous years:* [e. Comparability of data from previous years](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: [Additional data requested in 2021 were submitted with the 2022 data submission.](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

6. This requirement is not applicable in 2022 : –

## Resolution 18/03

### REQ 7.Xa

1. Reporting illegal activity of vessels in 2022 / 2023 : A-Detail of the vessel, B-Details of IOTC Resolution Elements Contravened, C-Associated documents and D-Recommended action: –

If yes, the IUU forms and relevant details including date, location, source of information have been uploaded: [No](#)

2. If Yes, summary of vessel illegal activity as reported in the IUU forms, with the following information for each:

- Name of vessel
- Flag of vessel
- IRCS
- IMO number
- Recommended actions (see below)

*Recommended Actions:*

*A Notification to IOTC Secretariat only. No further action is recommended.*

*B Notification of illegal activity to IOTC Secretariat. Recommend notification of activity to flag State.*

*C Recommended for inclusion on IOTC IUU list*



3. Nil report for 2022 / 2023

2023: [No illegal activity of vessel within the IOTC Area and in relation to species covered by the IOTC Agreement or by IOTC Conservation and Management Measures to report](#)

#### REQ 7.Xb

1. Reporting comments and information from flag State on vessel included on the Draft IUU Vessel List: –  
If yes, the IUU forms and relevant details including date, location, source of information have been uploaded: –
2. If yes, summary of vessel illegal activity as reported in the draft IUU vessel list, with the following information for each:
  - Name of vessel
  - Flag of vessel
  - IRCS
  - IMO number

3. The information provided show that the listed vessel under my flag on the Draft IUU Vessel List have:

4. Nil report: –

#### REQ 7.Xc

1. Reporting additional information on vessel included in the Draft IUU Vessel List: –  
IUU forms uploaded: –
2. Vessels included in the draft IUU vessel list on which information is provided:
  - Name of vessel
  - Flag of vessel
  - IRCS
  - IMO number

3. The information provided show that the vessel listed on the Draft IUU Vessel List have:

4. Nil report: –

#### REQ 7.Xd

1. Providing information on flag vessel on the IOTC IUU Vessels List for the purpose of delisting the vessel: –  
Information uploaded: –
2. Vessels included in the IUU vessel on which the information is provided:
  - Number of the vessel in the IOTC IUU List (1)
  - Name of vessel
  - Flag of vessel
  - IRCS
  - IMO number

3. The information provided as the flag State of the vessel listed on the IOTC IUU Vessels List, demonstrates that:

#### REQ 7.Xe

1. Reporting additional information on vessel included in the Draft IUU Vessel List: –  
Information uploaded: –
2. Vessels included in the draft IUU vessel list on which information is provided:
  - Name of vessel
  - Flag of vessel
  - IRCS
  - IMO number

3. The information provided show that the vessel listed on the Draft IUU Vessel List have:

4. Nil report: –

## Resolution 19/02

### REQ 2.11

1. FADs management plans were implemented and reported for following year(s): –

Additional information: –

2. Reporting the 2023 FADs management plan: –

3. The 2023 FADs management plan has been prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II): –

4. Not applicable: [For 2023 no purse seine vessels / supply vessels fishing on Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices.](#)

### REQ 2.12

1. FADs management plans were implemented and progress reports on the implementation reported for the years: –

Additional information: –

2. Reporting the progress report on implementation of the 2022 FADs management plan: –

3. Not applicable: [In 2022 no purse seine vessels / supply vessels fishing on Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices](#)

## Resolution 19/04

### REQ 2.28

1. Paragraph 11.a):

Fulfil in respect of the vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the IOTC Agreement and its Conservation and Management Measures: [I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.a\):](#)

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions:

Pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 11(b) of Resolution 19/04, Australia takes measures to ensure Australian flagged fishing vessels comply with relevant IOTC measures and are not associated with, or engaged in, IUU fishing. Relevant measures are given effect through a combination of legislation (Fisheries Management Act 1991) and relevant regulations including fishing concession conditions. Australian fishing vessels are monitored through electronic monitoring (in selected fisheries), VMS, catch and effort reporting (logbooks, catch disposal records), on-board observers and in-port and at-sea inspections. Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) uses a biennial risk assessment process to identify priority areas that require targeted compliance and enforcement action. The risk assessment process is conducted across all major Commonwealth fisheries, including those operating in the IOTC Area of Competence. AFMA adopts a structured approach to monitor existing and emerging risks that may require mitigation strategies in addition to a general deterrence presence.

Australia has also implemented a multi-faceted strategy to deter IUU fishing by foreign fleets in its area of interest, which includes on-the-water surveillance and enforcement, cooperation with regional neighbours, diplomatic representations, in-country education and capacity building, and international cooperation through RFMOs and other international agreements and arrangements.

2. Paragraph 11.b):

Ensure that AFVs comply with all the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures: [I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.b\):](#)

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions:

Pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 11(b) of Resolution 19/04, Australia takes measures to ensure Australian flagged fishing vessels comply with relevant IOTC measures and are not associated with, or engaged in, IUU fishing. Relevant measures are given effect through a combination of legislation (Fisheries Management Act 1991) and relevant regulations including fishing concession conditions. Australian fishing vessels are monitored through electronic monitoring (in selected fisheries), VMS, catch and effort reporting (logbooks, catch disposal records), on-board observers and in-port and at-sea inspections. Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) uses a biennial risk assessment process to identify priority areas that require targeted compliance and enforcement action. The risk assessment process is conducted across all major Commonwealth fisheries, including those operating in the IOTC Area of Competence. AFMA adopts a structured approach to monitor existing and emerging risks that may require mitigation strategies in addition to a general deterrence presence.



Australia has also implemented a multi-faceted strategy to deter IUU fishing by foreign fleets in its area of interest, which includes on-the-water surveillance and enforcement, cooperation with regional neighbours, diplomatic representations, in-country education and capacity building, and international cooperation through RFMOs and other international agreements and arrangements.

3. Paragraph 11.c):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship: [I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.c\):](#)

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions: [Australia's national legislation, including fishing permit conditions requires vessels to keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish. Australia conducts regular compliance and enforcement action to ensure that Australian flagged vessels keep on board valid documentation regarding vessel registration and authorisations. This includes regular education and awareness regarding required documentation, including through targeted Port or at sea inspections.](#)

4. Paragraph 11.d):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record have no history of IUU fishing activities or that AFVs are not engaged in or associated with IUU fishing: [I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.d\):](#)

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions: [Australia's national legislation, including fishing permit conditions requires vessels to keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish. Australia conducts regular compliance and enforcement action to ensure that Australian flagged vessels keep on board valid documentation regarding vessel registration and authorisations. This includes regular education and awareness regarding required documentation, including through targeted Port or at sea inspections.](#)

5. Paragraph 11.e):

Ensure under domestic law the owners/operators of AFVs on the IOTC Record are not engaged in/associated with tuna fishing activities conducted by vessels not entered into the IOTC Record in the IOTC area of competence: [I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.e\):](#)

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions:

[No Australian flagged fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels are engaged in or associated with tuna fishing activities conducted by vessels not entered into the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence.](#)

6. Paragraph 11.f):

Ensure under domestic law 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: [I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.f\):](#)

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions:

[Under Section 4\(1\) of the Fisheries Management Act 1991, a boat is an Australian boat and therefore may be nominated to a Commonwealth fishing concession if it satisfies one of the following conditions:](#)

[- the boat is operated from Australia, is wholly owned by an Australian resident/company incorporated and was built in Australia;](#)

[or](#)

[- the boat is listed on the Australian Shipping Register \(that is, it is an Australian flagged boat\), with the exception of a boat wholly owned by a foreign resident and under a demise charter arrangement; or](#)

[- the boat \(which may be foreign flagged or Australian flagged and under a demise charter arrangement\) has been declared to be an Australian boat by AFMA under subsection 4\(2\) of the Fisheries Management Act 1991. Under subsection 4\(2\) of the Fisheries Management Act 1991, AFMA may declare a boat is taken to be an Australian boat for the purposes of the Act when among other conditions that must be met, AFMA is satisfied that there is sufficient Australian control over the boat's operation. Any boat that does not meet these conditions is considered to be a foreign boat and is not eligible for nomination to a Commonwealth fishing concession.](#)

[With regard to foreign boats, under sections 34, 35 and 36 of the Fisheries Management Act 1991, foreign entities and governments can apply for foreign fishing licenses authorising the use of a specified foreign boat in the Australian Fishing Zone. AFMA has not issued a foreign fishing license since 1996.](#)

7. Nil report: –

8. Not applicable: –

## REQ 7.Xi

1. Reporting factual information showing that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting vessels not on the IOTC Record to be engaged in fishing and/or transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competence: –

Additional information: –

2. NIL report: –

## Resolution 21/01

**REQ 2.15**

Objection received from India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia: does not apply to these CPCs.

Resolution 19/01 remains binding for Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia. Resolution 18/01 remains binding for India.

1. CPC subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2021, due to over-catch in 2020: **No**

If Yes, YFT catch declared and over-catch in 2020: – / –

2. Our catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 was reduced by the following percentage: –

3. If the CPC is subject to catch reduction due to over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels: –

4. Provide any additional information below: –

5. This requirement is not applicable: –

**REQ 2.16**

Objections received:

- Not applicable to India: Resolution 18/01 remains binding.
- Not applicable Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia: Resolution 19/01 remains binding.

1. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions: **Yes**

If Yes, overcatch: **n/a no over-catch**

2. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: **Yes**

If No, report uploaded: **No**

3. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are: **Reduction of fishing capacity**

Additional methods: Australia supported the adoption of Resolution 21/01 and manages domestic catch of yellowfin tuna (and other target species) via an individual transferable quota (ITQ) system. **Australia has implemented this Resolution by determining a 2,000t Total Allowable Catch under the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Plan for the 2022 and 2023 fishing season - see link for 2023 catch determination [Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Total Allowable Commercial Catch Determination 2023 \(legislation.gov.au\)](#) and for 2022 [Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Total Allowable Commercial Catch Determination 2022 \(legislation.gov.au\)](#)**

4. Additional information: –

5. This requirement is not applicable: –

**REQ 2.18**

Objections received:

- Not applicable to India: Resolution 18/01 remains binding.
- Not applicable Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia: Resolution 19/01 remains binding.

1. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorized vessels: **No – No purse seiner (PS) and no supply vessel (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels**

2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for: –

The plan was uploaded: **No**

3. This requirement is not applicable: **CPC has no purse seiners (PS) and no supply vessel (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels**

**REQ 2.20**

1. I have reported gillnet catch in 2022, I have gillnet fishing vessels on the Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence: **No**

2. Level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears: –

3. Level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries: –

4. Level of implementation of paragraph 23 - Increase observer coverage or field sampling in gillnet fishing vessels by 10% using alternative data collection methodologies (electronic or human): –

5. This requirement is not applicable: **No gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels**

**Letter of feedback on compliances issues**

- 
- REQ 1.4**
1. The response to the feedback letter on compliances issues (from the 2022 CoC) has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: **No**  
Date of submission: -
  2. Not applicable: -

# Section 5 – Part D - Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs that have objected to some Resolutions

Objection received from Pakistan on Resolution 17/07:

- Resolution 12/12 remains binding for Pakistan

Objection received from India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia on Resolution 21/01:

- Resolution 19/01 remains binding for Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia.
- Resolution 18/01 remains binding for India

Objection received from India on Resolution 19/01:

- Resolution 18/01 remains binding for India

## Resolution 12/12 (binding on Pakistan)

### REQ 2.80bj1707

#### ONLY APPLICABLE TO PAKISTAN

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 12/12 to prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas in the IOTC area" adopted by the Commission: –

2. Use of large-scale driftnets is banned on the high seas in the IOTC Area of competence: –

If banned, date; if not banned, reasons: –

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

### REQ 2.90bj1707

#### ONLY APPLICABLE TO PAKISTAN

1. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to: –

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are: –

Additional MCS actions in place: –

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

## Resolution 18/01 (binding on India)

### REQ 2.160bj1901

#### ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 18/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission: –

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions: –

If Yes, YFT over-catch: –

3. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: –

4. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are: –

Any method implemented and not listed above: –

5. Additional information: –

6. This requirement is not applicable: –

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

#### REQ 2.180bj1901

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

1. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels: –
2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for: –
3. This requirement is not applicable: –

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

#### REQ 2.190bj1901

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

1 - CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

–

2 - The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2021 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2021 (T)	Reduction (%)
Purse seine	–	–	–	–
Longline	–	–	–	–
Gillnet	–	–	–	–
Pole and line	–	–	–	–

3 - This requirement is not applicable: –

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

– –

### Resolution 19/01 (Binding on Indonesia, Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia)

**REQ 2.160bj2101**

**ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission: –
2. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions: –
- If Yes, overcatch: –
3. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: –
- If No, report uploaded: –
4. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are: –
- Additional methods: –
5. Additional information: –
6. This requirement is not applicable: –

**Legal obligation**

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

**REQ 2.170bj2101**

**ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

- 1 - CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels: –
- 2 - The information on purse seiners served by each supply vessel in 2023 has been provided to the Secretariat: –
- 3 - This requirement is not applicable: –

**Legal obligation**

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

**REQ 2.180bj2101**

**ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

1. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels: –
2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for: –
3. This requirement is not applicable: –

**Legal obligation**

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

**REQ 2.190bj2101**

**ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

- 1 - CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions: –
- 2 - The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2021 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2021 (T)	Reduction (%)
Purse seine	–	–	–	–
Longline	–	–	–	–

<b>Gillnet</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Pole and line</b>	-	-	-	-

3 - This requirement is not applicable: -

#### **Legal obligation**

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

#### **REQ 2.200bj2101**

**ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

1. I have reported gillnet catch in 2022, I have gillnet fishing vessels on the Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence: -
2. Level of implementation of paragraph 20 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears: -
3. Level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries: -
4. Level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Increase observer coverage or field sampling in gillnet fishing vessels by 10% using alternative data collection methodologies (electronic or human): -
5. This requirement is not applicable: -

#### **Legal obligation**

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-