

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: European Union

Date of submission: 09 March 2023 - 21:33

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 21 January 2023 - 14:33](#)

3 – Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures: [IOTC Conservation and Management Measures have been transposed into EU law under Regulation \(EU\) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission \(IOTC\) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations \(EC\) No 1936/2001, \(EC\) No 1984/2003 and \(EC\) No 520/2007.](#)

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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):

There is no individual obligation for CPC contained in Resolution 22/01, however the EU has systematically proposed that technical meetings of the IOTC be held in a virtual format in line with paragraph 7 of the resolution.

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):

There has been no change in the legal framework for transshipment in port between Resolution 22/02 compared to Resolution 21/02.

EU vessels (fishing or carrier vessels) are strictly prohibited to participate in transshipment at sea in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, no additional actions to implement the IOTC resolution 22/02 were taken by the EU as previous resolutions were already been implemented.

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: –

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: – –

3 - If YES:

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

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: Yes

2 - The reports on the list of LSTVs & the quantities transhipped in foreign ports in 2022, have been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: No –

NIL report: –

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: -

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:

Articles 13 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007.

Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

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

SECTION 5 Transhipments in port

Article 13 Transhipment operations

1. Transhipment operations in port may only be undertaken in accordance with the following procedure:
2. prior to transhipping, the master of a Union fishing vessel shall notify the following information to the port state authorities, at least 48 hours in advance:
3. the name of the fishing vessel and its number in the IOTC record of fishing vessels;
4. the name of the carrier vessel, and the product to be transhipped;
5. the tonnage by product to be transhipped;
6. the date and location of transhipment;
7. the major fishing grounds of the tuna and tuna-like species and sharks catches;
8. the master of a Union fishing vessel shall record and transmit by electronic means a transhipment declaration in accordance with Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.
9. No later than 15 days after the transhipment, the master of a Union fishing vessel concerned shall complete the IOTC transhipment declaration and transmit it to its flag Member State in one of the official languages of the IOTC, along with the vessel's number in the IOTC record of fishing vessels. The master of a Union carrier vessel shall also, within 24 hours after the transhipment, complete and transmit to the competent port state authorities the IOTC transhipment declaration in one of the official languages of the IOTC.

Article 14 Landing of transhipped catches by Union carrier vessels

1. By way of derogation from Article 17(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, the period for prior notification shall be at least 48 hours before the estimated time of arrival at the port.
2. Member States where transhipped catches are landed shall take the appropriate measures to verify the accuracy of the information received and shall cooperate with the flag Member State of the carrier vessel, the port State where the transhipment took place and the flag states of the catching fishing vessels involved to ensure that landings are consistent with the catch amount reported for each fishing vessel. That verification shall be carried out in such a way that the carrier vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience and that degradation of the fish is avoided.
3. The master of a Union carrier vessel landing in a third country shall, at least 48 hours before entry into port and in addition to the prior notification referred to in paragraph 1, give prior notification in accordance with the national legislation of the third country in whose port the vessel intends to land transhipped catches. The master shall also send the IOTC transhipment declaration in one of the official languages of the IOTC to the competent authorities of the State in which transhipped catches are to be landed and shall not land before being authorised to do so.
4. Where landings take place in a third country, the master of the carrier vessel shall cooperate with the port state authorities.
- 5.

Flag Member States of the Union fishing vessels shall include details on the transhipments by its vessels in their reports in accordance with Article 51(5).

REQ 8.3

Required information: list of authorised carrier vessels

- 1 - Flag LSTLVs have transhipped in ports and/or at sea in 2022: **Yes**
- 2 - All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all authorized carrier vessels: **Yes – Complete (-)**
- 3 - Mandatory information not fully provided or missing: **-**
- Reason for missing information: **-**
- 4 - In 2022, we have authorized:
 - Carrier vessels under our flag (Nb): **6 (not authorised to tranship at sea)**
 - Carrier vessels under the flag of other fleets (Nb): **-**
- 5 - This requirement is not applicable: **-**

Legal obligation

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

Article 24 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007.

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

SECTION 2 Record of vessels

Article 24 Record of authorised fishing vessels

1. The following Union fishing vessels shall be registered in the IOTC record of fishing vessels:
2. vessels of 24 metres or more in overall length;
3. vessels of less than 24 metres in overall length, if they fish outside the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of a Member State.
4. Union fishing vessels that are not registered in the IOTC record referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be authorised to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land IOTC species or support any fishing activity or set DFADs in the Area. This paragraph shall not apply to vessels of less than 24 metres in overall length operating in the EEZ of a Member State.
5. **Member States shall submit to the Commission the list of vessels complying with the requirements of paragraph 1 which are authorised to operate in the Area. That list shall include the following information for each vessel:**
6. **name of vessel(s), register number(s);**
7. **IMO number;**
8. **previous name(s) (if any) or indication of its non-availability;**
9. **previous flag(s) (if any) or indication of its non-availability;**
10. **details of previous deletion from other registries (if any) or indication of their non-availability;**
11. **international radio call sign(s) (if any) or indication of its non-availability;**
12. **port of registration;**
13. **type of vessel(s), overall length (m) and gross tonnage (GT);**
14. **total volume of fish hold(s) in cubic metres;**
15. **name and address of owner(s) and operator(s);**
16. **name and address of beneficial owner(s), if known and different from vessel owner/operator, or indication of their non-availability;**
17. **name, address and registration number of company operating the vessel (if any);**
18. **gear used;**
19. **time period(s) authorised for fishing and/or transhipping;**
20. **colour photographs of the vessel showing:**
21. **the starboard and portsides, each showing the whole structure;**
22. **the bow;**

23. **at least one colour photograph clearly showing at least one of the external markings specified in point (a).**
24. **Member States shall promptly notify the Commission of any addition to, deletion from, or amendment of the IOTC record. The Commission shall send that information to the IOTC Secretariat without delay.**
25. During each year, the Commission shall, if necessary, provide the IOTC Secretariat with updated information on Union fishing vessels registered in the IOTC record referred to in paragraph 1.

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: - (-)

2 - If YES:

- Number of possible infractions related to ATF: -
- Number of possible infractions related to VMS: -
- Number of possible infractions related to fishing logbook: -
- Number of possible infractions related to LSTLVs marking: -
- Total number of possible infractions in 2022: -

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: -

2 - I have paid my ROP contribution for the ROP last call for fund: - (-)

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):

[There is no individual obligation for CPC contained in Resolution 22/03.](#)

[However EU scientists have been actively involved in the development of the management procedures for bigeye tuna and the EU was one of the co-sponsors of the proposal adopted. In addition, EU scientists are particularly active in the work of the Scientific Committee and EU voluntary contributions are instrumental in implementing the work programme of the Scientific Committee.](#)

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):

The individual obligations incumbent to CPCs under Resolution 22/04 compared to Resolution 11/04 are very limited.

The EU has achieved an observer coverage on its fleet well above the minimum requirements of 5% for several years.

The purse seine vessels flagged under the flag of an EU Member States are already equipped with electronic monitoring.

The EU has already provided a list of observers for the common pool of observers.

Field samplers are already in place for artisanal fishers.

Description of the protocols supporting the observer programs and field sampler have been extensively provided in the EU scientific report in section 6.3 and 6.4.

Therefore no additional actions were necessary.

In addition, the EU scientists are actively involved in the work undertaken by the WG on EMS and in the Scientific Committee where the EMS standards are being developed; and the EU voluntary contributions have been used to help the development of electronic monitoring programme of other IOTC CPCs and have supported training mission of human observers of other IOTC CPCs.

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:

[No additional information to report.](#)

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: –

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NIL report: [Nil report for 2022 – no inspection conducted on NCP vessels](#)

Resolution 01/06

REQ 10.3

1. A system for monitoring export and re-export of frozen bigeye tunas exists: –

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2021: –

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: –

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: –

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: [No](#)

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 • All fishing vessels under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ • All artisanal fisheries (Coastal)
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	27 (EU-FRA 11, EU-ESP 15, EU-ITA 1)	EU-FRA 19,5 in person, 100% EMS on 7 vessels EU-ESP 23,7% in person, 100% EMS on 15 vessels
Longline	44 (EU-FRA 42, EU-ESP 2, EU-PRT 0)	EU-FRA 14,7% EU-ESP 4,21%
Gillnet	NA	-
Baitboats	NA	-
Handline	NA	-

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

The observer program from EU-Portugal has been running and operating for several years. However, there were no observer trips during 2022 because of logistics issues with the observers contracts. In the previous year (2021) there were also no observer trips but in that year it was mostly due to covid restrictions. The Program is expected to resume as soon as possible.

3. The requirement is not applicable: -

Resolution 12/04

REQ 6.9

1. Reporting the progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04: Yes - the Report is attached in the UPLOAD section
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 Following IOTC Resolution 12/04, all EU vessels are required to collect detailed data of any encounter with marine turtle during fishing activities. All interaction with marine turtles are transmitted through the EU Scientific Report and its annexes (EU-Member States scientific reports). Additionally, Point 2 of Annex XIII of [EU Regulation 2019/1241](#) states that “Member States shall take the necessary steps to collect scientific data on incidental catches of sensitive species” in Union water, including those situated in the Indian Ocean.

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 Adequate equipment for the disentanglement of turtles are made available onboard. Crews have been provided with proper training and they are able to operate correctly, in order to avoid unwanted catches and to release alive at sea turtles eventually caught. Manuals are regularly made available to the sector, containing instructions and information for a proper use of equipment and for identification of the various species of marine turtles. The IOTC identification guides and training are provided to the onboard observers for proper identification and handling of the sea turtles. In Mayotte and La Réunion, trainings and information [sessions](#) are also organized to raise awareness on marine turtles among EU coastal fishers.

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

Yes N/A

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

[EU: EU Council Regulation \(EC\) No 520/2007](#) imposes to EU long liners “the development and putting in place of combinations of hook shapes, type of lures, depth and design of nets and fishing practices to minimize accidental catches or by-catches and mortality of sea turtles”. Moreover, the same regulation requires “the presence on board of equipment necessary for releasing sea turtles caught accidentally or as by-catch, including tools for unhooking them or cutting the lines and landing nets”. Obligation to carry line cutters and de-hookers is transposed under Article 21 of [Regulation \(EU\) 2022/2343](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007.

[France:](#) Following IOTC Resolution 12/04, kits to extract hooks have been distributed to all long liners (in 2014). Leaflets to identify turtle species will be provided to all fishers in La Réunion and to the long liner fleet in the Indian Ocean. These leaflets are also to be distributed on vessels of other IOTC CPCs. Additionally, a care center for Turtle accidentally captured by long liners or other gears has been created in La Réunion.

[Spain:](#) Spanish law ([Orden AAA/658/2014, Art. 19](#)) sets up measures to avoid the capture of marine turtles. It imposes that each vessel carry the necessary equipment to release marine turtles alive when they have been accidentally caught. Furthermore, any encounter with marine turtle must be recorded noting the date, position, the species, and if the turtle was released alive.

[Portugal:](#) IPMA has provided guidance on how to safely handle and release the turtles, as well as ID guides.

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

Regarding EU purse seiners, [EU Council Regulation \(EC\) No 520/2007](#) defines some rules that they must follow. Purse seine vessels have “an obligation to avoid, where possible, encircling sea turtles”. Moreover, those vessels are required to adopt “all the measures necessary for releasing encircled or caught sea turtles” and, like every EU fishing vessels, they are subject to an “appropriate handling, including the recovery or prompt release of sea turtles caught accidentally or as by-catch”. To avoid these situations, EU vessels are subject to “the development and application of specifications for appropriate gear for minimizing by-catches of sea turtles”. Regarding the use of FADs, EU regulation requires the “adoption of all the measures necessary

for monitoring fish-aggregating devices in which sea turtles could be caught, to release those taken and recover devices that are not used". The "Requins" project has provided a [guide](#) for "Good practices to reduce the mortality of sharks and rays caught incidentally by the tropical tuna purse seiners". This guide also include instruction for accidental catches of marine turtles. All trips are monitored by observers, which record information on FADs designs and materials for verifying the compliance with the guidelines for NEFAD construction of resolution 19/02.

Article 10 of [Regulation \(EU\) 2022/2343](#) provides for the obligation to use non-entangling designs and materials for the construction of FADs.

EU-ESP regulation on the "Management of FADs" has forbidden the use of entangling FADs since the 30/06/2015 (Paragraph 10). EU-FRA and EU-ITA FAD management plan include a specific part with indications to reduce the impact of FADs on ecosystems. The precision is made that FADs should not be made of entangling material. Logbook entries for FAD deployment must include the verification that no entangling materials are part of the FAD (two entries: one for the surface part and one for the submerged part). When encountering other floating object, the presence and size of entangling material must be noted in the logbook. On this floating objects, the replacement of highly entangling materials (mesh > 6,5 cm) is encouraged.

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.

Yes The EU has financed multiple projects to understand the impact of fishing practices, in particular FADs. In 2014/2015, the CECOFAD project developed by three European institutes IEO, AZTI and IRD, funded by the EU, and in collaboration with EU industrial stakeholders, researched the effects of purse seine fishery using FADs. One of the objectives of this project was to know the composition of catches on FADs and to assess their impact on other maritime species (including accidental catches sea turtles). The project was later prolonged by CECOFAD2, which also assesses the impact of purse seiner vessels using dFADs. One of the most recent projects of the EU on dFADs is the [BIOFADs project](#), which tests designs and identifies options to mitigate impacts of drifting FADs on the ecosystem. Its aim was to identify suitable biodegradable materials for FAD construction to respond to resolution 19/02. On biodegradable FADs, the [SAREBIO project](#) also research alternative material in the deployment of FADs. The EU also provided research on the impact of other fishing gears and launched a [project](#) to evaluate the effects of hooks' shape & size on the catchability, yields and mortality of target and bycatch species. This includes the evaluation of the implementation of circle hooks.

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

Yes All of the above projects are part of the EU's effort to mitigate the negative impacts of tuna fishery in the Indian Ocean (including the adverse effects on marine turtles). The EU is regularly providing scientific papers to the SC and its working parties including on impact of fisheries on marine turtles.

Collaborate with the IOSEA and take into account the IOSEA MoU

Yes The EU is member of the IOSEA since 1983 and France has signed 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 in national legislation](#) Implemented since 2012 through Article 216(2) Treaty on the functioning of the EU and made mandatory under Article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007.

2. This requirement is not applicable: –

Legal obligation:

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

Article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007.

Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

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

[Article 22Seabirds1](#). Union fishing vessels shall use mitigation measures to reduce in levels of seabird bycatch across all fishing areas, seasons and fisheries. In the area south of 25 degrees South latitude, all longline vessels shall use at least two of the three mitigation measures set out in Annex 4 and shall comply with the minimum standards for those measures. The design and

deployment of bird scaring lines shall comply with the additional specifications set out in Annex 5.2. Union fishing vessels shall record data on incidental seabird bycatch by species, in particular through the Regional Observer Scheme referred to in Article 30, and report them to the Commission in accordance with Article 51(1). Observers shall, to the extent possible, take photographs of seabirds caught by Union fishing vessels and transmit them to national seabird experts or the IOTC Secretariat for confirmation of identification.³ Member States shall inform the Commission, or a body designated by it, as to how the Regional Observer Scheme referred to in Article 30 is implemented, in accordance with Article 51(5).

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 : **0**
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: **Yes**
- 2 - Foreign vessels were licensed in 2022 under a Government to Government access agreement: **Yes**
- 3 - CPC-to-CPC agreements in 2022 exist and information concerning these agreements submitted to the IOTC Secretariat: **Yes – Complete –**
- 4 - If No, information about these agreements: **- [Access Agreement Mayotte.pdf](#)**
- 5 - All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all CPC/CPC access agreement: **Yes – Complete –**

[Access Agreement Mayotte.pdf](#)

- The stock or species authorized for harvest, including any applicable catch limits: **AGREEMENT between the European Union and the Republic of the Seychelles on access for fishing vessels flying the flag of the Seychelles to waters and marine biological resources of Mayotte, under the jurisdiction of the European Union**
Article 7 Species Coverage Fishing authorisations will be provided solely for the exploitation of highly migratory species (species listed in Annex 1 of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982), with the exclusion of the family Alopiidae, the family Sphyrnidae and the following species: *Cetorhinus maximus*, *Rhincodon typus*, *Carcharodon carcharias*, *Carcharhinus falciformis* and *Carcharhinus longimanus*.
- The CPC's quota or catch limit to which the catch will be applied, where applicable: For species under catch limit (yellowfin tuna), the catches shall be reported under the catch limit of SYC, as per Resolution 21/01. For species without catch limit: **AGREEMENT between the European Union and the Republic of the Seychelles on access for fishing vessels flying the flag of the Seychelles to waters and marine biological resources of Mayotte, under the jurisdiction of the European Union**
ANNEX Conditions for the exercise of fishing activities by Seychelles vessels
*CHAPTER II PERIOD OF APPLICATION AND FISHING OPPORTUNITIES*¹. For a period of 6 years, the fishing opportunities granted under Article 5 of this Agreement shall be as follows:— 8 tuna purse-seiners, and— 2 supply vessels.² Seychelles vessels may only engage in fishing activities in EU waters if they are on the list of authorized fishing vessels of the IOTC and in possession of a fishing authorisation issued under the provisions of Article 6 and the conditions established in this Agreement in accordance with the Annex thereto
- Monitoring, control, and surveillance measures required by the flag CPC and coastal CPC involved: **AGREEMENT between the European Union and the Republic of the Seychelles on access for fishing vessels flying the flag of the Seychelles to waters and marine biological resources of Mayotte, under the jurisdiction of the European Union**
ANNEX Conditions

for the exercise of fishing activities by Seychelles vessels CHAPTER IV MONITORING SECTION 1 Catch reporting—Full text available in the agreement published in the upload section—SECTION 2 Catch communication: entering and leaving EU waters—Full text available in the agreement published in the upload section—SECTION 3 Transshipment and landings—Full text available in the agreement published in the upload section—SECTION 4 Vessels monitoring system (VMS)—Full text available in the agreement published in the upload section—CHAPTER VI CONTROL—Full text available in the agreement published in the upload section—CHAPTER VII ENFORCEMENT—Full text available in the agreement published in the upload section—

- 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: **AGREEMENT between the European Union and the Republic of the Seychelles on access for fishing vessels flying the flag of the Seychelles to waters and marine biological resources of Mayotte, under the jurisdiction of the European Union** ANNEX *Conditions for the exercise of fishing activities by Seychelles vessels* CHAPTER IV MONITORING SECTION 1 Catch reporting—Full text available in the agreement published in the upload section—SECTION 2 Catch communication: entering and leaving EU waters—Full text available in the agreement published in the upload section—

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

7 - This requirement is not applicable: -

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: **Nil report for 2022 – no sighting of vessel without nationality**

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 (Since 1998, through Council Regulation (EC) No 1239/98 of 8 June 1998 amending Regulation (EC) No 894/97 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources, which has since been repealed and replaced by Regulation (EU) 2019/1241.)**

Legal obligation:

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

Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1967/2006, (EC) No 1224/2009 and Regulations (EU) No 1380/2013, (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973, (EU) 2019/472 and (EU) 2019/1022 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 894/97, (EC) No 850/98, (EC) No 2549/2000, (EC) No 254/2002, (EC) No 812/2004 and (EC) No 2187/2005

Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32019R1241>

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

Article 2 Scope1. This Regulation shall apply to activities pursued by Union fishing vessels and nationals of Member States, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the flag State, in the fishing zones referred to in Article 5, as well as by fishing vessels flying the flag of, and registered in, third countries when fishing in Union waters.[...] **Article 9 General restrictions on the**

use of static nets and driftnets1. It shall be prohibited to have on board or deploy one or more driftnets the individual or total length of which is more than 2,5 km.2. It shall be prohibited to use driftnets to fish for the species listed in Annex III.[...] **ANNEX III LIST OF SPECIES PROHIBITED FOR CAPTURE WITH DRIFTNETS**— Albacore: *Thunnus alalunga*— Bluefin tuna: *Thunnus thynnus*— Bigeye tuna: *Thunnus obesus*— Skipjack: *Katsuwonus pelamis*— Atlantic Bonito: *Sarda sarda*— Yellowfin tuna: *Thunnus albacares*— Blackfin tuna: *Thunnus atlanticus*— Little tuna: *Euthynnus* spp.— Southern bluefin tuna: *Thunnus maccoyii*— Frigate tuna: *Auxis* spp.— Oceanic sea breams: *Brama rayi*— Marlins: *Tetrapturus* spp.; *Makaira* spp.— Sailfishes: *Istiophorus* spp.— Swordfishes: - *Xiphias gladius*— Sauries: *Scomberesox* spp.; *Cololabis* spp.— Dolphinshes: *Coryphæna* spp.— Sharks: *Hexanchus griseus*; *Cetorhinus maximus*; *Alopiidae*; *Carcharhinidae*; *Sphyrnidae*; *Isuridae*; *Lamnidae*— *Cephalopods*: all species

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

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

Controlling of flag vessels at licensing • Inspection at sea (EEZ) of flag vessels • Inspection in port of flag 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*: [Yes](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: [Article 15 of Council Regulation \(EC\) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, lays down the obligation for Masters of Community fishing vessels of 12 metres' length overall or more to be equipped with an electronic logbook. Article 14 establishes the obligation for EU vessels to complete paper logbooks if they are not subject to electronic logbook.](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [Article 15 of Council Regulation \(EC\) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, lays down the obligation for Masters of Community fishing vessels of 12 metres' length overall or more to be equipped with an electronic logbook.](#)

b. *Port-based sampling or related fisheries surveys*: [Yes](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: [Port sampling are carried out in the IOTC area by national scientific institutes and are regularly improved. Detailed information are provided in the EU scientific report.](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [Port sampling are carried out in the IOTC area by national scientific institutes and are regularly improved. Detailed information are provided in the EU scientific report.](#)

c. *National observer scheme*: [Yes](#)

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

[In the context of the coastal longline fleet of La Réunion, fish are measured at landing place.](#)

[In the context of the artisanal fleet of La Réunion, inspectors from SIH are present in port under the programme ObsDEB and are measuring fish.](#)

[In the context of the coastal longline fleet of Mayotte, the sale notes of the cooperative COPEMAY and the logbooks are used to survey the level of catches, however not always at species level.](#)

[In the context of the artisanal fleet of Mayotte, the programme ObsDEB is ensured by the Parc naturel marin of Mayotte.](#)

[Details on the level of coverage is provided in the EU scientific report.](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

[There are national scientific observers on board purse seiners and longliners, as well as electronic observers on board purse seiners.](#)

[Coverage is well above the mandatory coverage level.](#)

[Detailed information are provided in the EU scientific report.](#)

d. *National Vessel registry*: [Yes](#)

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

[The EU Fleet Register is a database where **all** the fishing vessels flying the flag of an EU country have to be registered. Any changes in the status of a fishing vessel need to be registered by the member country in the Fleet Register.](#)

The main objective of the Fleet Register is to enable any EU fishing vessel with key characteristics to be identified, with the aim of:

- Monitoring the implementation of capacity management countries
- Being a source of information for the officials of the European Commission and EU countries in charge of control and inspection
- Serving as an accurate source of statistical data on the European fishing fleet
- Serving as a reference database for vessels characteristics for other applications that manage information on fishing vessels

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: Same as above. The EU Fleet Register is a database where **all** the fishing vessels flying the flag of an EU country have to be registered.

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

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

The VMS coverage for EU flagged vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence is 100%.

Article 9 of COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, provides that: **"2. Without prejudice to specific provisions contained in multiannual plans, a fishing vessel of 12 metres' length overall or more shall have installed on board a fully functioning device which allows that vessel to be automatically located and identified through the vessel monitoring system by transmitting position data at regular intervals. It shall also allow the fisheries monitoring centre of the flag Member State to poll the fishing vessel."**

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The VMS coverage for EU flagged vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence is 100%.

All vessels are equipped with electronic logbook. The electronic and monitoring data are included in the electronic logbook onboard.

All purse seine vessels are equipped with electronic monitoring system. More details on the EU scientific report.

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:

Fishery statistics are derived from official national sources either directly by Eurostat for the EEA member countries.

The data are collected using internationally agreed concepts and definitions developed by the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, comprising Eurostat and several other international organisations with responsibilities in fishery statistics. The domain "Fisheries" contains data on catches by fishing region, on aquaculture production, on total production, on landings in EEA ports, on trade in fishery products, on the EEA fishing fleet.

Legislative framework: REGULATION (EU) 2017/1004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 May 2017 on the establishment of a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the common fisheries policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008.

More information can also be found on the Europa webpage for Fisheries sector: data collection: https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/data_collection_en

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: Same as above.

b. Development of data dissemination systems: Yes

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

The European Commission organises regularly meetings with Member States and EU scientists aiming at identifying data transmission failure, their origin and potential solutions.

Data Transmission (DT) Monitoring Tool, for reporting data transmission issues, is used by two different groups of EU experts to evaluate on a yearly basis the EU data transmission failures to the end users, including IOTC. These groups are The Regional Coordination Group on Large Pelagic (RG-LP), as well as the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF): <https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/web/dcf/compliance>

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: Same as above

c. Frame surveys: Yes

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

The European Commission organises regularly meetings with Member States and EU scientists aiming at identifying data transmission failure, their origin and potential solutions.

Data Transmission (DT) Monitoring Tool, for reporting data transmission issues, is used by two different groups of EU experts to evaluate in a yearly basis the EU data transmission failures to the end users, including IOTC. These groups are The Regional Coordination Group on Large Pelagic (RG-LP), as well as the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF): <https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/web/dcf/compliance>

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [Same as above](#)

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

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

The European Commission organises regularly meetings with Member States and EU scientists aiming at identifying data transmission failure, their origin and potential solutions.

Data Transmission (DT) Monitoring Tool, for reporting data transmission issues, is used by two different groups of EU experts to evaluate in a yearly basis the EU data transmission failures to the end users, including IOTC. These groups are The Regional Coordination Group on Large Pelagic (RG-LP), as well as the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF): <https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/web/DCF/compliance>

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [Same as above](#)

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

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

The European Commission organises regularly meetings with Member States and EU scientists aiming at identifying data transmission failure, their origin and potential solutions.

Data Transmission (DT) Monitoring Tool, for reporting data transmission issues, is used by two different groups of EU experts to evaluate in a yearly basis the EU data transmission failures to the end users, including IOTC. These groups are The Regional Coordination Group on Large Pelagic (RG-LP), as well as the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF): <https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/web/DCF/compliance>

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [Same as above](#)

f. Steps to minimise data entry errors: [Yes](#)

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

The European Commission organises regularly meetings with Member States and EU scientists aiming at identifying data transmission failure, their origin and potential solutions.

Data Transmission (DT) Monitoring Tool, for reporting data transmission issues, is used by two different groups of EU experts to evaluate in a yearly basis the EU data transmission failures to the end users, including IOTC. These groups are The Regional Coordination Group on Large Pelagic (RG-LP), as well as the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF): <https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/web/DCF/compliance>

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [Same as above](#)

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

a. Steps to improve data validation: [Yes](#)

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

Catch data are cross-checked using logbook data, landing data and sale notes, and revised several times over the year. Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data.

On the other hand, there is currently a process for the development of a Regional Database and Estimation System, RDBES. This is a regionally coordinated database platform and even if it currently only stores detailed commercial fisheries sampling data related to the North-East Atlantic Ocean, EU scientist are working towards the inclusion of large pelagic fisheries (including Indian Ocean). It addresses fishery management needs related to the European Union Common Fisheries Policy. The aims of the RDBES are: 1) To ensure that data can be made available for the coordination of regional fisheries data sampling plans, in particular for the EU DC-MAP Regional Coordination Groups (RCGs), 2) To provide a regional estimation system so that statistical estimates of quantities of interest can be produced from sample data in order to deliver data for ICES stock assessments and advice, 3) To increase the data quality, documentation of data and ensuring of approved estimation methods are used, 4) To serve and facilitate the production of fisheries management advice and status reports, 5) To increase the awareness of fisheries data collected by the users of the RDBES and the overall usage of these data.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [Same as above](#)

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

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

Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data.

On the other hand, there is currently a process for the development of a Regional Database and Estimation System, RDBES. This is a regionally coordinated database platform and even if it currently only stores detailed commercial fisheries sampling data related to the North-East Atlantic Ocean, EU scientist are working towards the inclusion of large pelagic fisheries (including Indian Ocean). It addresses fishery management needs related to the European Union Common Fisheries Policy. The aims of the RDBES are: 1) To ensure that data can be made available for the coordination of regional fisheries data sampling plans, in particular for the EU DC-MAP Regional Coordination Groups (RCGs), 2) To provide a regional estimation system so that statistical estimates of quantities of interest can be produced from sample data in order to deliver data for ICES stock assessments and advice, 3) To increase the data quality, documentation of data and ensuring of approved estimation methods are used, 4) To serve and facilitate the production of fisheries management advice and status reports, 5) To increase the awareness of fisheries data collected by the users of the RDBES and the overall usage of these data.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [Same as above](#)

c. Frame surveys: [c. Frame surveys](#)

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

Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data.

On the other hand, there is currently a process for the development of a Regional Database and Estimation System, RDBES.

This is a regionally coordinated database platform and even if it currently only stores detailed commercial fisheries sampling data related to the North-East Atlantic Ocean, EU scientist are working towards the inclusion of large pelagic fisheries (including Indian Ocean). It addresses fishery management needs related to the European Union Common Fisheries Policy. The aims of the RDBES are: 1) To ensure that data can be made available for the coordination of regional fisheries data sampling plans, in particular for the EU DC-MAP Regional Coordination Groups (RCGs), 2) To provide a regional estimation system so that statistical estimates of quantities of interest can be produced from sample data in order to deliver data for ICES stock assessments and advice, 3) To increase the data quality, documentation of data and ensuring of approved estimation methods are used, 4) To serve and facilitate the production of fisheries management advice and status reports, 5) To increase the awareness of fisheries data collected by the users of the RDBES and the overall usage of these data.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [Same as above](#)

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:

Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data.

On the other hand, there is currently a process for the development of a Regional Database and Estimation System, RDBES.

This is a regionally coordinated database platform and even if it currently only stores detailed commercial fisheries sampling data related to the North-East Atlantic Ocean, EU scientist are working towards the inclusion of large pelagic fisheries (including Indian Ocean). It addresses fishery management needs related to the European Union Common Fisheries Policy. The aims of the RDBES are: 1) To ensure that data can be made available for the coordination of regional fisheries data sampling plans, in particular for the EU DC-MAP Regional Coordination Groups (RCGs), 2) To provide a regional estimation system so that statistical estimates of quantities of interest can be produced from sample data in order to deliver data for ICES stock assessments and advice, 3) To increase the data quality, documentation of data and ensuring of approved estimation methods are used, 4) To serve and facilitate the production of fisheries management advice and status reports, 5) To increase the awareness of fisheries data collected by the users of the RDBES and the overall usage of these data.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [Same as above](#)

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:

Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data.

On the other hand, there is currently a process for the development of a Regional Database and Estimation System, RDBES.

This is a regionally coordinated database platform and even if it currently only stores detailed commercial fisheries sampling data related to the North-East Atlantic Ocean, EU scientist are working towards the inclusion of large pelagic fisheries (including Indian Ocean). It addresses fishery management needs related to the European Union Common Fisheries Policy. The aims of the RDBES are: 1) To ensure that data can be made available for the coordination of regional fisheries data sampling plans, in particular for the EU DC-MAP Regional Coordination Groups (RCGs), 2) To provide a regional estimation system so that statistical estimates of quantities of interest can be produced from sample data in order to deliver data for ICES stock assessments and advice, 3) To increase the data quality, documentation of data and ensuring of approved estimation methods are used, 4) To serve and facilitate the production of fisheries management advice and status reports, 5) To increase the awareness of fisheries data collected by the users of the RDBES and the overall usage of these data.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [Same as above](#)

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: [No](#)

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: [No](#)

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: [No flag vessel on the Draft IUU list](#)

REQ 7.Xc

1. Reporting additional information on vessel included in the Draft IUU Vessel List: –

IUU forms uploaded: [No](#)

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: [No additional information on vessels on the Draft IUU list](#)

REQ 7.Xd

1. Providing information on flag vessel on the IOTC IUU Vessels List for the purpose of delisting the vessel: [No](#)

Information uploaded: [No](#)

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: [No](#)

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: [No additional information on vessels on the Draft IUU list](#)

Resolution 19/02**REQ 2.11**

1. FADs management plans were implemented and reported for following year(s): [Yes for 2022](#) • [Yes for 2021](#) • [Yes for 2020](#) • [Yes for 2019](#) • [Yes for 2018](#) • [Yes for 2017](#) • [Yes for 2016](#) • [Yes for 2015](#)

Additional information: [The FADs management plan will be uploaded on the upload section by the deadline of 9 March 2023 \(implementation report\)](#)

2. Reporting the 2023 FADs management plan: [The 2023 FADs management plan has been uploaded in the UPLOAD section](#)

3. The 2023 FADs management plan has been prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II): [YES – All sections are detailed](#)

4. Not applicable: –

REQ 2.12

1. FADs management plans were implemented and progress reports on the implementation reported for the years: [Yes for 2022](#) • [Yes for 2021](#) • [Yes for 2020](#) • [Yes for 2019](#) • [Yes for 2018](#) • [Yes for 2017](#) • [Yes for 2016](#) • [Yes for 2015](#)

Additional information: [The progress report on the implementation of the FADs management plan will be uploaded on the upload section by the deadline of 9 March 2023 \(implementation report\)](#)

2. Reporting the progress report on implementation of the 2022 FADs management plan: [The report of progress on implementation of 2022 FADs management plan is uploaded in the UPLOAD section](#)

3. Not applicable: –

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: [Nil Report - I have not 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:

–

2. Paragraph 11.b):

Ensure that AFVs comply with all the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures: [Nil Report - I have not 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:

–

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: [Nil Report - I have not 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: –

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: [Nil Report - I have not 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: –

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: [Nil Report - I have not 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: –

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: [Nil Report - I have not 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: –

7. Nil report: [Nil report for 2022 – I have not conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11](#)

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: [Nil report for 2022 – no factual information](#)

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: [CPC is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2021 due to no over-catch in 2020](#)

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: [Compared to 2014, in 2022, the EU shall reduce its catches by 21%, or a reduction of 18 259 t or 18 259 000 kg](#)

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: –

4. Additional information:

[The implementation, the allocation and the monitoring of the IOTC yellowfin tuna catch limit is managed in accordance with Regulation \(EU\)](#)

2022/109 establishing, for 2022, the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters.

At European level, this catch limit has been transformed into a Union quota and allocated to the Member States fishing in the area, namely Spain, France, Italy and Portugal.

At national level, the quota is allocated by type of vessels and to individual vessels.

The quota consumption is monitored monthly and catches are reported electronically monthly.

In EU-France, when the total weight of landings, in France or abroad, made by producer organisation's vessels reaches or exceeds 90%, its the sub-quota is deemed to be fully consumed. In addition, EU-France establishes a fishing closure when the total weight of landings, in France or abroad, reaches or exceeds 80% of the French quota.

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: **Yes**

2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for: **2017**

The plan was uploaded: **No**

3. This requirement is not applicable: –

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: –

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	–	–	–	–

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:

-

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:

-