

IOTC Agreement – Article X

Report of Implementation for the year 2023 (CoC21)

Deadline for submission: 14/3/2024

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.
- Sections in **light grey** are for requirements that do not apply to your CPC

Reporting CPC: Australia

Date of submission: 14 March 2024 - 06:23

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

Notes:

- All dates in the Implementation report must be in the following format => dd/mm/yyyy
- 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".

PART A – LEGAL OBLIGATION

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

Transposition of IOTC CMMs into national legislation

Reporting obligation CR N°1.5, IR

Legal obligation: Provide information on the status of the transposition of all the CMM obligations/reporting requirements into the national legislation.

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding obligation to transpose IOTC Resolutions in national legislation:

YES - Australia has system / procedure to implement this binding obligation: [transpose IOTC Resolutions](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding obligation - transposition of CMM :

[Transposition of IOTC CMMs in national regulation](#) • [Transposition of IOTC CMMs in administrative orders/circulars](#)

The Fisheries Management Act 1991 requires Australia domestic decision making to be consistent with our international fisheries obligations (including IOTC CMMs).

All IOTC CMMs have been transposed into our legislation and/or implemented in Terms and Conditions of ATF with Force of law.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding obligation - non transposition of CMMs :

YES - System / procedures to implement this binding measure are specified/described in the below section

IOTC CMMs are implemented through fisheries management decisions and regulations, consistent with objectives of the Fisheries Management Act 1991.

Objective 2 (c) of the FMA is 'ensuring that conservation and management measures in the AFZ and the high seas implement Australia's obligations under international agreements that deal with fish stocks'

c. Action taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding obligation - non transposition of a CMM :

NO - No action

The Fisheries Management Act 1991 requires Australia domestic decision making to be consistent with our international fisheries obligations (including IOTC CMMs).

All IOTC CMMs have been transposed into our legislation and/or implemented in Terms and Conditions of ATF with Force of law.

2. All obligations of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) are fully transposed in the national legislation:

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YES – All Resolutions are fully transposed into Australia legislation As above.

If NO, specify which Resolutions have not yet been transposed in your legislation:

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Attach National Legislation

a. Attach the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force and ATF T&C with force of law, related to the IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

[AUS - Fisheries Administration Act 1991.pdf](#) [AUS - Fisheries Management Act 1991.pdf](#) [AUS - Fisheries Management Regulations 2019.pdf](#) [AUS - Environment Protection and Biodiversity EPBC Act VOL01.pdf](#) [AUS - Environment Protection and Biodiversity EPBC Act VOL02.pdf](#)

b. Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

IOTC CMMs are put into effect in Australian fisheries management through rules and regulations relating to individual authorities to fish. The FMA requires international commitments and requirements to be given effect in domestic decision making.

Provide additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

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PART B – Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/01

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "Resolution On Management of Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (AFADs)"

CPC has transposed the CMM 23/01 into domestic legislation ?

NO - In Australia context, the CMM 23/01 is and will not be applicable.

2023 Anchored FADs management plan

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels implementation of the DFADs management plan:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Australia has NO AFADs fishery in the EEZ, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are :

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b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are :

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

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2. DFADs management plans reported for following year(s):

NO - NIL Report - Australia has NO AFADs fishery in the EEZ, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

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3. Reporting/Updating the 2024 DFADs management plan:

AFAD management plan:

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4. The 2024 DFADs management plan is prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II):

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Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/03

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

As a minor harvester of tropical tuna in the IOTC Area of Competence, Australia has not transcribed 23-03 into national legislation. Instead Australia sets its tuna catch through legislation (Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Total Allowable Commercial Catch Determination 2022) and manages this through a

system of licence conditions (Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Rights Conditions) and Individual Transferable Quotas. Australia has internal procedures, including standard operating procedures for monitoring catch logs/log-books to ensure vessels do not catch more than our allocated limit. Catches are monitored using a combination of Electronic monitoring, logbooks, and offloading records.

Australia has transposed the CMM 23/03 into domestic legislation ?

NO - The CMM 23/03 has not been transposed in domestic legislation.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/04

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

Under the Fisheries Management Act 1991, the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, in performing its functions, must meet the obligations of international fisheries management organisations. Australia sets its catch through legislation (Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Total Allowable Commercial Catch Determination 2022) and manages this through a system of licence conditions (Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Rights Conditions) and Individual Transferable Quotas. Australia has internal procedures, including standard operating procedures for monitoring catch logs/log-books to ensure vessels do not catch more than our allocated limit. Catches are monitored using a combination of Electronic monitoring, logbooks, and offloading records.

Australia has transposed the CMM 23/04 into domestic legislation ?

YES - The CMM 23/04 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/05

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

No action taken. This CMM is not applicable in an Australian context.

Australia has transposed the CMM 23/05 into domestic legislation ?

NO - In Australia current context, the CMM 23/05 is and will not be applicable (Transshipment at sea prohibited by legislation / Australia vessels prohibited to tranship in foreign ports).

At sea transshipments – CPCs reports participating in the ROP

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Large Scale Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels (LSTLVs), that are 24 metres length overall and above, with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Australia has not participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2022

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

System / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are not listed below, we specify/describe them in the below section

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

System / procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed below, we specify/describe them in the below section

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Actions to potential infringements are not listed below, we specify/describe them in the below section

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2. I have participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2022:

NO - NIL report - I have not participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2022

3. The report on the list of LSTLVs & the quantities transhipped in 2022, and the report on the assessment of observer reports in 2022, is reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

[NO - Reports not provided](#) - - -

4. If YES, provide information on:

Number of LSTLVs having transhipped at sea in 2022: [0](#)

Quantities transhipped at sea (kg) in 2022: [0](#)

Report on transhipments in foreign ports

1. FOR ALL CPCs:

1.1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Tuna Fishing Vessels (LSTVs) with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme - transhipments in foreign ports :

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Flag LSTVs did not tranship in foreign ports in 2023](#)

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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1. 2. Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2023:

[NO - NIL report - Flag LSTVs did not tranship in foreign ports in 2023](#)

1.3. The report on the list of LSTVs & the quantities transhipped in foreign ports in 2023, provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

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Any comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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2. FOR MALDIVES ONLY:

2.1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme - transhipments in port for Maldives:

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a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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2. 2. Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) have transhipped in 2023:

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2.3. The reports on the list of Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) & the quantities transhipped in 2023, reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

- - -

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/06

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

[This CMM is incorporated as a condition in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Boat Statutory Fishing Right Conditions](#)

Australia has transposed the CMM 23/06 into domestic legislation?

[YES - The CMM 23/06 has force of law in domestic legislation.](#)

Report on Instances of cetaceans encircled, entangled in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation (Report on Instances of Cetaceans encircled):

YES - Australia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

In the event that the standard operating procedure was not followed, Australia would review its internal processes to determine the reasons and ensure future compliance.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

In the event that the standard operating procedure was not followed, Australia would review its internal processes to determine the reasons and ensure future compliance.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

In the event that the standard operating procedure was not followed, Australia would review its internal processes to determine the reasons and ensure future compliance.

REPORT ON INSTANCES FOR THE 3 CATEGORIES OF VESSEL

2. Cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported by Australia flag vessels in 2023:

a. Purse seine vessels:

NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of cetaceans caught by purse seine net reported by Australia flag purse seine vessels in 2023

b. Reporting instance by purse seine vessel:

For purse seine vessel, report the total number of instance in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species encircled:

None

c. Not applicable:

In 2023, no Australia fishing vessel fishing on FAD operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

3. Cetaceans have been entangled by gillnetters as reported by flag vessels in 2023:

a. Gillnetters vessel:

NO - NIL Report - No entanglement instance of cetaceans caught by gillnet reported by Australia flag gillnet vessels in 2023

b. Reporting instance by gillnet vessel

For gillnet vessel, report the total number of instance in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

c. Not applicable:

In 2023, no Australia fishing vessel fishing on FAD operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

4. Cetaceans have been entangled in Fish Aggregating Devices, DFAD/AFAD, as reported by flag vessels in 2023:

a. Vessel fishing on DFAD or AFAD:

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b. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on DFAD

For DFAD, report the total number of instances in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

c. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on AFAD

For AFAD, report the total number of instances in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

d. Not applicable: In 2023, no Australia fishing vessel fishing on FAD operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

5. Reporting of cases:

Australia has national legislation for protecting cetaceans, the data on instances of cetaceans encircled/entangled have been provided to the IOTC Scientific Committee, Compliance Committee and Working Party on the Implementation of Conservation and Management Measures consideration • Nil Report - No encirclement / entanglement reported by Australia flag fishing vessels: purse seine, gillnetters, fishing on FAD, in 2023

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/07

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

This CMM is incorporated as a condition in fishing conditions for fisheries operating in the IOTC Area.

Australia has transposed the CMM 23/07 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/07 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Longline vessels to use mitigation measures south of 25°S

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation, for all Australia longline vessels, to use at least two of the three mitigation measures:

YES - Australia has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers, EMS

Australia monitors the compliance of its longline fishing vessels operating in the IOTC Area of competence in relation to Resolution 12/06 via electronic monitoring, log-books and port inspections. The obligations of Resolution 12/06 are included in the relevant fishing permit conditions.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

System / procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed below, we specify/describe them in the below section Systems and procedures for responding to non-compliances with this requirement are detailed in the Fisheries Management Act 1991 and Fisheries Management Regulations 2019, as well as policies, standard operating procedures and standard administrative procedures implemented by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority. These systems include processes for detecting and reporting non-compliances, and procedures for handling non-compliance, such as gathering evidence and proving non-compliances, and choosing appropriate penalties and sanctions.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Actions to potential infringements are not listed below, we specify/describe them in the below section

The Fisheries Management Act 1991 Section 95 stipulates offences under the act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The Fisheries Management Regulations 2019 also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the Fisheries Management Act 1991.

In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to their quota one or more of the penalties would apply.

2. The obligation for all Australia longline vessels to use at least two of the three mitigation measures:

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Is required/implemented by terms & conditions of authorisation to fish (ATF) with force of law --

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Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/08

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

Australia has an established electronic monitoring program in relation to its fisheries operating in the IOTC Area. Australia has reviewed its legislation and internal requirements in relation to the requirements of Resolution 23/08. Australia has existing relevant legislation already in place requiring that vessels use electronic monitoring systems (for example, Fisheries Management (E-monitoring Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery) Direction 2021) and internal procedures in place to meet the relevant requirements under Resolution 23/08.

Australia has transposed the CMM 23/08 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/08 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/09

1. Describe the actions taken in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

not applicable

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/10

1. Describe the actions taken in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

not applicable - Australia will participate in the work of the working group when it meets.

Australia has transposed the CMM 23/10 into domestic legislation?

NO - The CMM 23/10 has not been transposed in domestic legislation.

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

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

Part D – Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs to be included in this report

Resolution 01/03 Establishing a scheme to promote compliance by non-contracting party vessels with resolutions established by IOTC – Observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMMs

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

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: "Report on observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMM"

YES - Australia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation :

YES - System / procedure are described below

Australia has a range of internal procedures, including standard operating procedures to ensure that information on observations of vessels from non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities fishing contrary to IOTC CMM are provided to the IOTC Secretariat. Within Australia's Exclusive Economic Zone Australian patrols monitor fishing activity, with any information on sighted foreign vessels sighted reported to Australia's Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) and other Australian maritime agencies. In areas beyond Australia's Exclusive Economic Zone, Australia would evaluate any information on NCP vessels collected by Australian aircraft or vessels and determine if any evidence demonstrated fishing contrary to IOTC CMMs. AFMA would then transmit this information to the IOTC Secretariat and any other RFMO that was relevant.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

If non-compliances with this measure are detected, corrective actions are taken by the Australian government, which include rectifying any reporting oversights, and reviewing systems and procedures to prevent any future non-compliances.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

If non-compliances with this measure are detected, corrective actions are taken by the Australian government, which include rectifying any reporting oversights, and reviewing systems and procedures to prevent any future non-compliances.

2. 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

NO - NIL report for 2023 – Australia has no observation of vessel fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures in the IOTC Area of Competence

Actions taken & additional information to report?

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Information required: information on the results of inspections of vessels of NCPs

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: "Prepare and report on information on the results of inspections of vessels of NCPs"

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 - no inspection conducted on NCP vessel by Australia

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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

NO - NIL report 2023 - no inspection conducted on NCP vessel by Australia

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

Information required: Annual report on the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme in 2022

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with export of frozen bigeye tuna exists:

No – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Australia did not export frozen bigeye tuna in 2022

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Export of frozen bigeye tuna monitored by another government administration (eg. Customs, Maritime authority, police) with institutional procedures implemented

Australia has internal standard operating procedures for implementing the requirements of Resolution 01/06 Concerning the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document program. Australia's Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) provides the IOTC Secretariat with sample statistical document and re-export certificate forms. In the case of export of Bigeye Tuna, exporters are required to register with IOTC prior to completing the Logbook Australian Fish Export Statistical Document Program (SDS01). The completed log page accompanies the Bigeye export, and this information is reported to the IOTC via annual reporting.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the bellow section

Australia has a robust legislative framework to manage the export of agricultural products. Fish exporters in Australia must meet requirements set by Australian export laws and by the importing country. The *Export Control Act 2020* (the Act) sets out the overarching legal framework for the regulation of exported goods, including food and agricultural products, from Australian territory. The *Export Control Rules 2021* (the Rules) are legislative instruments made under section 432 of the Act. The Rules set out the operational requirements that must be adhered to for the export of specific goods from Australian territory, or from a part of Australian territory (e.g. *Export Control (Fish and Fish Products) Rules 2021*). All facilities that produce, prepare or store fish and fish products for export must be registered with the Australian Government. Consignments of prescribed goods must have a valid export permit in place before being exported from Australia. An export permit enables product to leave Australia and a health certificate enables the product to enter the importing country.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Actions to potential infringements are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the bellow section

The export of prescribed goods without a valid export permit is a breach of these requirements and treated very seriously and sanctions may be applied to companies. This can includes audits, investigations, civil penalties, infringement notices, and or enforceable undertakings where appropriate under the *Regulatory Powers Act* and *Export Control Act*.

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2022:

NO - Frozen Bigeye tuna were NOT exported

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas exported in 2022 (kg):

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Country' vessels from which the bigeye tunas were exported:

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3. If you have exported bigeye tuna in 2022, report the result(s) of the examination between YOUR EXPORT Australia data and the IMPORT data declared by IMPORTING CPC(s):

NO - NIL report - No frozen bigeye tuna were exported in 2022 - NO result of examination to report –

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When significant difference(s) were identified between Australia EXPORT data and the IMPORTING DATA from other CPCs, report the results of the examinations below:

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Resolution 07/01 To promote compliance by nationals of CPCs with IOTC conservation and management measures

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 - NIL report for 2023 – No Australia nationals engage in IUU fishing in the IOTC Area of Competence

Resolution 11/02 Prohibition of fishing on data buoys

Information required: Report on observations of damaged data buoys in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reporting any data buoys observed to be damaged/inoperable:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No report received from flag vessels in 2023

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

System / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are not listed above, we specify/describe them in the below section

The Australian Fisheries Management Authority receives reports of damaged data buoys and has dedicated officers in place who monitor compliance with this measure.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

System / procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the below section

Systems and procedures for responding to non-compliances with this requirement are detailed in the Fisheries Management Act 1991 and Fisheries Management Regulations 2019, as well as policies, standard operating procedures and standard administrative procedures implemented by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority. These systems include processes for detecting and reporting non-compliances, and procedures for handling non-compliance, such as gathering evidence and proving non-compliances, and choosing appropriate penalties and sanctions.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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2. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys in 2023:

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NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No report received from flag vessels in 2023

Resolution 22/04 On a Regional observer scheme

Information required: description of protocols supporting observer programs (all vessels at sea) and sampling schemes (artisanal vessels landings), the number of fishing vessels & of fishing effort sampled, the coverage achieved by gear type

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

i) description of protocols supporting observer programs (all vessels at sea), and

ii) sampling schemes (artisanal vessels landings), number of fishing vessels & of fishing effort sampled, coverage achieved by gear type.

For observer programs at sea:

YES - Australia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

For sampling schemes (Artisanal / coastal fisheries):

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No artisanal/coastal fisheries/vessels active in 2022 • YES - Australia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below, for both ROS at sea & coastal

1. ROS

Australia implements its obligations for observer coverage of its tuna fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence through requiring all longline vessels in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) to use Electronic Monitoring Systems. Electronic monitoring (e-monitoring) is a system of video cameras and sensors capable of monitoring and recording fishing activities, which can be reviewed later to verify what fishers report in their fishing logbooks. For more information on Australia's electronic monitoring program, please visit the site below:

<https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-management/monitoring-tools/electronic-monitoring-program>

The Requirement to install and operate an e-monitoring system on longline boats is stipulated in *Fisheries Management (E-Monitoring Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery) Direction 2021*, which can be found here:

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2021L00460>

2. Artisanal

Australia does not have artisanal fisheries so obligations under 22/04 are not applicable. Australia does report some minor catch from small coastal fisheries in Western Australia that use a variety of minor line gear types which take small incidental catches of tuna and tuna-like species, mainly targeting Spanish mackerel. This fishery is managed by the Western Australian government under WA's *Fish Resources Management Act 1994*, the *Fish Resources Management Regulations 1995*, and the *Mackerel Managed Fishery Management Plan 2011*.

All boats in the Mackerel Managed Fishery (MMF) are fitted with an Automatic Location Communicator (ALC), which enables the WA Government to monitor the fleet using a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). Masters of an authorised boat within the MMF are also required to submit daily logbook records along with catch and disposal records (CDRs). The WA Government also undertakes vessel inspections at sea to ensure fishing is being undertaken in accordance with the governing legislation (e.g., gear requirements, catch reporting).

The legislation governing these fisheries are here:

[https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_45865.pdf/\\$FILE/Fish%20Resources%20Management%20Act%201994%20-%20%5B05-e0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement](https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_45865.pdf/$FILE/Fish%20Resources%20Management%20Act%201994%20-%20%5B05-e0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement)

[https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_45747.pdf/\\$FILE/Fish%20Resources%20Management%20Regulations%201995%20-%20%5B14-n0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement](https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_45747.pdf/$FILE/Fish%20Resources%20Management%20Regulations%201995%20-%20%5B14-n0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement)

https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2022-01/Mackerel_Managed_Fishery_Management_Plan_2011.pdf

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below, for both ROS at sea & coastal

1. ROS

Fisheries Management (E-Monitoring Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery) Direction 2021 requires that:

"(1) A concession holder (or person acting on behalf of the concession holder) fishing in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) engaging in longline fishing must have an e-monitoring system installed and operating on a nominated that:

- (a) is supplied to the person and installed by AFMA or the Contractor; or
- (b) complies with the standards and requirements specified in the certificate granting the statutory fishing right."

Systems and procedures for responding to non-compliances with this requirement are detailed in the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* and *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019*, as well as policies, standard operating procedures and standard administrative procedures created by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority. These systems include processes for detecting and reporting non-compliances, and procedures for handling non-compliance, such as gathering evidence and proving non-compliances, and choosing appropriate penalties and sanctions (described below in 1.C).

2. Artisanal

Australia does not have artisanal fisheries so obligations under 22/04 are not applicable. Australia does report some minor catch from small coastal fisheries in Western Australia that use a variety of minor line gear types which take small incidental catches of tuna and tuna-like species, mainly targeting Spanish mackerel. This fishery is managed by the Western Australian government under WA's *Fish Resources Management Act 1994*, the *Fish Resources Management Regulations 1995*, and the *Mackerel Managed Fishery Management Plan 2011*.

All boats in the Mackerel Managed Fishery (MMF) are fitted with an Automatic Location Communicator (ALC), which enables the WA Government to monitor the fleet using a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). Masters of an authorised boat within the MMF are also required to submit daily logbook records along with catch and disposal records (CDRs). The WA Government also undertakes vessel inspections at sea to ensure fishing is being undertaken in accordance with the governing legislation (e.g., gear requirements, catch reporting).

The legislation governing these fisheries are here:

[https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_45865.pdf/\\$FILE/Fish%20Resources%20Management%20Act%201994%20-%20%5B05-e0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement](https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_45865.pdf/$FILE/Fish%20Resources%20Management%20Act%201994%20-%20%5B05-e0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement)

[https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_45747.pdf/\\$FILE/Fish%20Resources%20Management%20Regulations%201995%20-%20%5B14-n0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement](https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_45747.pdf/$FILE/Fish%20Resources%20Management%20Regulations%201995%20-%20%5B14-n0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement)

https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2022-01/Mackerel_Managed_Fishery_Management_Plan_2011.pdf

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below, for both ROS at sea & coastal

1. ROS

The *Fisheries Management Act 1991* Section 95 stipulates offences under the act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019* also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payment to Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*.

In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to Electronic Monitoring, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

2. Australia is implementing the regional observer scheme (ROS) at national level for:

All fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above

3. The description of the protocols supporting observer programs (at sea) and sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings), reported to the IOTC Scientific Committee:

YES – Complete

4. Describe the protocols supporting observer programs (at sea) and the sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings):

a. Protocols - Observer programmes at sea:

Information on Australia's Electronic Monitoring program can be found in the link below:

<https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-management/monitoring-tools/electronic-monitoring-program>

Information on Australia's Observer program can be found in the link below:

<https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-management/monitoring-tools/observer-program>

b. Protocols- Sampling schemes for artisanal vessel landings:

–

5. Complete the below table or upload your report on the coverage achieved by gear type, in the UPLOAD section:

a. At sea - all fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above, and fishing vessels under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ:

Type of fishing gear	No of vessels and fishing effort monitored in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
Purse seine	–	–
Longline	2	100%
Gillnet	–	–
Baitboats	–	–
Handline	–	–

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

–

b. Sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings):

Type of fishing gear	Total number of vessel trips or total number of active vessels in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
Coastal Purse seine	–	–

Longline	-	-
Gillnet	-	-
Baitboats	-	-
Handline	-	-
Line Trolling	-	-

Other type of fishing gear (Ringnet; Trawl; Beach Seine, etc...):

Type of fishing gear	Total number in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
-	-	-
-	-	-

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

-

Resolution 12/04 On the conservation of marine turtles

Reporting obligation: Report on progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

[YES - Australia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

[YES - System / procedure are described below](#)

[Australia has internal systems, including standard operating procedures for ensuring it meets its reporting obligations to the IOTC in relation to implementation and progress under Resolution 12/04](#)

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

[YES - System / procedure are described below](#)

[In the event that the standard operating procedure was not followed, Australia would review its internal processes to determine the reasons and ensure future compliance.](#)

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

[YES - Actions are described below](#)

[In the event that the standard operating procedure was not followed, Australia would review its internal processes to determine the reasons and ensure future compliance.](#)

2. Reporting the progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04:

YES - Reporting progress in section 3 below

3. Report on the requirements of the Resolution 12/04:

a. 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 2023.

Australia collects information on turtle interactions via electronic monitoring and logbook data and reports this information to the IOTC.

Australia has also produced a number of education materials for fishers, including a video, 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.

b. 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.

c. 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 authorised to fish in the IOTC Area.

d. For longline vessels

(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.

e. 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 No purse seine vessels are currently active in Australia's skipjack fishery. Australian purse seine vessels on the IOTC authorised vessel list are fishing for Southern Bluefin tuna and also comply with associated CCSBT obligations. Despite Australia having no purse seine vessels currently active in this fishery, Australia conducts regular internal reviews of its fishing conditions and is updating the Western Skipjack Tuna fishery conditions in line with the requirements in Resolution 12/04.

f. 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 No progress to report in 2023.

g. 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

h. Collaborate with the IOSEA and take into account the IOSEA MoU

Yes [Australia is a Signatory to the IOSEA MOU](#)

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

Information required: Report on Instances of whale sharks encircled in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation (Report on Instances of whale sharks encircled):
NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of whales shark by purse seine net reported by Australia [purse seine fishing vessels in 2023](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Australia has internal systems, including standard operating procedures for ensuring it meets its reporting obligations and report on the encirclement of whale sharks to the IOTC.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below In the event that the standard operating procedure was not followed, Australia would review its internal processes to determine the reasons and ensure future compliance.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below In the event that the standard operating procedure was not followed, Australia would review its internal processes to determine the reasons and ensure future compliance.

2. Whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported Australia flagged vessels in 2023:

NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of whales shark by purse seine net reported by Australia [purse seine fishing vessels in 2023](#)

3. Report on instances of whale sharks encircled:

For purse seine vessel, total number of instance in 2023:

0

[Australia report on instances of whale sharks encircled is attached / uploaded below](#)

Resolution 14/05 Concerning a record of licensed foreign vessels fishing for IOTC species in the IOTC area of competence and access agreement information

Information required: Access agreements information

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: To prepare & submit the information on access agreements information

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Australia does not have CPC-CPC agreement in 2023

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

--

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

--

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

--

2. A system exist to sign Government to Government access agreement for foreign vessels to operate in your waters, within the IOTC Area:

--

3. Foreign vessels were licensed in 2023 under a Government to Government access agreement:

NO – NIL report - No foreign flag vessels licensed under a Government (CPC) to Government (CPC) access agreement

4. CPC-to-CPC agreements in 2023 exist and information concerning these agreements submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

--

5. For each CPC/CPC agreement:

a. Provide the information: the CPC involved, the start and end dates of the agreement, the number of vessels and the authorised gears in the below table and upload the information about these agreements in the UPLOAD section :

Agreement	CPC/CPC agreement	Agreement start date	Agreement end date	Number of vessels	Gear authorized with
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1	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-

b. Provide the information: the quota or catch limit, MCS measures, data reporting obligation concerning these agreements and complete the below table:

No	Stock/species covered	CPC's quota or catch limit:	Data reporting obligations of the agreement:	MCS measures required by the flag CPC & coastal CPC:
1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-

6. All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all CPC/CPC access agreement:

-
Specify what mandatory information are not fully provided or missing (tick the appropriate boxes):

-
Specify the reasons for each not fully provided or missing requirement:

-

Resolution 16/05 – Sightings of vessels suspected or confirmed of being without nationality

Information required: Sightings of vessels suspected or confirmed of being without nationality

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – no sighting of vessel without nationality

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

2. Reporting on vessel without nationality that may be fishing in the high seas of the IOTC area of competence:

NO - NIL report for 2023 – no sighting of vessel without nationality

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

Information required: Any occurrence of fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Australia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Australia has internal procedures, including standard operating procedures to ensure that any instances of fishing operations with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicles in the IOTC Area of Competence are reported to the IOTC.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below In the event that the standard operating procedure was not followed, Australia would review its internal processes to determine the reasons and ensure future compliance.

2. 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 2023 – no occurrence of vessel fishing operation with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle

Resolution 17/07 On the prohibition to use large-scale driftnets in the IOTC area

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

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the IOTC area of Competence (High sea and ZEE):

YES - Australia has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

System / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the below section Please see answers to questions 2 and 3 from Reporting Obligation CR N°2.9, IR "MCS Driftnets"

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

System / procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the below section Systems and procedures for responding to non-compliances with this requirement are detailed in the Fisheries Management Act 1991 and Fisheries Management Regulations 2019, as well as policies, standard operating procedures and standard administrative procedures implemented by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority. These systems include processes for detecting and reporting non-compliances, and procedures for handling non-compliance, such as gathering evidence and proving non-compliances, and choosing appropriate penalties and sanctions.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Actions to potential infringements are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the below section

The Fisheries Management Act 1991 Section 95 stipulates offences under the act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The Fisheries Management Regulations 2019 also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the Fisheries Management Act 1991.

In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to their quota one or more of the penalties would apply.

2. Use of large scale driftnets is banned in the IOTC area of competence (high seas and EEZ):

Is implemented (ban) by national legislation 03/02/1992

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

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

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [Australia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [System / procedure are described below](#) Australia has internal systems, including standard operating procedures for ensuring it meets its reporting obligations and report on MCS actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing to the IOTC.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [System / procedure are described below](#) In the event that the standard operating procedure was not followed, Australia would review its internal processes to determine the reasons and ensure future compliance.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [Actions are described below](#) In the event that the standard operating procedure was not followed, Australia would review its internal processes to determine the reasons and ensure future compliance.

Monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) actions:

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

[Flag vessels](#) • [Foreign vessels](#)

3. 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](#) • [Actions are included in the national legislation](#)

Additional MCS actions in place:

Resolution 18/07 On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC

Information required: Report actions taken to implement reporting obligations & improve data collection of catches

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

For industrial fisheries:

YES - [Australia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure](#)

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

YES - [Australia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [System / procedure for artisanal/coastal fisheries are described below](#) • YES - [System / procedure for Industrial fisheries are described below](#)

In relation to industrial fisheries operating in the IOTC Area, Australia has internal processes including standard operating procedures to ensure that the relevant data is prepared and submitted to the IOTC.

Australia does not have artisanal fisheries, however Australia does report some minor catch from small coastal fisheries in Western Australia which take small incidental catches of tuna and tuna-like species, mainly targeting Spanish mackerel. Australia has internal processes, including standard operating procedures for collating, preparing and submitting this data to the IOTC.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [System / procedure for Industrial fisheries are described below](#) In the event of a non-compliance with this reporting obligation, Australia would review its internal procedures and identify ways to ensure that this would not be repeated.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [Actions for Industrial fisheries are described below](#) In the event of a non-compliance with this reporting obligation, Australia would review its internal procedures and identify ways to ensure that this would not be repeated.

2. A system to collect fisheries data exists:

YES - [A recording system to collect fisheries data exists](#)

3. Mandatory data/statistics reported:

YES - [Mandatory data/statistics reported](#)

For Industrial fisheries:

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

–

4.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:*

No

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

–

c. *National observer scheme:*

No

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

–

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:*

No

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 data processing and reporting systems that facilitate submission of data to the IOTC Secretariat:

a. *Development of fisheries databases:*

No

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

–

b. *Development of data dissemination systems:*

No

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

–

c. *Frame surveys:*

No

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:*

No

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

–

e. *Development of automated routines to process and extract IOTC data submission:*

No

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

–
f. Steps to minimise data entry errors:

No

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

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

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

a. Steps to improve data validation:

No

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:

No

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

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

c. Frame surveys:

No

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:

No

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

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

e. Comparability of data from previous years:

No

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

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

Resolution 19/02 - Procedures on a fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan 19/02

Information required: 2024 DFAD management

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels implementation of the DFADs management plan:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No DFADs fishery, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

– –
b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

– –
c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

–
2. DFADs management plans were implemented and reported for following year(s):

–
Additional information:

–
3. Reporting the 2024 FADs management plan:

–
4. The 2024 FADs management plan has been prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II):

Information required: Report on progress of implementation of 2023 DFADs management plans

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - In 2023 , Australia has NO purse seine vessels / supply vessels fishing on Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices.

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

--

b. Système ou procédures pour répondre au non-respect de cette obligation de déclaration contraignante:

--

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

--

2. DFADs management plans were implemented and progress reports on the implementation reported for the years:

--

Additional information:

--

3. Reporting the progress report on implementation of the 2023 DFADs management plan for 2023:

--

Resolution 19/04 Concerning the IOTC record of vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC area of competence**Information required: Report on review of Flag State internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions on flag vessels on the RAV**

1. A system or procedures exist i) to review flag State internal actions, measures, punitive actions and sanctions, and ii) to monitor and to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11 (Resolution 19/04):

YES - Australia has system / procedure to i) review flag State internal actions and ii) to monitor & to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11, AND action in relation to potential infringements.

a. i) System / procedures to review flag State internal actions are:

Review flag State internal actions monitored/conducted by government fisheries administration Australia has internal systems and procedures, including standard operating procedures to review flag State internal actions, measures, punitive actions and sanctions.

a. ii) System / procedures to monitor & to ensure ii) compliance by vessels/persons with the obligations of Paragraphs 11, are:

National monitoring, control, surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation and MCS of obligations of paragraph 11

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, Maritime Powers Act 2013) 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.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance with the binding measures of paragraph 11:

System / procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the below section

The Fisheries Management Act 1991 Section 95 stipulates offences under the act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The Fisheries Management Regulations 2019 also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the Fisheries Management Act 1991.

In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to their quota one or more of the penalties would apply.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements of measures of paragraph 11:

Actions to potential infringements are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the below section

The Fisheries Management Act 1991 Section 95 stipulates offences under the act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The Fisheries Management Regulations 2019 also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments

to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the Fisheries Management Act 1991.

In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to their quota one or more of the penalties would apply.

2. Paragraph 11.a):

Fulfil in respect of the vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the IOTC Agreement and its Conservation and Management Measures:

Australia has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.a) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

3. Paragraph 11.b):

Ensure that AFVs comply with all the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

Australia has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.b) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

4. 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:

Australia has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.c) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

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.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:

Australia has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.d) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

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.

6. 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:

[Australia has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.e\) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.](#)

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

-

Punitive Actions:

-

Sanctions:

-

-

7. 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:

[Australia has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.f\) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.](#)

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

-

Punitive Actions:

-

Sanctions:

-

-

Information required: report on vessels engaged in fishing or transshipment and not on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – Australia has no factual information](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- -

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- -

2. 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:

[NO - Nil report for 2023 – Australia has no factual information](#)

Additional information:

-

Resolution 21/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: CPCs subject to catch reductions, over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with corrective actions taken by the CPC to adhere to the prescribed catch levels when subject to catch reductions due to over-catch:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Australia is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022 due to no over-catch in 2021](#)

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

- -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

- -

2. CPC subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022, due to over-catch in 2021:

[NO - NOT subject to](#)

If Yes, YFT catch declared and over-catch in 2021:

- / -

3. Our catch of yellowfin tuna in 2023 was reduced by the following percentage:

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

Additional information:

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by Australia:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Australia is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2023](#)

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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

[NO - NOT subject to](#)

If Yes, overcatch:

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:

Additional methods:

Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Australia has only purse seiner \(PS\) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels](#)

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorized vessels:

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

Information required: Gillnet, Report the level of implementation of paragraphs 21-23

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with i) phasing out/convert gillnetters to other gears, ii) set gillnets at 2m depth, iii) increase observer coverage/ field sampling in gillnetters by 10% :

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Australia has NO gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels](#)

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. Australia has gillnet catch in 2023, has gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Australia has NO gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels in 2023](#)

3. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears:

a. Phasing out measures:

--
--
--
--
--
--

b. Conversion progress:

Number of gillnet vessels converted in 2023:

0

Number of gillnet vessels converted since 2019:

0

Gillnet vessels converted for the following fishing gears:

-

4. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries:

--
--
--

5. Report the 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):

-- %
-- %

Report of the previous session of the Commission - Response to letter of feedback on compliances issues

Information required: Response to the letter of feedback from the previous CoC

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [Australia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting reporting measure](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [System / procedure are described below](#) Australia has internal systems and procedures in place to ensure the feedback letter is submitted.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [System / procedure are described below](#) actions taken in response to a non-submission of the feedback letter could include employee performance management processes.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [Actions are described below](#) actions taken in response to a non-submission of the feedback letter could include employee performance management processes.

2. The response to the feedback letter on compliances issues (from the 2023 CoC) has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

YES - [The responses to the feedback letter are uploaded in the section UPLOAD](#)

Date of submission of responses to the feedback letter:

-

Number of repeated compliance issues:

2

Number of non repeated compliance issues:

0

Number of compliance issues responded:

-

Part E - Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs that have objected to some Resolutions

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

Prohibition from: using large-scale driftnets on the high seas.

APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the high sea:

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

- -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

- -

2. 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:

-

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

- -

- -

- -

-

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

APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

-

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- -

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- -

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

-

3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

-

Additional MCS actions in place:

-

Resolution 18/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

APPLIES ONLY 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. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by India:

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

3. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

If Yes, YFT over-catch:

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

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

Any method implemented and not listed above:



Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. India has purse seiners (PS) and supply vessels (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorized vessels:

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

Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2022

APPLIES ONLY TO INDIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the limit of catch of Yellowfin tuna (YFT):

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

3. The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2022 (T)	Reduction (%)
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Purse seine	-	-	-	-
Longline	-	-	-	-
Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Pole and line	-	-	-	-

Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

APPLIES ONLY 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. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by Australia:

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

3. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

-

If Yes, overcatch:

-

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

-

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

-

Additional methods:

-

Information required: Purse seiners served by supply vessels in 2024

APPLIES ONLY 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. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with operations of purse seiners served by supply vessel:

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

3. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels:

-

4. The information on purse seiners served by each supply vessel in 2024 has been provided to the Secretariat:

-

Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

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

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

2. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels:

-

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

-

Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2022

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

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the limit of catch of Yellowfin tuna (YFT) :

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

-

3. The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2022 (T)	Reduction (%)
Purse seine	-	-	-	-
Longline	-	-	-	-
Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Pole and line	-	-	-	-

Information required: Gillnet, Report the level of implementation of paragraphs 20-22

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

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with i) phasing out/convert gillnetters to other gears, ii) set gillnets at 2m depth, iii) increase observer coverage/ field sampling in gillnetters by 10%:

-
- a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:
- -
- b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:
- -
- c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:
- -
2. Australia has gillnet catch in 2023, has gillnet fishing vessels on the Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence:
-
3. Level of implementation of paragraph 20 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears:
- a. Phasing out measures:
- -
- -
- -
- -
- -
- b. Conversion progress:
Number of gillnet vessels converted in 2023:
0
Number of gillnet vessels converted since 2019:
0
Gillnet vessels converted for the following fishing gears:
-
4. Level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries:
- -
- -
- -
5. 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):
- %
- %