

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: China

Date of submission: 13 March 2024 - 20:01

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 - China 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 by legal office of another government administration/agency/institution • Transposition of IOTC CMMs in national law • Transposition of IOTC CMMs in national regulation

I. Strictly Complying with Measures and Continue to Strengthen the Work of International Compliance in Tuna Fisheries

The Commissions established conservation and management measures related to fishing vessels registration, fishing log books, fishing quota, limitation of fishing area and fishing gear, minimum catch size, fishing vessel position monitor, transshipment and accepting observers, high seas boarding and inspection, catch documentation scheme (CDS), bycatch species protection, marine environment protection, temporary access and fishing vessel chartering, fishing vessel marking, and continue to revise and update these measures. This Ministry has

formulated relevant provisions to implement these measures (see the annex for relevant essential points). All tuna production enterprises and their fishing vessels are required to abide by the above regulatory measures, strictly regulate fishing activities, and timely and accurately submit relevant data. Any violations may constitute non-compliance, and serious violations may be added to the list of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels. This Ministry will seriously investigate and deal with all violations in accordance with the 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

Article 42 If any staff member of the fisheries administrative departments of the people's governments at all levels fails to fulfill his statutory obligations, neglects his duties, or commits any act of favoritism or malpractice, which does not constitute a crime, he shall be subject to administrative sanctions by the unit in which he is employed or by a higher competent organ.

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

YES - Actions are described below

Article 42 If any staff member of the fisheries administrative departments of the people's governments at all levels fails to fulfill his statutory obligations, neglects his duties, or commits any act of favoritism or malpractice, which does not constitute a crime, he shall be subject to administrative sanctions by the unit in which he is employed or by a higher competent organ.

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 China legislation –

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:

[CoC21 2 Notification by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Completely Comply with International Tuna Measures, Nongbanyu \(2022\) No.1.doc](#) [CoC21 2 通知.pdf](#) [CoC21 1 Notification on Strengthening the Protection of Bycatch Species in Distant Water Fisheries, Nongbanyu \(2021\) No.116.docx](#) [CoC21 1 通知.pdf](#) [Notification on the Issuance of the Elements of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance\(2024\).pdf](#) [通知 en.docx](#)

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

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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 ?

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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 - China 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):

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3. Reporting/Updating the 2024 DFADs management plan:

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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):

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

NO - In China current context, the CMM 23/03 is and will not be applicable.

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):

Notification is published with the related article included.

China 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):

Notification including the related article is published.

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

YES - The CMM 23/05 has force of law in domestic legislation.

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:

YES - China 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:

Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies include verification of Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers, EMS • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • National monitoring, control, surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation and MCS of Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes mandatory requirements to verify Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes flag State inspections regime at sea to verify the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes flag State inspections regime in port to verify the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Implemented according to FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Transshipment to effectively exercise jurisdiction and control over vessels flying my flag • MCS strategy, policy, plan implemented by enforcement Government agencies include the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Registration/licensing procedures - Prior assessment of vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with national & IOTC obligation and Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Implemented according to FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance to effectively exercise jurisdiction and control over vessels flying my flag • Registration/licensing procedures - Mandatory information on owners/operators which identifies beneficial owners & operators • System for planning/funding/undertaking MCS operations that maximize compliance by vessels for this obligation on Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • System / procedures ensure that persons subject to China jurisdiction, including beneficial owners/owners/operators comply with IOTC Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • At sea inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of this Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Maintain national records of all vessels & current beneficial owners/owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to China jurisdiction • In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Exchange information & coordinate activities among relevant national enforcement agencies relating to the verification of the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs

I. Fishing Vessels Registration

Commissions request that all fishing vessels operating in the respected conversion areas shall register in the secretariats of Commissions through the flag state's authority or its authorized agency, fishing vessels not registered in the secretariats of Commissions shall not fish in the conversion areas, and any change of vessels' data and information shall also be registered in the secretariats of Commissions in a timely manner. Based on above measures, the enterprises have fishing vessels fish for tunas and obtained High Seas Fishing Permit from this Ministry shall register its fishing vessels through China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA), the authorized organization by this Ministry, in accordance with the request of Commissions, and fishing operation can only commence after the completion of the register. Any change of registered information shall be timely notified for change.

COFA shall register the relevant vessels in the Commissions without delay, in strict accordance with the operation condition described in High Seas Fishing Permit and request by Commissions.

II. Fishing Log Books

Chinese tuna enterprises shall ensure its fishing vessels to seriously fill out Tuna Fishing Log Book (inter alia, including faithfully record incident catch of no retained shark species, sea birds, sea turtles, marine mammal as well as situation of no harm

1 Means document related to fisheries issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

release), according to the request by Notification by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture on Regulation of Tuna Fishing Log Books [Nongbanyu (2008□No. 44)], and submit each vessel's log book for last year to Data Center of China Distant Water Fisheries (Marine Science College, Shanghai Ocean University) before 31 March of each year. Meanwhile, The tuna enterprises shall monthly report catch by species in a truthful manner to COFA (weekly report for Atlantic bluefin tuna catch).

VII Transshipment and Accept Observers

1. Products fished by a purse seiner vessel and Atlantic bluefin tuna harvested by a long line vessel shall not be transshipped at sea. The above products can only be landed or transshipped in designated ports reported by relevant states and recorded by Commissions.

2. Starting from 1 January 2019, all tuna fishing vessels shall be prohibited from transshipping its products in east high seas pocket (high seas area surrounding by Exclusive Economic Zones of Cook Inlands, French Polynesia and Kiribati) of Western and Central Pacific Ocean.

3. Except the above regulation, other fishing vessels fish for tunas may transship its products at sea, but shall only transship to the carry vessels that registered in Commission of respective ocean and has a regional observer on board. It shall report to COFA before each of transshipment happened.

4. All tuna fishing vessels shall have obligation to accept a national observer dispatched by this Ministry based on request of Commissions, as well as a regional observer deployed by Commissions under relevant measures, and shall strictly follow the request by Implementation Regulation on National Observer Management in Distant Water Fisheries [Nongbanyu (2016) No. 72], provide living and working convenience to observers as to official crew. The observer is not obstructed, intimidated, interfered with, influenced, bribed or is attempted to be bribed in the performance of his/her duties. In the event that an observer presumed fallen overboard and other accidents, the relevant fishing vessels shall immediately cease all fishing operations and commence search and rescue, and report the situation to this Ministry and COFA.

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

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established by national regulation implemented by Government • Established in administrative orders implemented by Government • Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Analyse of infringements findings to identify opportunities to improve compliance controls & monitoring procedures related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Unusual situations, unexpected risks/hazards & potential/actual compliance incidents are identified by the national MCS scheme, related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Analyse of infringements & causes of non-compliance are investigated in accordance with organisational/operational procedures, related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing, related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Sanctions scheme prevent vessels from non-compliance behavior related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs & from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing • Maintain compliance / infringements records, related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Authority & capacity to conduct timely investigations of violations, including the establishment of the identity of the violators and the nature of the violations, related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Appropriate system for the acquisition, collection, preservation and maintenance of the integrity of evidence, related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • System of sanctions proportionate to the seriousness of the violation & adequate in severity to be effective in securing compliance and to discourage violations, and deprive offenders of benefits accruing from their illegal activities, , related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs

I. Fishing Vessels Registration

Commissions request that all fishing vessels operating in the respected conversion areas shall register in the secretariats of Commissions through the flag state's authority or its authorized agency, fishing vessels not registered in the secretariats of Commissions shall not fish in the conversion areas, and any change of vessels' data and information shall also be registered in the secretariats of Commissions in a timely manner. Based on above measures, the enterprises have fishing vessels fish for tunas and obtained High Seas Fishing Permit from this Ministry shall register its fishing vessels through China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA), the authorized organization by this Ministry, in accordance with the request of Commissions, and fishing operation can only commence after the completion of the register. Any change of registered information shall be timely notified for change.

COFA shall register the relevant vessels in the Commissions without delay, in strict accordance with the operation condition described in High Seas Fishing Permit and request by Commissions.

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(Marine Science College, Shanghai Ocean University) before 31 March of each year. Meanwhile, The tuna enterprises shall monthly report catch by species in a truthful manner to COFA (weekly report for Atlantic bluefin tuna catch).

VII Transshipment and Accept Observers

1. Products fished by a purse seiner vessel and Atlantic bluefin tuna harvested by a long line vessel shall not be transshipped at sea. The above products can only be landed or transshipped in designated ports reported by relevant states and recorded by Commissions.
2. Starting from 1 January 2019, all tuna fishing vessels shall be prohibited from transshipping its products in east high seas pocket (high seas area surrounding by Exclusive Economic Zones of Cook Inlands, French Polynesia and Kiribati) of Western and Central Pacific Ocean.
3. Except the above regulation, other fishing vessels fish for tunas may transship its products at sea, but shall only transship to the carry vessels that registered in Commission of respective ocean and has a regional observer on board. It shall report to COFA before each of transshipment happened.
4. All tuna fishing vessels shall have obligation to accept a national observer dispatched by this Ministry based on request of Commissions, as well as a regional observer deployed by Commissions under relevant measures, and shall strictly follow the request by Implementation Regulation on National Observer Management in Distant Water Fisheries [Nongbanyu (2016) No. 72], provide living and working convenience to observers as to official crew. The observer is not obstructed, intimidated, interfered with, influenced, bribed or is attempted to be bribed in the performance of his/her duties. In the event that an observer presumed fallen overboard and other accidents, the relevant fishing vessels shall immediately cease all fishing operations and commence search and rescue, and report the situation to this Ministry and COFA.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Accessories sanctions, aside the fine, taken by Government agencies on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on fishing master and/or master • Accessories sanctions, aside the fine, taken by Government agencies on fishing master and/or master • Prohibition of vessel master from operating/boarding any vessel in national waters for a determined period • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court to any person involved in the infringement, including crew members • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration to any person involved in the infringement, including crew members • Accessories sanctions, aside the fine, taken by Government agencies on any person involved in the infringement, including crew members

I. Fishing Vessels Registration

Commissions request that all fishing vessels operating in the respected conversion areas shall register in the secretariats of Commissions through the flag state's authority or its authorized agency, fishing vessels not registered in the secretariats of Commissions shall not fish in the conversion areas, and any change of vessels' data and information shall also be registered in the secretariats of Commissions in a timely manner. Based on above measures, the enterprises have fishing vessels fish for tunas and obtained High Seas Fishing Permit from this Ministry shall register its fishing vessels through China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA), the authorized organization by this Ministry, in accordance with the request of Commissions, and fishing operation can only commence after the completion of the register. Any change of registered information shall be timely notified for change.

COFA shall register the relevant vessels in the Commissions without delay, in strict accordance with the operation condition described in High Seas Fishing Permit and request by Commissions.

II. Fishing Log Books

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VII Transshipment and Accept Observers

1. Products fished by a purse seiner vessel and Atlantic bluefin tuna harvested by a long line vessel shall not be transshipped at sea. The above products can only be landed or transshipped in designated ports reported by relevant states and recorded by Commissions.
2. Starting from 1 January 2019, all tuna fishing vessels shall be prohibited from transshipping its products in east high seas pocket (high seas area surrounding by Exclusive Economic Zones of Cook Inlands, French Polynesia and Kiribati) of Western and Central Pacific Ocean.
3. Except the above regulation, other fishing vessels fish for tunas may transship its products at sea, but shall only transship to the carry vessels that registered in Commission of respective ocean and has a regional observer on board. It shall report to COFA before each of transshipment happened.
4. All tuna fishing vessels shall have obligation to accept a national observer dispatched by this Ministry based on request of Commissions, as well as a regional observer deployed by Commissions under relevant measures, and shall strictly follow the request by Implementation Regulation on National Observer Management in Distant Water Fisheries [Nongbanyu (2016) No. 72], provide living and working convenience to observers as to official crew. The observer is not obstructed, intimidated, interfered with, influenced, bribed or is attempted to be bribed in the performance of his/her duties. In the event that an observer presumed

fallen overboard and other accidents, the relevant fishing vessels shall immediately cease all fishing operations and commence search and rescue, and report the situation to this Ministry and COFA.

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

YES - I am participating in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea

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:

--- YES - Complete - The two reports are provided

4. If YES, provide information on:

Number of LSTLVs having transhipped at sea in 2022: 72

Quantities transhipped at sea (kg) in 2022: 13569411

Report on transshipments 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 - transshipments in foreign ports :

YES - China 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:

Transshipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs, monitored and controlled by another government administration (eg. Customs, Maritime authority, Police) with institutional procedures implemented • Transshipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

I. Strictly Complying with Measures and Continue to Strengthen the Work of International Compliance in Tuna Fisheries

The Commissions established conservation and management measures related to fishing vessels registration, fishing log books, fishing quota, limitation of fishing area and fishing gear, minimum catch size, fishing vessel position monitor, transshipment and accepting observers, high seas boarding and inspection, catch documentation scheme (CDS), bycatch species protection, marine environment protection, temporary access and fishing vessel chartering, fishing vessel marking, and continue to revise and update these measures. This Ministry has

formulated relevant provisions to implement these measures (see the annex for relevant essential points). All tuna production enterprises and their fishing vessels are required to abide by the above regulatory measures, strictly regulate fishing activities, and timely and accurately submit relevant data. Any violations may constitute non-compliance, and serious violations may be added to the list of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels. This Ministry will seriously investigate and deal with all violations in accordance with the law.

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

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established by national regulation implemented by Government • Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements related to the Transshipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

(g) failing to report the situation and provide the required information, or intentionally report and provide untrue situation and information, or fail to fill in the fishing logbook as required

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Accessories sanctions, aside the fine, taken by Government agencies on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on fishing master and/or master • Accessories sanctions, aside the fine, taken by Government agencies on fishing master and/or master • Prohibition of vessel master from operating/boarding any vessel in national waters for a determined period

Article 40 An enterprise whose qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has been suspended may resume its qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise and the distant-water fishing project of its fishing vessels if it has been examined and passed the examination by the competent department of fishery administration of the provincial people's government and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development after rectification, and if the enterprise

fails to pass the examination after rectification in one year, it shall be disqualified from being qualified as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

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

YES - Flag LSTVs have transhipped 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:

-- YES - Complete

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:

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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):

Vessels are obliged to report interaction and bycatch of the cetaceans.

China 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 - China 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

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

(g) failing to report the situation and provide the required information, or intentionally report and provide untrue situation and information, or fail to fill in the fishing logbook as required

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

YES - System / procedure are described below

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the

Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

(g) failing to report the situation and provide the required information, or intentionally report and provide untrue situation and information, or fail to fill in the fishing logbook as required

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

YES - Actions are described below

Article 40 An enterprise whose qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has been suspended may resume its qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise and the distant-water fishing project of its fishing vessels if it has been examined and passed the examination by the competent department of fishery administration of the provincial people's government and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development after rectification, and if the enterprise fails to pass the examination after rectification in one year, it shall be disqualified from being qualified as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

REPORT ON INSTANCES FOR THE 3 CATEGORIES OF VESSEL

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

a. Purse seine vessels:

NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of cetaceans caught by purse seine net reported by China 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:

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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 China 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:

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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:

NO - NIL Report - No entanglement instance of cetaceans caught in Fish Aggregating Devices as reported by China flag fishing vessels in 2023

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: –

5. Reporting of cases:

Nil Report - No encirclement / entanglement reported by China flag fishing vessels: purse seine, gillnetters, fishing on FAD, in 2023

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

–

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):

Notification including the related article is published.

China 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 China longline vessels, to use at least two of the three mitigation measures:

YES - China 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 below, we specify/describe them in the below section • Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures, monitored and controlled by another government administration (eg. Customs, Maritime authority, Police) with institutional procedures implemented • Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies include verification of Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures • National monitoring, control, surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation and MCS of Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures

2. Seabirds

Vessels operating in the area south of 25°S shall use at least two mitigation measures from equipping tori lines, night setting and weighted branch lines. Fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25°S may use hook-shielding devices to replace the above three measures.

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

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established by national regulation implemented by Government • Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements related to the Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures • Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation related to Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures • Analyse of infringements findings to identify opportunities to improve compliance controls & monitoring procedures related to Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

(iv) fishing with the fishing gears and fishing methods banned by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, or fishing for the species of fish prohibited for fishing by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, precious endangered aquatic wildlife or other marine organisms;

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Accessories sanctions, aside the fine, taken by Government agencies on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on fishing master and/or master • Accessories sanctions, aside the fine, taken by Government agencies on fishing master and/or master • Prohibition of vessel master from operating/boarding any vessel in national waters for a determined period

Article 40 An enterprise whose qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has been suspended may resume its qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise and the distant-water fishing project of its fishing vessels if it has been examined and passed the examination by the competent department of fishery administration of the provincial people's government and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development after rectification, and if the enterprise fails to pass the examination after rectification in one year, it shall be disqualified from being qualified as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

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

Is required/implemented by national legislation 01/01/2019

Is required/implemented by terms & conditions of authorisation to fish (ATF) with force of law 01/01/2019

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):

National legislation including the related resolution has been published.

China 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):

Currently under study.

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

NO - The transposition process in domestic legislation of the CMM 23/10 has started but still ongoing.

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:

National legislations have been published for implementing all the CMMs. (**Notification by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Completely Comply with International Tuna Measures** Nongbanyu (2022) No.1 and **Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements**)

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"

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – China has no observation of vessel fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures in the IOTC Area of Competence

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. 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

–

Actions taken & additional information to report?

–

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 China

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 inspections in ports of vessels of Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or fishing Entities:

–

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:

YES - China 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:

Export of frozen bigeye tuna monitored by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with trade information schemes & catch certification schemes • Control & enforcement

regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & observers • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes mandatory requirements regarding fisheries-related data that must be recorded/reported by the vessels (catches/effort, bycatches/discards/landings/transshipments)

I. Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)

When shipping back or importing, exporting or processing and re-exporting frozen bigeye tuna and swordfish, enterprises shall, in accordance with the procedures, apply to this Ministry and the General Administration of Customs for statistical documents and other catch documentation through COFA.

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

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established by national regulation implemented by Government • Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements • Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation

I. Strictly Complying with Measures and Continue to Strengthen the Work of International Compliance in Tuna Fisheries

The Commissions established conservation and management measures related to fishing vessels registration, fishing log books, fishing quota, limitation of fishing area and fishing gear, minimum catch size, fishing vessel position monitor, transshipment and accepting observers, high seas boarding and inspection, catch documentation scheme (CDS), bycatch species protection, marine environment protection, temporary access and fishing vessel chartering, fishing vessel marking, and continue to revise and update these measures. This Ministry has

formulated relevant provisions to implement these measures (see the annex for relevant essential points). All tuna production enterprises and their fishing vessels are required to abide by the above regulatory measures, strictly regulate fishing activities, and timely and accurately submit relevant data. Any violations may constitute non-compliance, and serious violations may be added to the list of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels. This Ministry will seriously investigate and deal with all violations in accordance with the law.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Accessories sanctions, aside the fine, taken by Government agencies on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Accessories sanctions, aside the fine, taken by Government agencies on fishing master and/or master • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master • Prohibition of vessel master from operating/boarding any vessel in national waters for a determined period • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on fishing master and/or master

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

(g) failing to report the situation and provide the required information, or intentionally report and provide untrue situation and information, or fail to fill in the fishing logbook as required;

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2022:

YES - Frozen Bigeye tuna were exported

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

—

Country' vessels from which the bigeye tunas were exported:

—

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

— —

NO - We have NOT examined the 2022 data (OUR EXPORT data and the IMPORTING DATA from CPCs) Import data not available.

— —

— — —

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

—

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 China 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:

Reporting data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies include verification of reporting data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the reporting data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable • National monitoring, control, surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation and MCS of reporting data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable

XI. Marine Environment Protection

1. Fishing vessels operating on the high seas in the Indian Ocean and in the Pacific Ocean shall be prohibited from fishing within one nautical mile of a data buoy that collects data used to conduct oceanographic research, and shall be prohibited from cutting a data buoy anchor line and taking a data buoy on board of a fishing vessel.

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

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established by national regulation implemented by Government • Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements related to reporting data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable • Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation related to reporting data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

(iv) fishing with the fishing gears and fishing methods banned by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, or fishing for the species of fish prohibited for fishing by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, precious endangered aquatic wildlife or other marine organisms

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Accessories sanctions, aside the fine, taken by Government agencies on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on fishing master and/or master • Accessories sanctions, aside the fine, taken by Government agencies on fishing master and/or master • Prohibition of vessel master from operating/boarding any vessel in national waters for a determined period

2. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys in 2023:

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:

–

For sampling schemes (Artisanal / coastal fisheries):

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Not a coastal State located in the IOTC area of Competence

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

YES - System / procedure are described below, only for ROS at sea –

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

YES - System / procedure are described below, only for ROS at sea –

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

YES - Actions are described below, only for ROS at sea –

2. China 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:

NO

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

a. Protocols - Observer programmes at sea: –

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	2,013,450 hooks	5.26%
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	N/A	N/A
Longline	N/A	N/A
Gillnet	N/A	N/A
Baitboats	N/A	N/A
Handline	N/A	N/A
Line Trolling	N/A	N/A

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

Type of fishing gear	Total number in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A

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

N/A

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 - [China 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](#)

I. [Strictly Complying with Measures and Continue to Strengthen the Work of International Compliance in Tuna Fisheries](#)

The Commissions established conservation and management measures related to fishing vessels registration, fishing log books, fishing quota, limitation of fishing area and fishing gear, minimum catch size, fishing vessel position monitor, transshipment and accepting observers, high seas boarding and inspection, catch documentation scheme (CDS), bycatch species protection, marine environment protection, temporary access and fishing vessel chartering, fishing vessel marking, and continue to revise and update these measures. This Ministry has

formulated relevant provisions to implement these measures (see the annex for relevant essential points). All tuna production enterprises and their fishing vessels are required to abide by the above regulatory measures, strictly regulate fishing activities, and timely and accurately submit relevant data. Any violations may constitute non-compliance, and serious violations may be added to the list of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels. This Ministry will seriously investigate and deal with all violations in accordance with the law.

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

YES - System / procedure are described below

III. Comprehensively Carrying on Supervision and Management, Strictly Combating Illegal Fishing

Illegal fishing damages fishery resources and order of fishery operation, harms the legitimate rights and interests of China's distant water fishing enterprises and fishing vessels, and damages the image of China as a responsible country. China firmly supports and actively cooperates with the international community in combating various kinds of illegal fishing, and will severely punish verified illegal distant water fishing enterprises and fishing vessels through investigation, including imposing fines, suspending operations, suspending or revoking their business qualifications. Fisheries authorities at all levels shall strengthen the potential risks identification, supervision and inspection in the weak links of fishing vessel registration, fishing log books, fishing vessel position monitoring and high-seas transshipment, and strictly prevent violations of regulations and foreign-related incidents. In case of violation of regulations and foreign-related incidents, relevant investigations and reports shall be conducted in a timely manner. All distant water fishery enterprises shall earnestly assume the entity responsibility, enhance institutional improvement, strengthen regulation on production and fishing vessel monitoring and control, step up training and education, especially strengthen the management of the captain and official crew of their fishing vessels, urge distant water fishing vessels to strictly implement relevant management measures, and constantly improve the ability of international compliance. This Ministry has included the performance of distant water fishing enterprises and fishing vessels into the main contents of the performance evaluation of distant water fishing enterprises, and has taken them as the main basis for fishery development support policies and administrative supervision and management. All enterprises and all departments/institutions/associations shall strengthen the summary and analysis of routine compliance work, so as to provide basic support for the performance evaluation.

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

YES - Actions are described below

III. Comprehensively Carrying on Supervision and Management, Strictly Combating Illegal Fishing

Illegal fishing damages fishery resources and order of fishery operation, harms the legitimate rights and interests of China's distant water fishing enterprises and fishing vessels, and damages the image of China as a responsible country. China firmly supports and actively cooperates with the international community in combating various kinds of illegal fishing, and will severely punish verified illegal distant water fishing enterprises and fishing vessels through investigation, including imposing fines, suspending operations, suspending or revoking their business qualifications. Fisheries authorities at all levels shall strengthen the potential risks identification, supervision and inspection in the weak links of fishing vessel registration, fishing log books, fishing vessel position monitoring and high-seas transshipment, and strictly prevent violations of regulations and foreign-related incidents. In case of violation of regulations and foreign-related incidents, relevant investigations and reports shall be conducted in a timely manner. All distant water fishery enterprises shall earnestly assume the entity responsibility, enhance institutional improvement, strengthen regulation on production and fishing vessel monitoring and control, step up training and education, especially strengthen the management of the captain and official crew of their fishing vessels, urge distant water fishing vessels to strictly implement relevant management measures, and constantly improve the ability of international compliance. This Ministry has included the performance of distant water fishing enterprises and fishing vessels into the main contents of the performance evaluation of distant water fishing enterprises, and has taken them as the main basis for fishery development support policies and administrative supervision and management. All enterprises and all departments/institutions/associations shall strengthen the summary and analysis of routine compliance work, so as to provide basic support for the performance evaluation.

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
Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements

Nongyu Yuanhan (2024) 18

3. Sea Turtles

Vessels shall equip de-hooks, and use circle hooks whenever possible, to minimum the harm to possible bycaught sea turtles. Vessels are encouraged to use finfish as bait, using squid as bait is not encouraged. When a turtle is caught incidentally, it shall take practicable measures to safely release the turtle in accordance with relevant requirements. The enterprise shall record incidents involving sea turtles during fishing operations and report such incidents timely to China Distant Water Fisheries Data Center according to regulations. The information submitted includes the date of the incidental catch, location (latitude, longitude), type of gear, sea turtle species identification, size (curved or straight carapace length) and weight; capture and release condition (e.g., live/dead), bait type, hook type and size, target fishing depth, anatomical hooking location (e.g., flipper, mouth/jaw, swallowed, entangled), amount of gear left on the animal, and any associated photographs.

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

Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements

Nongyu Yuanhan (2024) 18

3. Sea Turtles

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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 Not applicable

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

Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements

Nongyu Yuanhan (2024) 18

3. Sea Turtles

Vessels shall equip de-hooks, and use circle hooks whenever possible, to minimum the harm to possible bycaught sea turtles. Vessels are encouraged to use finfish as bait, using squid as bait is not encouraged. When a turtle is caught incidentally, it shall take practicable measures to safely release the turtle in accordance with relevant requirements. The enterprise shall record incidents involving sea turtles during fishing operations and report such incidents timely to China Distant Water Fisheries Data Center according to regulations. The information submitted includes the date of the incidental catch, location (latitude, longitude), type of gear, sea turtle species identification, size (curved or straight carapace length) and weight; capture and release condition (e.g., live/dead), bait type, hook type and size, target fishing depth, anatomical hooking location (e.g., flipper, mouth/jaw, swallowed, entangled), amount of gear left on the animal, and any associated photographs.

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.

No Not applicable

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 Not applicable

g. 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
Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements

Nongyu Yuanhan (2024) 18

3. Sea Turtles

Vessels shall equip de-hooks, and use circle hooks whenever possible, to minimum the harm to possible bycaught sea turtles. Vessels are encouraged to use finfish as bait, using squid as bait is not encouraged. When a turtle is caught incidentally, it shall take practicable measures to safely release the turtle in accordance with relevant requirements. The enterprise shall record incidents involving sea turtles during fishing operations and report such incidents timely to China Distant Water Fisheries Data Center according to regulations. The information submitted includes the date of the incidental catch, location (latitude, longitude), type of gear, sea turtle species identification, size (curved or straight carapace length) and weight; capture and release condition (e.g., live/dead), bait type, hook type and size, target fishing depth, anatomical hooking location (e.g., flipper, mouth/jaw, swallowed, entangled), amount of gear left on the animal, and any associated photographs.

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

No Not applicable

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 / Not Applicable - In 2023 , no China purse seine vessel operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

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:

--

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

--

3. Report on instances of whale sharks encircled:

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

0

--

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

--

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:

--

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 with	Agreement start date	Agreement end date	Number of vessels	Gear authorized
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:

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

—

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 - China 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

Prohibition from using aerial vehicles as fishing aids monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented, Prohibition from using aerial vehicles as fishing aids monitored and controlled by another government administration (eg. Customs, Maritime authority, Police) with institutional procedures implemented, Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the Prohibition from using aerial vehicles as fishing aids, Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers, EMS, Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes mandatory requirements to verify the prohibition from using aerial vehicles as fishing aids, Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes flag State inspections regime at sea to verify the prohibition from using aerial vehicles as fishing aids

It is prohibited from using aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles in Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery and Indian tuna fishery for the purpose of fish finding and other fishing aids

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 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.(iv) fishing with the fishing gears and fishing methods banned by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, or fishing for the species of fish prohibited for fishing by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, precious endangered aquatic wildlife or other marine organisms;

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):

[NO - China has NO system / procedure to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND NO action in relation to potential infringements.](#)

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

– [China has no driftnet.](#)

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

– [China has no driftnet.](#)

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

– [China has no driftnet.](#)

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

–

–

[Is not banned and not implemented China has no driftnet.](#)

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 - China 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 1. All tuna fishery enterprises and fishing vessels shall strictly follow fishing area and condition specified in the High Seas Fishing Permit while conducting fishing operation. It is prohibited from conducting fishing activities in the jurisdiction of other countries without authorization from the country that has the resources. Fishing vessels conducted fishing operation on the high seas shall keep at least onenautical mile of safe and buffer distance from outer limit of nearby jurisdiction of other countries. It is prohibited from using large scale drift net on the high seas. All vessels must not enter into the Mediterranean Sea for fishing operation.](#)

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

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

[Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.](#)

[\(iv\) fishing with the fishing gears and fishing methods banned by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, or fishing for the species of fish prohibited for fishing by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, precious endangered aquatic wildlife or other marine organisms](#)

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

[YES - Actions are described below Article 40 An enterprise whose qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has been suspended may resume its qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise and the distant-water fishing project of its fishing vessels if it has been examined and passed the examination by the competent department of fishery administration of the provincial people's government and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development after rectification, and if the enterprise fails to pass the examination after rectification in one year, it shall be disqualified from being qualified as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.](#)

Monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) actions:

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

[Flag vessels](#)

3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

[Controlling of flag vessels at licensing • Inspection at sea \(High sea\) of flag vessels • Control/ban of large-scale driftnet import • Control/ban of large-scale driftnet sale](#)

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 - China has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Not a coastal State of the IOTC Area of Competence – CPC located outside the IOTC Area of Competence

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

YES - System / procedure for Industrial fisheries are described below China started the pilot logbook data submission system in 2005 to obtain more detailed information about catch and fishing efforts as required by the IOTC. In 2006 the Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, required all tuna fishing vessels to fill out logbooks and return them to the Bureau of Fisheries. The Bureau also announced that the implementation of the logbook program would be considered as one of the main factors for renewing fishing permission and licenses. With the support of the China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) and the cooperation of the tuna fishing companies, China's logbook system has been developed and implemented smoothly as a regular monitoring program. Since 2009, 100% logbook coverage for the LL fishery has been achieved. In 2022, 100% of the logbooks have been returned to the SHOU for data checking. All the information in those logbooks has been entered into the national tuna fishery database at SHOU and is being processed. Preliminary analyses showed that the data quality of logbooks has improved than before. As indicated above, records for bycatch species, low-value species, in particular, are developing higher quality. In July 2022, the Chinese government issued administrative measures for electronic reporting, and announced the full implementation of the system as from January 2024 for all China-approved fishing vessels on the high seas.

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

NO - No system / procedure for Industrial fisheries In 2020, the revised Regulations on the Management of Distant Water Fisheries were issued and implemented. Corresponding provisions are made in Part II 15,16,17 respectively.

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

YES - Actions for Industrial fisheries are described below In 2022, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs revised the Notification by the General Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Completely Comply with International Tuna Measures (Nongbanyu No.1, 2022) was issued and implemented. Corresponding actions are made in Annex respectively.

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:

Rapport NUL - Pas un État côtier de la zone de compétence de la CTOI – CPC située en dehors de la zone de compétence de la CTOI

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:

Yes

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

China started the pilot logbook data submission system in 2005 to obtain more detailed information about catch and fishing efforts as required by the IOTC. In 2006 the Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, required all tuna fishing vessels to fill out logbooks and return them to the Bureau of Fisheries. The Bureau also announced that the implementation of the logbook program would be considered as one of the main factors for renewing fishing permission and licenses. With the support of the China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) and the cooperation of the tuna fishing companies, China's logbook system has been developed and implemented smoothly as a regular monitoring program. Since 2009, 100% logbook coverage for the LL fishery has been achieved. In 2022, 100% of the logbooks have been returned to the SHOU for data checking. All the information in those logbooks has been entered into the national tuna fishery database at SHOU and is being processed. Preliminary analyses showed that the data quality of logbooks has improved than before. As indicated above, records for bycatch species, low-value species, in particular, are developing higher quality. In July 2022, the Chinese government issued administrative measures for electronic

reporting, and announced the full implementation of the system as from January 2024 for all China-approved fishing vessels on the high seas.

b. Port-based sampling or related fisheries surveys:

Yes

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

China set up a port sampling program in early 2012. The program was designed for vessels that return and unload catch in domestic ports in China. Size and species composition are the main information to be collected from the program. The challenge is the lack of detailed capture information (e.g., catch date and position) for the pooled catch unloaded in port. In 2022, 11 vessels were in the port sampling program, and about 15399 individuals were measured from port sampling.

c. National observer scheme:

Yes

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Under authorization by the Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the SHOU has been in charge of the national tuna observer program in the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, and Indian Ocean. China began to implement the Scientific Observer program for tuna fishery in IOTC in 2002. So far, the program has been implemented successfully with the support of COFA. Observers have been dispatched each year since then, except the year 2011 due to the piracy activity (even though the observer had been selected and trained). In 2016, to further promote the normalization and institutionalization of the national distant water fisheries observers' program, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs formulated the implementation rules for national distant-water fisheries observer management. Since then, the government of China has provided more funding to support the observer program and a series of reforms have taken place in recruitment, training, dispatching, and management for observers. The development of national observer database and recruitment of observers from the general public guarantee the numbers required to meet the coverage. There were five observer trips conducted in 2022, details were described in the observer trip report submitted to the Secretariat.

d. National Vessel registry:

Yes

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The Regulations on the Management of Distant Water Fisheries have been implemented since 2003, to strengthen the supervision and management of DWF. In 2020, the revised Regulations on the Management of Distant Water Fisheries were issued and implemented. Corresponding provisions are made in Part III 19 and Part IV 23 respectively. The registry will be under strict surveillance as the new national legislation and e-RAV are required.

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

Yes

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The Regulations on the Management of Distant Water Fisheries have been implemented since 2003, to strengthen the supervision and management of DWF. In 2020, the revised Regulations on the Management of Distant Water Fisheries were issued and implemented. All the Chinese longline vessels operating in the Indian Ocean have been equipped with the VMS system. Implement the most stringent monitoring system for distant water fishing vessels in the world, requiring reporting of vessel positions every 1 hour, which is higher than the internationally accepted requirement of reporting every 4 hours, and strictly preventing fishing vessels from illegally crossing the border

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

a. Development of fisheries databases:

Yes

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The National Data Centre for Distant-water Fisheries of China (DCFC), The Center works on data collection, compilation, storage, analysis, and management for distant-water fisheries of China. China is improving data collection and processing to increase the port sampling sample size and observer coverage.

b. Development of data dissemination systems:

Yes

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The National Data Centre for Distant-water Fisheries of China (DCFC), The Center works on data collection, compilation, storage, analysis, and management for distant-water fisheries of China. China is improving data collection and processing to increase the port sampling sample size and observer coverage.

c. *Frame surveys:*

Yes

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

By conducting scientific surveys of specific sea areas, mainly for catch rates, collection of by-catch data, shark tagging surveys, etc.

d. *Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:*

Yes

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

China collects, processes and submits data in accordance with the requirements of the iotc database to maintain consistency.

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:*

Yes

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

(1) **Set up clear guidelines:** Establish clear guidelines for entering data, including the format, type of data, and any specific data validation requirements.

(2) **Simplify data entry:** Streamline the data entry process by making it as easy and straightforward as possible. Use drop-down menus, pre-populated fields, and other tools to reduce the need for manual data entry.

(3) **Train SHOU staff:** Train SHOU staff on proper data entry procedures, including the importance of accuracy and attention to detail. Provide ongoing training and support to reinforce good habits.

(4) **Conduct regular audits:** Conduct regular audits of data entry processes to identify any issues and make necessary improvements.

6. 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:

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

(1) **Use data validation:** Implement data validation techniques to ensure that the data being entered is accurate, complete, and consistent. This can include using automated checks for data format, range, and logic.

(2) **Provide feedback:** Provide feedback to SHOU staff on their data entry performance, highlighting areas of success and areas that need improvement. This can help motivate staff to improve their data entry skills and increase accuracy.

(3) **Standardize data fields:** Standardize data fields and formats to reduce errors and improve data quality. This can include using consistent naming conventions, abbreviations, and units of measurement.

(4) **Encourage collaboration:** Encourage collaboration among SHOU staff to identify areas for improvement in the data entry process. This can include soliciting feedback from staff on ways to streamline the process and reduce errors.

(5) **Monitor data quality:** Regularly monitor data quality and completeness to ensure that the data being entered is accurate, timely, and consistent. This can include running reports to identify data entry errors or inconsistencies and addressing these issues on time.

b. *Improvements in sampling coverage:*

Yes

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

–

c. *Frame surveys:*

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

d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:

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

e. Comparability of data from previous years:

Yes
 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 - For 2024 no purse seine vessels / supply or support vessels fishing on Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices.

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 , China 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 - China 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 • Review flag State internal actions monitored/conducted by government fisheries administration & other government administration (eg. Customs, Maritime authority, Police) • Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies

☐ Fishing Vessels Registration

The Commissions request that fishing vessels (including fishing support vessels) operating in the respected conversion areas shall register in the secretariats of Commissions through the flag state's authority or its authorized agency, fishing vessels not registered in the secretariats of Commissions shall not fish in the conversion areas, and any change of vessels' data and information shall also be registered in the secretariats of Commissions in a timely manner. Based on above measures, the enterprises have fishing vessels fish for tunas and obtained High Seas Fishing Permit from this Ministry shall register its fishing vessels through China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) in accordance with the request of the Commissions, and fishing operation can only commence after the completion of the registration. Any change of registered information shall be timely notified for the change. COFA shall register the relevant vessels in the Commissions without delay, in strict accordance with the operation condition described in High Seas Fishing Permit and request by the Commissions.

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

Obligations of paragraph 11, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies include verification of obligations of paragraph 11 • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with obligations of paragraph 11

I. Strictly Complying with Measures and Continue to Strengthen

the Work of International Compliance in Tuna Fisheries The Commissions established conservation and management measures related to fishing vessels registration, fishing log books, fishing quota, limitation of fishing area and fishing gear, minimum catch size, fishing vessel position monitor, transshipment and accepting observers, high seas boarding and inspection, catch documentation scheme (CDS), bycatch species protection, marine environment protection, temporary access and fishing vessel chartering, fishing vessel marking, and continue to revise and update these measures. This Ministry has formulated relevant provisions to implement these measures (see the annex for relevant essential points). All tuna production enterprises and their fishing vessels are required to abide by the above regulatory measures, strictly regulate fishing activities, and timely and accurately submit relevant data. Any violations may constitute non-compliance, and serious violations may be added to the list of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels. This Ministry will seriously investigate and deal with all violations in accordance with the law.

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

Established in national law implemented by Government • Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements related to obligations of Paragraphs 11 • Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation related to obligations of Paragraphs 11

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

Article 40 An enterprise whose qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has been suspended may resume its qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise and the distant-water fishing project of its fishing vessels if it has been examined and passed the examination by the competent department of fishery administration of the provincial people's government and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development after rectification, and if the enterprise fails to pass the examination after rectification in one year, it shall be disqualified from being qualified as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

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

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Accessories sanctions, aside the fine, taken by Government agencies on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on fishing master and/or master • Accessories sanctions, aside the fine, taken by Government agencies on fishing master and/or master • Prohibition of vessel master from operating/boarding any vessel in national waters for a determined period

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

Article 40 An enterprise whose qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has been suspended may resume its qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise and the distant-water fishing project of its fishing vessels if it has been examined and passed the examination by the competent department of fishery administration of the provincial people's government and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development after rectification, and if the enterprise fails to pass the examination after rectification in one year, it shall be disqualified from being qualified as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

2. Paragraph 11.a):

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

China 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:

Mechanism to transpose IOTC Resolutions in national legislation • Mechanism to implement IOTC Resolutions through administrative orders • National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place • Control regime over vessels flying China flag

Punitive Actions:

Applied to operator • Applied to captain • Applied to owner • Administrative punitives actions • Legal punitives actions • Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture to China of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board • Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in China waters for a period

Sanctions:

Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

—

3. Paragraph 11.b):

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

China has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.b) in 2023 and include in the below table the internal actions, punitives actions and sanctions

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

Measures:

Implement IOTC Resolutions through national regulation • Implement IOTC Resolutions through administrative orders • National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place

Punitive Actions:

Applied to operator • Applied to captain • Applied to owner • Administrative punitives actions • Legal punitives actions • Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture to China of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board • Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in China waters for a period

Sanctions:

Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

—

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:

China 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:

Control and enforcement regime over vessels flying China flag • Implement terms and conditions of authorizations to fish (ATF) according to IPOA–IUU, paragraph 47 • To keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration & valid authorisation to fish/tranship obliged by national legislations • To keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration & valid authorisation to fish/tranship obliged by terms & conditions of ATF • Regular control - Inspection at sea of China vessels

Punitive Actions:

Applied to operator • Applied to captain • Applied to owner • Administrative punitives actions • Legal punitives actions • Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture to China of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board • Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in China waters for a period

Sanctions:

Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

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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:

China 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:

Regime to implement IOTC Resolutions through flag State Authorisation to Fish (ATF) terms & conditions - updated every year • National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place • Implement Terms & Conditions of authorizations (ATF) according to IPOA–IUU, paragraph 47 • Adopted legislation with principles/rules/standards of international instruments & any applicable RFMO CMMs • Adopted legislation national framework with national plans/programmes to combat IUU fishing / fishing related activities in support of such fishing • Prior assessment of a vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with applicable measures • Implement ATF Terms & Conditions according to IPOA–IUU p24 - Planning/funding/undertaking MCS operations that maximize ability to prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing • No registration of vessels with a history of non-compliance • Registration procedures - verification of vessel history • Registration procedures - grounds for refusal of vessel registration, if on IUU vessels list or registered in 2 or more States • Registration requirement - Information on owners/operators which identifies effective beneficial owners & operators • Maintain records of all vessels & current owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to China jurisdiction • Measures to ensure that persons subject to China jurisdiction, including owners/operators do not support/engage in IUU fishing/fishing related activities in support of such fishing

Punitive Actions:

Applied to operator • Applied to captain • Applied to owner • Administrative punitives actions • Legal punitives actions • Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture to China of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board • Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in China waters for a period • Penalty/Fine imposed by court • Penalty/Fine imposed by administration • Established in national law • Established in national regulation

Sanctions:

Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

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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:

China 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:

National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place to fight IUU • Adopted legislation national framework with national plans/programmes to combat IUU fishing / fishing related activities in support of such fishing • Implement ATF Terms & Conditions according to IPOA–IUU p24 - Planning/funding/undertaking MCS operations that maximize ability to prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing • Registration requirement - Information on owners/operators which identifies effective beneficial owners & operators • Maintain records of all vessels & current owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to China jurisdiction • Measures to ensure that persons subject to China jurisdiction, including owners/operators do not support/engage in IUU fishing/fishing related activities in support of such fishing • Monitoring/surveillance by VMS any encounter of flag Vessel with any other vessel • At sea inspection procedures - control/verification of any encounter of flag Vessel with any other vessel • Sanctions prevent vessel from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing

Punitive Actions:

Applied to operator • Applied to captain • Applied to owner • Administrative punitives actions • Legal punitives actions • Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture to China of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board • Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in China waters for a period • Penalty/Fine imposed by court • Penalty/Fine imposed by administration • Established in national law • Established in national regulation

Sanctions:

Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

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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:

China 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:

Adopted legislation with principles/rules/standards of international instruments & any applicable RFMO CMMs • Adopted legislation national framework with national plans/programmes to combat IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing • Record of vessels flying China flag include name/address/nationality of natural/legal person in whose name the vessel is registered • Vessels record flying China flag include name/street address/ mailing address & nationality of natural /legal persons with beneficial ownership of the vessel • Maintains a record of vessels flying China flag for vessels & owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to their jurisdiction • China ensures that the obligations incumbent upon the vessel owners/operators/crews are clearly accessible & communicated to them • Regime for authorizing fishing & fishing related activities - Information requirements allow identification of accountable persons, natural/legal person authorized to engage in fishing & fishing related activities

Punitive Actions:

Applied to operator • Applied to captain • Applied to owner • Administrative punitives actions • Legal punitives actions • Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture to China of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board • Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in China waters for a period • Penalty/Fine imposed by court • Penalty/Fine imposed by administration • Established in national law • Established by national regulation

Sanctions:

Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

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 – China has no factual information

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 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:

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Additional information:

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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 - China 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:

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

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

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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 China:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - China 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:

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 - China has NO purse seiners (PS) and NO supply vessel (SP) 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 - China 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. China 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:

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

a. Phasing out measures:

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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:

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

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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 - [China 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](#)

I. Strictly Complying with Measures and Continue to Strengthen the Work of International Compliance in Tuna Fisheries

The Commissions established conservation and management measures related to fishing vessels registration, fishing log books, fishing quota, limitation of fishing area and fishing gear, minimum catch size, fishing vessel position monitor, transshipment and accepting observers, high seas boarding and inspection, catch documentation scheme (CDS), bycatch species protection, marine environment protection, temporary access and fishing vessel chartering, fishing vessel marking, and continue to revise and update these measures. This Ministry has

formulated relevant provisions to implement these measures (see the annex for relevant essential points). All tuna production enterprises and their fishing vessels are required to abide by the above regulatory measures, strictly regulate fishing activities, and timely and accurately submit relevant data. Any violations may constitute non-compliance, and serious violations may be added to the list of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels. This Ministry will seriously investigate and deal with all violations in accordance with the law

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

YES - [System / procedure are described below](#) If there should be non-compliance regarding this requirement, the Bureau of Fisheries can contact COFA for solutions.

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

YES - [Actions are described below](#) If there should be non-compliance regarding this requirement, the Bureau of Fisheries can contact COFA for solutions.

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:

[12/3/2024](#)

Number of repeated compliance issues:

6

Number of non repeated compliance issues:

5

Number of compliance issues responded:

11

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:

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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 instances of non-compliance are:

—

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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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:

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

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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:

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

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3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

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Additional MCS actions in place:

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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:

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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 China:

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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 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:

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

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

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Additional methods:

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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:

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

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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 instances of non-compliance are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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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:

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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. China 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:

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3. Level of implementation of paragraph 20 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears:

a. Phasing out measures:

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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:

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4. Level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries:

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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):

-- %

-- %