

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: India

Date of submission: 04 April 2024 - 21:09

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 - India has system / procedure to implement this binding obligation: transpose IOTC Resolutions

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

License to the vessels in the IOTC RAV are issued with the instructions that these vessels are complying with all the requirements under various IOTC CMMs

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

The fishing and other activities are being monitored by the Government or reported to the Government

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

NO - No action

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

--

--

--

--

YES – All Resolutions are fully transposed into India legislation –

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

--

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:

[IND - Doc Guidelines and T&Cs for Deep Sea Fishing 2014 INDIA.pdf](#) [IND - Law - Office Order-Undertaking Deep Sea Fishing in Indian EEZ dated 03 08 2017.pdf](#)

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

Indian tuna vessels need to comply with all applicable IOTC Resolutions and should ensure sustainable fishing

Provide additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

Indian tuna vessels need to comply with all applicable IOTC Resolutions and should ensure sustainable fishing

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 ?

YES - The CMM 23/01 has force of law in domestic legislation.

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 - India 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 :

Implementation of AFADs plan monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

India has NO AFADs fishery in the EEZ, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

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

Established by national regulation implemented by Government

India has NO AFADs fishery in the EEZ, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

India has NO AFADs fishery in the EEZ, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

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

–

–

3. Reporting/Updating the 2024 DFADs management plan:

AFAD management plan:

–

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

–

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):

Government of India impose a uniform ban on fishing by all fishing vessels in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) beyond territorial waters for a period of 61 days during; East Coast-from 15th April to 14h June 2023 (both days inclusive) (61 days) ; West Coast-from 1" June to 31" July 2023 (both days inclusive) (61 days)

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

YES - The CMM 23/03 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/04

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

Catch of bigeye tuna by Indian vessels are within the catch limits established vide Resolution 23-04

India 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):

India have only four Government owned research LSTVs in the IOTC RAV and these vessels did not tranship the catch in 2003

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

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

At sea transhipments – 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 transhipment at sea:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Flag LSTLVs did not tranship at sea in 2022

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

–
–

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

–
–

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

–
–

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

NO - NIL report - Flag LSTLVs did not tranship at sea in 2022

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

NO - Reports not provided – – –

4. If YES, provide information on:

Number of LSTLVs having transhipped at sea in 2022: 0

Quantities transhipped at sea (kg) in 2022: 0

Report on transhipments in foreign ports

1. FOR ALL CPCs:

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

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Flag LSTVs did not tranship in foreign ports in 2023

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

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

LSTVs did not tranship in foreign ports in 2003

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

Established in administrative orders implemented by Government

LSTVs did not tranship in foreign ports in 2003

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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

LSTVs did not tranship in foreign ports in 2003

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

NO - NIL report - Flag LSTVs did not tranship in foreign ports in 2023

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

NO - Reports not provided --

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

-

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

-

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 - transshipments in port for Maldives:

-

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

-

-

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

-

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

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

-

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

- - -

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/06

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

India does not have a purse seine fishery targeting tunas and tuna like species managed by the IOTC. All the cetaceans are protected under the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 and stringent punitive actions are ensured against the offenders. All the marine mammal interactions with all fishing gears including on artisanal fisheries are being monitored and reported. Incidentally caught cetaceans are released back. India does not have a fishery for tuna and tuna like fishes using FADs.

India has transposed the CMM 23/06 into 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):

NO - India has NO system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

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

YES - System / procedure are described below

National and State/UT Forest and Fisheries Departments ensures compliance with all regulations in connection with Marine mammals

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

YES - System / procedure are described below

National and State/UT Forest and Fisheries Departments ensures compliance with all regulations in connection with Marine mammals

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

YES - Actions are described below

National and State/UT Forest and Fisheries Departments ensures compliance with all regulations in connection with Marine mammals

REPORT ON INSTANCES FOR THE 3 CATEGORIES OF VESSEL

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

a. Purse seine vessels:

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

b. Reporting instance by purse seine vessel:

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

0

Cetaceans species encircled:

None

c. Not applicable:

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

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

a. Gillnetters vessel:

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

b. Reporting instance by gillnet vessel

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

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

c. Not applicable:

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

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

a. Vessel fishing on DFAD or AFAD:

NO - NIL Report - No entanglement instance of cetaceans caught in Fish Aggregating Devices as reported by India 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: In 2023, no India fishing vessel fishing on FAD operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

5. Reporting of cases:

India has national legislation for protecting cetaceans, the data on instances of cetaceans encircled/entangled have been provided to the IOTC Scientific Committee, Compliance Committee and Working Party on the Implementation of Conservation and Management Measures consideration • Nil Report - No encirclement / entanglement reported by India 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):

Seabird incidental bycatch, if any, are being photographed, documented, and reported to the IOTC annually. Seabird incidental bycatch, if any, are being reported through logbooks. However, the bycatch/incidental catch of sea birds are never observed and reported. Scientific monitoring survey by Government of research vessels fishing for tuna and tuna like species also are not encountering any seabird bycatch/incidental catch. India does not have a tuna fishery fishing in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude.

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

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - India has no longline vessels operating south of 25°S in 2023

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

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

India does not have a fishery fishing south of 25 degree south

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

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

India does not have a fishery fishing south of 25 degree south

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence

India does not have a fishery fishing south of 25 degree south

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

Is required/implemented by national legislation –

– 2014

--

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):

India is contemplating a programme to adopt electronic monitoring system for her tuna vessels

India 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):

India welcomes establishing Working Group on Fish Aggregating Devices (WGFAD)

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):

India noted the establishing of IOTC Working Party on Socio-Economics (WPSE) and the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the WPSE.

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

YES - The CMM 23/10 has force of law in domestic legislation.

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

1. Actions taken, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions, and which have not been reported previously:

[India implement the CMMs adopted by the IOTC in previous sessions through national legislation and the provisions in the license to fish in Indian seas and highseas](#)

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 – India 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 :

YES - System / procedure are described below

During 2003, Indian vessel or aircraft has not reported any Non-Contracting Party, Entity or fishing Entity vessels, wherein there were grounds for believing that these vessels are fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures

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

YES - System / procedure are described below

During 2003, Indian vessel or aircraft has not reported any Non-Contracting Party, Entity or fishing Entity vessels, wherein there were grounds for believing that these vessels are fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures

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

NO - No action

–

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

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

Actions taken & additional information to report?

–

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 India

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

YES - System / procedure are described below

No fishing vessels of Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or fishing Entities, has reached Indian ports during 2023

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

No fishing vessels of Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or fishing Entities, has reached Indian ports during 2023

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Export of frozen bigeye tuna monitored by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

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

Established in administrative orders implemented by Government

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2022:

NO - Frozen Bigeye tuna were NOT exported

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

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 India data and the IMPORT data declared by IMPORTING CPC(s):

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

When significant difference(s) were identified between India 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:

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:

YES - India 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:

Reporting data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

Reporting data buoys observed to be damaged is mandatory

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

Established by national regulation implemented by Government

Reporting data buoys observed to be damaged is mandatory

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys in 2023:

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

Resolution 22/04 On a Regional observer scheme

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

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

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

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

For observer programs at sea:

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

For sampling schemes (Artisanal / coastal fisheries):

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

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

YES - System / procedure are described below, for both ROS at sea & coastal India have only 4 research vessels of FSI, Govt. of India in the IOTC-RAV. The scientists of the institute participates in every voyages of these vessels to ensure 100% monitoring and documentation of the catch and efforts, oceanographic parameters and other fishery related data. In regard to monitoring of catch by artisanal fisheries, the scientists/ Officials/ enumerators of central/ state Govt. institutes collect this information at all Fishing harbors and Fish landing centers

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

YES - System / procedure are described below, for both ROS at sea & coastal The Dept. of Fisheries, Govt. of India is the nodal agency for addressing the issues related to compliance.

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

YES - Actions are described below, for both ROS at sea & coastal The Govt. of India, in consultation with the state(Province) Govt. are taking action in relation to non compliance.

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

All artisanal fisheries (Coastal)

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

YES – Complete

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

a. Protocols - Observer programmes at sea: In India, observers are placed on-board on all the authorized tuna longlining vessels (4 research vessels of FSI).

b. Protocols- Sampling schemes for artisanal vessel landings:

The ICAR-CMFRI and the Department of Fisheries of the coastal State/UTs undertakesampling programmes at the designated centers, following a standard methodology. Besides estimating the landings, important biological and socio-economic information is also collected on a regular basis.

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	0	100
Longline	4	100
Gillnet	0	100
Baitboats	0	100

Handline	0	100
-----------------	---	-----

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

In India, the dedicated longline fishery by fishing vessels over 24 meters of length is practiced by the four fishing vessels of the Fishery Survey of India. The scientists of the institute participates in every voyages of these vessels to ensure 100% monitoring and documentation of the catch and efforts, oceanographic parameters and other fishery related data ensuring 100% observer coverage.

b. Sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings):

Type of fishing gear	Total number of vessel trips or total number of active vessels in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
Coastal Purse seine	-	-
Longline	-	-
Gillnet	-	-
Baitboats	-	-
Handline	-	-
Line Trolling	-	-

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

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

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

Resolution 12/04 On the conservation of marine turtles

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

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

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

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

NO - No system / procedure

Sea turtles are protected under the Wildlife Protection Act

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

YES - System / procedure are described below

The National and State/UT Forest and Fisheries Departments are responsible for ensuring compliance with this CMM

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

YES - Actions are described below

Severe punitive action is ensured against offenders under the Wildlife Protection Act

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 Vide the National Report submitted, India had listed all data on Indian vessels interactions with marine turtles and the successful mitigation measures and other impacts on marine turtles.

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 -

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

Yes India does not have any gillnets in the IOTC RAV

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 Indian longline vessels in the IOTC RAV are complying with all the requirements of this CMM

e. For purse seine vessels:

(a) Ensure that vessels:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes India does not have tuna purse seine vessels in the IOTC RAV. Indian vessels are complying with all the requirements of this CMM

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.

Yes Results of such studies had been reported to the IOTC SC

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 Results of such studies had been reported to the IOTC SC

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

Yes India is collaborating with the IOSEA MoU

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

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

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation (Report on Instances of whale sharks encircled):
NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - In 2023 , no India purse seine vessel operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

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

YES - System / procedure are described below

The State/UT Fisheries Departments are responsible for ensuring conservation of whale sharks

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

YES - System / procedure are described below India does not have tuna purse seine vessels in the IOTC RAV

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

YES - Actions are described below The Law enforcement Agencies, State/UT Forest and Fisheries Departments are responsible for conservation of whale sharks, a species listed in the Wildlife Protection Act of India

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

NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of whales shark by purse seine net reported by India purse seine fishing vessels in 2023

3. Report on instances of whale sharks encircled:

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

0

In 2023 , India has no purse seine fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels or no purse seine fishing vessels active/operating in the IOTC Area of Competence.

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

Information required: Access agreements information

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

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

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

YES - System / procedure are described below India does not have CPC-CPC Agreement in 2023

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

YES - System / procedure are described below India does not have CPC-CPC Agreement in 2023

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

YES - Actions are described below India does not have CPC-CPC Agreement in 2023

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

NO – A system does NOT exist to sign Government to Government access agreement

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:

NO –

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:

No

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:

[India does not have CPC-CPC Agreement in 2023](#)

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:
YES - System / procedure are described below
 The vessels transiting or fishing in the Indian seas are monitored by Indian Navy/Coast Guard etc
 - b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:
YES - System / procedure are described below The vessels transiting or fishing in the Indian seas are monitored by Indian Navy/Coast Guard etc
 - c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:
YES - Actions are described below The vessels transiting or fishing in the Indian seas are monitored by Indian Navy/Coast Guard etc
2. Reporting on vessel without nationality that may be fishing in the high seas of the IOTC area of competence:
NO - NIL report for 2023 – no sighting of vessel without nationality

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

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

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:
YES - India 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
 Using aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as tuna fishing aids for fishing vessels, support and supply vessels are banned
 - 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 State/UT Governments are responsible to ensure compliance to these restrictions.
2. Reporting occurrence of a fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle in the IOTC area of competence: **Nil report for 2023 – no occurrence of vessel fishing operation with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle**

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

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

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the IOTC area of Competence (High sea and ZEE):
YES - India 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:
 Large scale driftnets use monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented Indian tuna fishing vessels need to comply with all the applicable IOTC CMMs
 - b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:
 Established in administratives orders implemented by Governement The National and State/UT Governments are responsible for respond to instances of non-compliance
 - c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:
 Suspends/cancels/revokes a license/ATF –
2. Use of large scale driftnets is banned in the IOTC area of competence (high seas and EEZ):
– –
Is implemented by terms & conditions of authorisation to fish with force of law 2014
– –
 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 - India 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 The Indian company shall ensure that the vessels imported by them should comply with various requirements of Indian Ocean tuna commission (IOTC)

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

YES - System / procedure are described below The National and State/UT Fisheries Departments are responsible for ensuring compliance.

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

- -

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

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

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

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

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

YES - System / procedure for artisanal/coastal fisheries are described below • YES - System / procedure for Industrial fisheries are described below India has a well-established system to collect the fish catch data. The State/provincial Government Fisheries Departments and Research Institutes are engaged in data collection and reporting. The ICAR-CMFRI collects the landing (both coastal and semi-industrial fisheries) data in the mainland following a stratified multi-stage random sampling method. The Fishery Survey of India undertakes exploratory surveys and the data from such surveys is also added to the national data processing system. Besides this, the FSI also compiles the landing (both coastal and semi-industrial fisheries) data received from the two Island Territories – the Lakshadweep and the Andaman & Nicobar Group of Islands. This data collection and reporting system are continuously improved to meet the challenges of technology upgradation and management measures.

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

YES - System / procedure for artisanal/coastal fisheries are described below India has a well-established system to collect the fish catch data. The State/provincial Government Fisheries Departments and Research Institutes are engaged in data collection and reporting. The ICAR-CMFRI collects the landing (both coastal and semi-industrial fisheries) data in the mainland following a stratified multi-stage random sampling method. The Fishery Survey of India undertakes exploratory surveys and the data from such surveys is also added to the national data processing system. Besides this, the FSI also compiles the landing (both coastal and semi-industrial fisheries) data received from the two Island Territories – the Lakshadweep and the Andaman & Nicobar Group of Islands. This data collection and reporting system are continuously improved to meet the challenges of technology upgradation and management measures. The data collection and reporting are being monitored at various levels to respond to non-compliance and potential mis/non-reporting.

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

YES - Actions for artisanal/coastal fisheries are described below India has a well-established system to collect the fish catch data. The State/provincial Government Fisheries Departments and Research Institutes are engaged in data collection and reporting. The ICAR-CMFRI collects the landing (both coastal and semi-industrial fisheries) data in the mainland following a stratified multi-stage random sampling method. The Fishery Survey of India undertakes exploratory surveys and the data from such surveys is also added to the national data processing system. Besides this, the FSI also compiles the landing (both coastal and semi-industrial fisheries) data received from the two Island Territories – the Lakshadweep and the Andaman & Nicobar Group of Islands. This data collection and reporting system are continuously improved to meet the challenges of technology upgradation and management measures. The data collection and reporting are being monitored at various levels to respond to non-compliance and potential mis/non-reporting.

2. A system to collect fisheries data exists:

YES - A recording system to collect fisheries data exists

3. Mandatory data/statistics reported:

YES - Mandatory data/statistics reported

For Industrial fisheries:

–

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

–

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

a. *Development or improvements in the implementation of logbooks:*

Yes

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

India has a well-established system to collect the fish catch data. The State/provincial Government Fisheries Departments and Research Institutes are engaged in data collection and reporting.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

–

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

Yes

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

India has a well-established system to collect the fish catch data. The State/provincial Government Fisheries Departments and Research Institutes are engaged in port based sampling, data collection and reporting.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

India has a well-established system to collect the fish catch data. The State/provincial Government Fisheries Departments and Research Institutes are engaged in port based sampling, data collection and reporting.

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:

Government of India Scientists participates in all the voyages of 4 vessels in the IOTC ROV ensuring 100% observer coverage.

d. *National Vessel registry:*

Yes

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

India have a national level repository of all the fishing vessels of the Nation

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

India have a national level repository of all the fishing vessels of the Nation

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

–

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

While several coastal states in India have installed Vessel Tracking System (VTS) and Automatic Identification System (AIS), a full-fledged Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) is under planning and will be implemented once necessary regulatory approvals are received from other concerned Ministries/Departments within the Government system.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

While several coastal states in India have installed Vessel Tracking System (VTS) and Automatic Identification System (AIS), a full-fledged Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) is under planning and will be implemented once necessary regulatory approvals are received from other concerned Ministries/Departments within the Government system.

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:

A national level fisheries database is developed and maintained

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

A national level fisheries database is developed and maintained

b. *Development of data dissemination systems:*

Yes

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

A national level fisheries database is developed and maintained, ensuring timely dissemination of the data to all stakeholders and management Organisations.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

A national level fisheries database is developed and maintained, ensuring timely dissemination of the data to all stakeholders and management Organisations.

c. *Frame surveys:*

Yes

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

Fisheries monitoring and assessment surveys are undertaken by various Government of India fisheries research Institutes.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Fisheries monitoring and assessment surveys are undertaken by various Government of India fisheries research Institutes.

d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:

Yes

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

Fisheries monitoring and assessment surveys are undertaken by various Government of India fisheries research Institutes. This information, alongwith the fisheries export data (by Marine Products Exports Development Authority, MPEDA) are used for ensuring coherence of data with alternate fisheries datasets.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Fisheries monitoring and assessment surveys are undertaken by various Government of India fisheries research Institutes. This information, alongwith the fisheries export data (by Marine Products Exports Development Authority, MPEDA) are used for ensuring coherence of data with alternate fisheries datasets.

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

Yes

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

Database maintained at national level have provisions to process and extract IOTC data submission

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Database maintained at national level have provisions to process and extract IOTC data submission

f. Steps to minimise data entry errors:

Yes

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

Database maintained at national level have a number of check to minimise data entry errors.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Database maintained at national level have a number of check to minimise data entry errors.

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:

The data collection, validation and reporting system are reviewed periodically to improve the system

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The data collection, validation and reporting system are reviewed periodically to improve the system

b. Improvements in sampling coverage:

Yes

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

The data collection, validation and reporting system are reviewed periodically to improve the system. Sampling coverage also is being improved by engaging more manpower for data collection

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The data collection, validation and reporting system are reviewed periodically to improve the system. Sampling coverage also is being improved by engaging more manpower for data collection

c. Frame surveys:

Yes

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

Fisheries monitoring and assessment surveys are undertaken by various Government of India fisheries research Institutes.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Fisheries monitoring and assessment surveys are undertaken by various Government of India fisheries research Institutes.

d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:

Yes

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

Fisheries monitoring and assessment surveys are undertaken by various Government of India fisheries research Institutes. This information, alongwith the fisheries export data (by Marine Products Exports Development Authority, MPEDA) are used for ensuring coherence of data with alternate fisheries datasets.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Fisheries monitoring and assessment surveys are undertaken by various Government of India fisheries research Institutes. This information, alongwith the fisheries export data (by Marine Products Exports Development Authority, MPEDA) are used for ensuring coherence of data with alternate fisheries datasets.

e. Comparability of data from previous years:

Yes

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

Comparability of data being submitted with those of previous years is ensured before submission of data

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Comparability of data being submitted with those of previous years is ensured before submission of data

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. • YES - India 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:

National monitoring, control, surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation India does not have a tuna purse seine fishery using DFADs. However, India have a national MCS and enforcement system with adequate assets, human resources and budget for implementation of this CMM

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

Established in national law implemented by Government India does not have a tuna purse seine fishery using DFADs. However, India have a national MCS and enforcement system with adequate assets, human resources and budget for implementation of this CMM

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

– India does not have a tuna purse seine fishery using DFADs. However, India have a national MCS and enforcement system with adequate assets, human resources and budget for implementation of this CMM

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

No DFADs fishery, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

Additional information:

India does not have a tuna purse seine fishery using DFADs. However, India have a national MCS and enforcement system with adequate assets, human resources and budget for implementation of this CMM

3. Reporting the 2024 FADs management plan:

No DFADs management plan for 2024

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 , India has NO purse seine vessels / supply vessels fishing on Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices.

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

YES - System / procedure are described below India does not have a tuna purse seine fishery using DFADs. However, India have a national MCS and enforcement system with adequate assets, human resources and budget for implementation of this CMM and Indian tuna vessels need to comply with all the applicable IOTC CMMs

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

YES - System / procedure are described below India does not have a tuna purse seine fishery using DFADs. However, India have a national MCS and enforcement system with adequate assets, human resources and budget for implementation of this CMM and Indian tuna vessels need to comply with all the applicable IOTC CMMs

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

YES - Actions are described below India does not have a tuna purse seine fishery using DFADs. However, India have a national MCS and enforcement system with adequate assets, human resources and budget for implementation of this CMM and Indian tuna vessels need to comply with all the applicable IOTC CMMs

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

No DFADs fishery, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

Additional information:

India does not have a tuna purse seine fishery using DFADs. However, India have a national MCS and enforcement system with adequate assets, human resources and budget for implementation of this CMM and Indian tuna vessels need to comply with all the applicable IOTC CMMs

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

No DFADs management plan was implemented and submitted by India to the IOTC Secretariat.

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 - India 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 India does not flag other nation tuna vessels in the period under report. India had only 4 Government of India research vessels in the IOTC ROV

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

– India does not flag other nation tuna vessels in the period under report. India had only 4 Government of India research vessels in the IOTC ROV

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

Established in administratives orders implemented by Governement India does not flag other nation tuna vessels in the period under report. India had only 4 Government of India research vessels in the IOTC ROV

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

Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence India does not flag other nation tuna vessels in the period under report. India had only 4 Government of India research vessels in the IOTC ROV

2. Paragraph 11.a):

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

–

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

India does not flag other nation tuna vessels in the period under report. India had only 4 Government of India research vessels in the IOTC ROV

3. Paragraph 11.b):

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

India 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, puntives actions and sanctions

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

India does not flag other nation tuna vessels in the period under report. India had only 4 Government of India research vessels in the IOTC ROV

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:

–

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

India does not flag other nation tuna vessels in the period under report. India had only 4 Government of India research vessels in the IOTC ROV

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:

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

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

India does not flag other nation tuna vessels in the period under report. India had only 4 Government of India research vessels in the IOTC ROV

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:

–

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

–

7. Paragraph 11.f):

Ensure under domestic law the owners of the AFVs on the IOTC Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag CPCs so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them:

–

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

–

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

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

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – India has no factual information

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

YES - System / procedure are described below There were no instances of grounds for suspecting vessels not on the IOTC Record to be engaged in fishing for and/or transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian EEZ

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

YES - System / procedure are described below There were no instances of grounds for suspecting vessels not on the IOTC Record to be engaged in fishing for and/or transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian EEZ

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

– There were no instances of grounds for suspecting vessels not on the IOTC Record to be engaged in fishing for and/or transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian EEZ

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

NO - Nil report for 2023 – India has no factual information

Additional information:

–

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

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

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

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - India 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:

Established by national regulation implemented by Government YFT Catch by Indian tuna vessels in the IOTC ROV were much less than the catch limit established under IOTC Resolution 18/01

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

Established by national regulation implemented by Government YFT Catch by Indian tuna vessels in the IOTC ROV were much less than the catch limit established under IOTC Resolution 18/01. The YFT catches are constantly monitored by the Government authorities/agencies/Institutions.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence YFT Catch by Indian tuna vessels in the IOTC ROV were much less than the catch limit established under IOTC Resolution 18/01. The YFT catches are constantly monitored by the Government authorities/agencies/Institutions.

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

NO - NOT subject to

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

- / -

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

YFT Catch by Indian tuna vessels in the IOTC ROV were much less than the catch limit established under IOTC Resolution 18/01. The YFT catches are constantly monitored by the Government authorities/agencies/Institutions.

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

India is not subject to catch reduction. YFT Catch by Indian tuna vessels in the IOTC ROV were much less than the catch limit established under IOTC Resolution 18/01. The YFT catches are constantly monitored by the Government authorities/agencies/Institutions.

Additional information:

India is not subject to catch reduction. YFT Catch by Indian tuna vessels in the IOTC ROV were much less than the catch limit established under IOTC Resolution 18/01. The YFT catches are constantly monitored by the Government authorities/agencies/Institutions.

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% :

-

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

Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers, EMS-India had objected resolution 21/01 and therefore the provisions are not applicable to India

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

Established by national regulation implemented by Government India had objected this resolution and therefore the provisions are not applicable to India

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

- India had objected this resolution and therefore the provisions are not applicable to India

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

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - India has NO gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels in 2023

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

a. Phasing out measures:

- India had objected resolution 21/01 and therefore the provisions are not applicable to India

- India had objected resolution 21/01 and therefore the provisions are not applicable to India

- India had objected resolution 21/01 and therefore the provisions are not applicable to India

- India had objected resolution 21/01 and therefore the provisions are not applicable to India

- -

b. Conversion progress:

Number of gillnet vessels converted in 2023:

India had objected resolution 21/01 and therefore the provisions are not applicable to India

Number of gillnet vessels converted since 2019:

India had objected resolution 21/01 and therefore the provisions are not applicable to India

Gillnet vessels converted for the following fishing gears:

-

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

- India had objected resolution 21/01 and therefore the provisions are not applicable to India

- India had objected resolution 21/01 and therefore the provisions are not applicable to India

- India had objected resolution 21/01 and therefore the provisions are not applicable to India

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

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

YES - System / procedure are described below The Department of Fisheries (DOF), Ministry of Fisheries, AH&D, Government of India is the nodal focal point for submission of the Country reports. The Research institutes, FSI, CMFRI, MPEDA and coastal states etc. are providing the necessary inputs in this regard.

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

YES - System / procedure are described below The Dept. of Fisheries, Govt. of India reviews the compliance issues regularly.

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

YES - Actions are described below The Dept. of Fisheries, Govt. of India reviews the compliance issues regularly.

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

YES - The responses to the feedback letter are uploaded in the section UPLOAD

Date of submission of responses to the feedback letter:

-

Number of repeated compliance issues:

11

Number of non repeated compliance issues:

33

Number of compliance issues responded:

08

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

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:

YFT Catch by Indian tuna vessels in the IOTC ROV were much less than the catch limit established under IOTC Resolution 18/01. The YFT catches are constantly monitored by the Government authorities/agencies/Institutions.

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

YFT Catch by Indian tuna vessels in the IOTC ROV were much less than the catch limit established under IOTC Resolution 18/01. The YFT catches are constantly monitored by the Government authorities/agencies/Institutions.

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

YFT Catch by Indian tuna vessels in the IOTC ROV were much less than the catch limit established under IOTC Resolution 18/01. The YFT catches are constantly monitored by the Government authorities/agencies/Institutions. Indian tuna vessels need to comply with all applicable IOTC CMMs and strict actions are ensured against the defaulters.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

YFT Catch by Indian tuna vessels in the IOTC ROV were much less than the catch limit established under IOTC Resolution 18/01. The YFT catches are constantly monitored by the Government authorities/agencies/Institutions. Indian tuna vessels need to comply with all applicable IOTC CMMs and strict actions are ensured against the defaulters.

3. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

No

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:

Reduction of the number of fishing vessels on the IOTC record of Authorised vessels

Any method implemented and not listed above:

- YFT Catch by Indian tuna vessels in the IOTC ROV were much less than the catch limit established under IOTC Resolution 18/01. The YFT catches are constantly monitored by the Government authorities/agencies/Institutions. Indian tuna vessels need to comply with all applicable IOTC CMMs and strict actions are ensured against the defaulters.

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):

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - India 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:

India does not have a tuna fishery using supply vessels

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

India does not have a tuna fishery using supply vessels. Indian tuna vessels need to comply with all applicable IOTC Resolutions

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:
 India does not have a tuna fishery using supply vessels. Indian tuna vessels need to comply with all applicable IOTC Resolutions and strict actions are ensured against infringers.

2. India has purse seiners (PS) and supply vessels (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorized vessels:
 NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No purse seiner (PS) and no supply vessel (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels

2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:
 NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No plan submitted, No purse seiner (PS) and no supply vessel (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels

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):
 YES - India 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 This resolution shall apply to all fishing vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in the Indian Ocean of 24 meters overall length and over, and those under 24 meters if they fish outside the EEZ of their flag State. India has only 4 longline research vessels of Fishery Survey of India in the vessel category to which the catch reductions are applicable. However, since the catches of yellowfin reported for 2014 by these vessels were below 5000 MT, the catch reductions were not applicable.
- b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:
 System / procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed below, we specify and describe them in the below section This resolution shall apply to all fishing vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in the Indian Ocean of 24 meters overall length and over, and those under 24 meters if they fish outside the EEZ of their flag State. India has only 4 longline research vessels of Fishery Survey of India in the vessel category to which the catch reductions are applicable. However, since the catches of yellowfin reported for 2014 by these vessels were below 5000 MT, the catch reductions were not applicable.
- c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:
 Actions to potential infringements are not listed below, we specify and describe them in the below section This resolution shall apply to all fishing vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in the Indian Ocean of 24 meters overall length and over, and those under 24 meters if they fish outside the EEZ of their flag State. India has only 4 longline research vessels of Fishery Survey of India in the vessel category to which the catch reductions are applicable. However, since the catches of yellowfin reported for 2014 by these vessels were below 5000 MT, the catch reductions were not applicable.
2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:
 NO - NOT subject to
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	–	–	–	–

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