

# 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: Madagascar**

**Date of submission: 08 March 2024 - 14:02**

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:

NO - Madagascar has NO system / procedure to implement this binding obligation: transpose IOTC Resolutions

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

NO system / procedures to implement this binding measure

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

NO - No system / procedure

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

NO - No action

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

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NO – The transposition of IOTC Resolutions in the legislation of Madagascar is partial Slow process for the adoption of legislative texts in Madagascar.

All active Resolutions adopted in 2019 • All active Resolutions adopted in 2021 • All active Resolutions adopted in 2018

• All active Resolutions adopted in 2023 • All active Resolutions adopted in 2022

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

All active Resolutions adopted in 2019 • All active Resolutions adopted in 2021 • All active Resolutions adopted in 2018 • All active Resolutions adopted in 2023 • All active Resolutions adopted in 2022

#### 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:

[Decret-2021-276-portant-reorganisation-du-CSP.pdf](#) [Décret 2017-164-portant adhésion de Madagascar à l'AMREP.pdf](#) [Loi 2016-043 du 17 janv 2017 autorisant l'adhésion a l'AMREP.pdf](#)

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 ?

NO - The CMM 23/01 has not been transposed 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 - Madagascar 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):

Has not been transposed into domestic legislation.

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

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

## Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/04

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

Catches from Madagascar are maintained below the recent 5-years level (2017-2021).

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

NO - The transposition process in domestic legislation of the CMM 23/04 has started but still ongoing.

## 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):

This Resolution is not applicable as Madagascar has no large-scale vessel operating in the IOTC Area of Competence.

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

NO - The transposition process in domestic legislation of the CMM 23/05 has not yet started.

## At sea transshipments – CPCs reports participating in the ROP

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

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No LSTLVs on the IOTC record of authorized vessel in 2022

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

NO - NIL report - No LSTLVs on the IOTC record of authorized vessel 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:

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4. If YES, provide information on:

Number of LSTLVs having transhipped at sea in 2022: –

Quantities transhipped at sea (kg) in 2022: –

## 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 :

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No LSTV on the RAV in 2023

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

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

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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

NO - NIL report - No LSTV on the IOTC Record of Authorized Vessels in 2023

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

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 - transhipments 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):**

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

NO - The transposition process in domestic legislation of the CMM 23/06 has not yet started.

## 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 – NIL Report / Not Applicable - In 2023 no Madagascar flag fishing vessel operating in the IOTC Area of Competence.

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:

**REPORT ON INSTANCES FOR THE 3 CATEGORIES OF VESSEL****2. Cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported by Madagascar flag vessels in 2023:**

a. Purse seine vessels:

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 Madagascar 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:

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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 Madagascar fishing vessel fishing on FAD operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

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

a. Vessel fishing on DFAD or AFAD:

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b. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on DFAD

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

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

c. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on AFAD

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

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

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

### 5. Reporting of cases:

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

Madagascar has only longline vessels less than 24 m on the RAV.

## 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):

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

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

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

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

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

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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

Is required/implemented by national legislation 28/03/2014

Is required/implemented by terms & conditions of authorisation to fish (ATF with force of law 01/01/2014)

## 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):

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

NO - The CMM 23/08 has not been transposed 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):

No action taken for this Resolution as Madagascar has no vessels fishing on FADs.

## 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):

No action taken.

Madagascar has transposed the CMM 23/10 into 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:

[No action taken under national legislation.](#)

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

[No](#)



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

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

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

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

YES - Madagascar 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

For the items selected above, the monitoring of flagged vessels compliance is conducted by systems, tools and personnel used by the Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) of the Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue Economy, they are: ATF granting, inspection, logbooks, observers, sea patrol. These allow the FMC to conduct continuous monitoring of the Malagasy fleets to ensure compliance with this measure. Implementation of those tools is governed by the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18, its regulations and decrees and the binding terms and conditions of the Authorization to fish (ATF) (Uploaded in section legal obligation below).

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

YES - System / procedure are described below

Response to non-compliance with this measure is implemented by the FMC by enforcing: the provisions provided for in Articles VII, VIII and IX, CHAPTER 4 - APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES - SECTION 2 Criminal law provisions in marine fisheries of the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18 recasting some provisions provided for therein, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the fishing licence(s) issued.

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

YES - Actions are described below

Actions in relation to potential infringements, when proven, can be taken by the Minister and the FMC as per the:

A) Memorandum of Understanding between the Minister of Fisheries and the national vessel owner on the commercial fishing for tunas and tuna-like species in the Malagasy EEZ.

B) provisions provided for in Articles VII, VIII and IX of the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18 recasting some provisions provided for therein, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the fishing licence(s) issued

CHAPTER 4 - APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES - SECTION 2 Criminal law provisions in marine fisheries

Article 91: Any person [...] who contravenes a provision of an international conservation and management measure shall be liable to a fine of between 900.000 and 2.100.000.000 Ariary for industrial fishing activities and of between 300.000.000 and 900.000.000 Ariary for artisanal fishing activities. The above-mentioned offences entail the catch onboard or the proceeds of sale of such catch being forfeited. Moreover, the court may order the seizure of the vessel. For repeated offender, fishing gears and any other means used shall be automatically seized.

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 – Madagascar has no observation of vessel fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures in the IOTC Area of Competence

Actions taken & additional information to report?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 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 - Madagascar 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 another government administration (eg. Customs, Maritime authority, police) with institutional procedures implemented

The Fishery Health Authority in Madagascar is the entity responsible for implementing this resolution. Collection and collation of export data.

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

Established in national law implemented by Government

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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**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:

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

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YES - We have examined the data for 2022 and significant difference(s) were identified between Madagascar EXPORT data and the IMPORTING DATA from CPCs France (EU) 2977.5

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

Under consideration with France-OT.

## 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 Madagascar 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:

YES - Madagascar 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

For the items selected above, the monitoring of flagged vessels compliance is conducted through the observer reports submitted by vessels operating in our waters whether domestic or foreign. Implementation of those tools is governed by the binding terms and conditions of the Authorization To Fish (ATF) (Uploaded in section legal obligation below).

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

Established by national regulation implemented by Government

Response to non-compliance with this measure is implemented by the FMC by enforcing the :

A) Memorandum of Understanding between the Minister of Fisheries and the national vessel owner on the commercial fishing for tunas and tuna-like species in the Malagasy EEZ.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/ revoke a licence/ATF • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator

2. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys in 2023:

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

**Resolution 22/04 On a Regional observer scheme****Information required: description of protocols supporting observer programs (all vessels at sea) and sampling schemes (artisanal vessels landings), the number of fishing vessels & of fishing effort sampled, the coverage achieved by gear type**

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

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

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

For observer programs at sea:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessels under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ in the Record of authorised vessels or active in 2022

For sampling schemes (Artisanal / coastal fisheries):

YES - Madagascar 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, only for ROS at sea

ROS at sea: Deployment of observers from the FMC onboard fishing vessels; statistical data collection; biological sampling; observation of potential infringements onboard vessels; completion of relevant log sheets.

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

Response to non-compliance with this measure is implemented by the FMC by enforcing the :

A) Memorandum of Understanding between the Minister of Fisheries and the national vessel owner on the commercial fishing for tunas and tuna-like species in the Malagasy EEZ.

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

Actions in relation to potential infringements, when proven, can be taken by the Minister and the FMC as per the:

A) Memorandum of Understanding between the Minister of Fisheries and the national vessel owner on the commercial fishing for tunas and tuna-like species in the Malagasy EEZ.

B) provisions provided for in Articles VII, VIII and IX of the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18 recasting some provisions provided for therein, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the fishing licence(s) issued.

CHAPTER 4 - APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES - SECTION 2 Criminal law provisions in marine fisheries

Article 91: Any person [...] who contravenes a provision of an international conservation and management measure shall be liable to a fine of between 900.000 and 2.100.000.000 Ariary for industrial fishing activities and of between 300.000.000 and 900.000.000 Ariary for artisanal fishing activities. The above-mentioned offences entail the catch onboard or the proceeds of sale of such catch being forfeited. Moreover, the court may order the seizure of the vessel. For repeated offender, fishing gears and any other means used shall be automatically seized.

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

All fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above • All fishing vessels under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ

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:

While on board, observers shall:

1. observe, record and report on the fishing activities of vessels
2. verify the position of vessels engaged in fishing operations
3. perform biological sampling in the context of scientific programmes;
4. note the fishing gear used and take photographs of the activities;
5. collect the catch data for the fishing zone during their time on board;
6. take all appropriate steps to ensure that the conditions under which they are taken on board and their presence on board do not interrupt or hamper fishing activities;
7. respect the material and equipment on board and the confidentiality of any document belonging to the said vessel,
8. draw up a report on the trip and send it to Madagascar's Fisheries Monitoring Centre

b. Protocols- Sampling schemes for artisanal vessel landings:

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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	–

<b>Longline</b>	0	-
<b>Gillnet</b>	0	-
<b>Baitboats</b>	0	-
<b>Handline</b>	0	-

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

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b. Sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings):

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

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

<b>Type of fishing gear</b>	<b>Total number in 2022:</b>	<b>Coverage in 2022 (%)</b>

-	-	-
-	-	-

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

Regulations for a Regional Observer Scheme under development.

## 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 - Madagascar 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 the items selected above, the monitoring of flagged vessels compliance is conducted by systems, tools and personnel used by the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) of the Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue Economy, they are: inspection, logbooks, observers.

Implementation of those tools is governed by the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18, its regulations and decrees and the binding terms and conditions of the Authorization to fish (ATF) (Uploaded in section legal obligation below) and the Decree No12666/2014 regulating the conservation of Marine sea turtles caught in association with fisheries.

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

YES - System / procedure are described below

Response to non-compliance with this measure is implemented by the FMC by enforcing the:

A) Memorandum of Understanding between the Minister of Fisheries and the national vessel owner on the commercial fishing for tunas and tuna-like species in the Malagasy EEZ.

B) provisions provided for in Articles VII, VIII and IX of the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18 recasting some provisions provided for therein, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the fishing licence(s) issued.

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

YES - Actions are described below

Actions in relation to potential infringements, when proven, can be taken by the Minister and the FMC as per the

A) Memorandum of Understanding between the Minister of Fisheries and the national vessel owner on the commercial fishing for tunas and tuna-like species in the Malagasy EEZ.

B) provisions provided for in Articles VII, VIII and IX of the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18 recasting some provisions provided for therein, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the fishing licence(s) issued.

CHAPTER 4 - APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES - SECTION 2 Criminal law provisions in marine fisheries

Article 91: Any person [...] who contravenes a provision of an international conservation and management measure shall be liable to a fine of between 900.000 and 2.100.000.000 Ariary for industrial fishing activities and of between 300.000.000 and 900.000.000 Ariary for artisanal fishing activities. The above-mentioned offences entail the catch onboard or the proceeds of sale of such catch being forfeited. Moreover, the court may order the seizure of the vessel. For repeated offender, fishing gears and any other means used shall be automatically seized.

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 The logbooks used by the shipowners contain already a section on interactions with sea turtles. For 2018, no interaction was reported by ship captains. For artisanal and traditional fisheries, data collection of sea turtles at landing sites has been included in our small-scale and artisanal fishery data collection system with OPENARTFISH.](#)

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 The protection of turtles is already included in the law on the fisheries and aquaculture code. Chapter 4 of this law on the regulation and preservation of aquatic ecosystems stipulates in Article 18 \(protected species\) that: "Are prohibited at any time and in any place, in accordance with the national legislation in force and international conventions ratified by the Malagasy State, fishing, catching, holding and marketing of all threatened and protected species, marine mammals, seabirds and / or aquatic organisms and marine and freshwater turtles listed on a list established by regulation and subject to conservation measures ".](#)

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 An inspection of the ships is done before their entry into activity. All vessels are subject to the obligation of compliance with the provisions of the decree n ° 12.666 / 2014 \(28/04/14\) laying down regulations on the conservation of sea turtles caught by fisheries whose use of line-to-board cutting, reporting any interaction with sea turtles.](#)

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.

[Yes No purse seiners on historical list of authorized vessels.](#)

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.

[No No authorized vessel for 2022](#)

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

[No No authorized vessel for 2022](#)

## 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 Madagascar purse seine vessel operating in the IOTC Area of Competence**
- 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. Whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported Madagascar 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:  
 – –
- 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:  
**YES – A system exists exist to sign Government to Government access agreement**
3. Foreign vessels were licensed in 2023 under a Government to Government access agreement:  
**YES - Foreign vessels were licensed by Madagascar in 2023 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:  
**YES – Complete –**
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	European Union (EU)	01/07/2023	30/06/2027	65	Drifting longline • Tuna purse seine
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	Tuna & tuna-like species	pas de quota	Catch reporting • ERS • Catch reporting: entering/leaving EEZ • Onboard fisheries observer • Periodic catch reporting in EEZ • EMS • Fishing logbook	Landings • Transshipment • Vessels Monitoring System • Compliance observer • Port inspection • At sea inspection • Air surveillance • Remote monitoring techniques (on board cameras, Drone) • Register of fishing masters • Register of vessel owners • Fishing authorisations • Enforcement & sanctions
2	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-

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

Yes – Complete

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

-

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

-

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

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

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

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

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

-

-

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

-

-

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

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

## 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 - Madagascar 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 the items selected above, the monitoring of flagged vessels compliance is conducted by systems, tools and personnel used by the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) of the Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue Economy, they are: ATF granting, inspection, logbooks, observers, sea patrol. These allow the FMC to conduct continuous monitoring of the Malagasy fleets to ensure compliance with the

prohibition of fishing operation using aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles.

Implementation of those tools is governed by the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18, its regulations and decrees and the binding terms and conditions of the Authorization to fish (ATF) (Uploaded in section legal obligation below).

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

Actions in relation to potential infringements, when proven, can be taken by the Minister and the FMC as per the:

A) Memorandum of Understanding between the Minister of Fisheries and the national vessel owner on the commercial fishing for tunas and tuna-like species in the Malagasy EEZ.

B) provisions provided for in Articles VII, VIII and IX of the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18 recasting some provisions provided for therein, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the fishing licence(s) issued.

CHAPTER 4 - APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES - SECTION 2 Criminal law provisions in marine fisheries

Article 91: Any person [...] who contravenes a provision of an international conservation and management measure shall be liable to a fine of between 900.000 and 2.100.000.000 Ariary for industrial fishing activities and of between 300.000.000 and 900.000.000 Ariary for artisanal fishing activities. The above-mentioned offences entail the catch onboard or the proceeds of sale of such catch being forfeited. Moreover, the court may order the seizure of the vessel. For repeated offender, fishing gears and any other means used shall be automatically seized.

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 - Madagascar 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

For the items selected above, the monitoring of flagged vessels compliance is conducted by systems, tools and personnel used by the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) of the Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue Economy, they are: ATF granting, inspection, logbooks, observers, sea patrol. These allow the FMC to conduct continuous monitoring of the Malagasy fleets to ensure compliance with the prohibition to use large-scale driftnets in the IOTC area.

Implementation of those tools is governed by the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18, its regulations and decrees and the binding terms and conditions of the Authorization to fish (ATF) (Uploaded in section legal obligation below)..

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

Established by national regulation implemented by Government

Response to non-compliance with the prohibition to use large-scale driftnets in the IOTC area is implemented by the FMC by enforcing the:

A) Memorandum of Understanding between the Minister of Fisheries and the national vessel owner on the commercial fishing for tunas and tuna-like species in the Malagasy EEZ.

B) provisions provided for in Articles VII, VIII and IX of the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18 recasting some provisions provided for therein, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the fishing licence(s) issued.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspends/cancels/revokes a license/ATF • 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 fishing master and/or master

Actions in relation to potential infringements, when proven, can be taken by the Minister and the FMC as per the:

A) Memorandum of Understanding between the Minister of Fisheries and the national vessel owner on the commercial fishing for tunas and tuna-like species in the Malagasy EEZ.

B) provisions provided for in Articles VII, VIII and IX of the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18 recasting some provisions provided for therein, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the fishing licence(s) issued.

CHAPTER 4 - APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES - SECTION 2 Criminal law provisions in marine fisheries

Article 91: Any person [...] who contravenes a provision of an international conservation and management measure shall be liable to a fine of between 900.000 and 2.100.000.000 Ariary for industrial fishing activities and of between 300.000.000 and 900.000.000 Ariary for artisanal fishing activities. The above-mentioned offences entail the catch onboard or the proceeds of sale of such catch being forfeited. Moreover, the court may order the seizure of the vessel. For repeated offender, fishing gears and any other means used shall be automatically seized.

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

Is implemented (ban) by national legislation 03/02/2016

Is implemented by terms & conditions of authorisation to fish with force of law 01/01/2018

--

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 - Madagascar 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 Fisheries Monitoring Center carries out inspections at sea, in port and observer deployments to monitor compliance with this measure.

Any mission carried out by the FMC is the subject of a report that is subsequently forwarded to the relevant central services for collation (Department of operations and Department of observers). Each service gathers and draws up a brief report on the action and forwards it to the staff in charge with reporting via e-Maris. The latter finally submits the report to the Secretariat via e-Maris.

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

NO - No system / procedure –

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

NO - No action –

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

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

Flag vessels • Foreign vessels

3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

Controlling of flag vessels at licensing • Controlling of foreign vessels at licensing • Inspection at sea (EEZ) of foreign vessels • Inspection at sea (EEZ) of flag vessels • Inspection at sea (High sea) of flag vessels • Inspection in port of flag vessels • Inspection in port of foreign vessels • Actions are included in the national legislation

Additional MCS actions in place:

No Malagasy-flagged vessel uses large-scale driftnets.

## 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 - Madagascar has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

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

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

NO - No system / procedure for artisanal/coastal fisheries

For industrial fisheries:

1. Vessel owners submit their logbooks to the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue economy.

2. Data processing and analysis by the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue economy.

3. Data are cross-checked with landing and observer data

4. Data validation and reporting

5. Reports are submitted to the IOTC Secretariat via e-Maris.

For artisanal fisheries:

1. Data collection at landing sites sampled by enumerators.

2. Data are submitted by the enumerators to the central server of the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue economy.

3. Data processing and analysis by the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue economy.

4. Data validation and reporting

5. Reports are submitted to the IOTC Secretariat via e-Maris.

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

NO - No system / procedure for artisanal/coastal fisheries –

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

NO - No action for artisanal/coastal fisheries –

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:

[Sampling in 8 coastal areas using FAO methodology \(OPENARTFISH\).](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

[Requirement for vessel owners to submit fishing logbooks and report data on entry to or exit from the EEZ of Madagascar.](#)

[Renewal of the fishing licence is denied in case of failure to provide logbooks](#)

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

Yes

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

[Sampling in 8 coastal areas using FAO methodology \(OPENARTFISH\).](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

[Port sampling at Toamasina port.](#)

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:

[Increase in the number of observers](#)

[Training of 20 new observers completed](#)

d. *National Vessel registry:*

Yes

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

[There is a ship registry for canoes](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

[There is an up-to-date register of domestic and foreign licensed vessels authorised to fish in the EEZ of Madagascar.](#)

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:

[- 24/7 VMS monitoring](#)

[- Catch data reporting on entry to or exit from the EEZ.](#)

[- Regular electronic logbook reporting](#)

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:

[Use of the OPENARTFISH system for data collection and processing](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [There is a web-based database within the central statistical service.](#)

b. *Development of data dissemination systems:*

No

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

–

c. *Frame surveys:*

Yes

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

[Updated national frame survey for 2023](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

[Updated national frame survey for 2023](#)

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:

Data are cross-checked among the FMC, the statistical service, the regional directorate and the vessel owners for domestic vessels.

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

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

Catch data are processed &amp; automatically extracted on OPENARTFISH

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

data are processed &amp; automatically extracted

f. *Steps to minimise data entry errors:*

Yes

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

Use of mobile application for survey data entry.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Automated Excel logbook incorporation to the database

## 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:

Data are cross-checked among the FMC, the Department of Statistics, the regional directorate and the vessel owners for domestic vessels.

b. *Improvements in sampling coverage:*

Yes

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

Coverage of 8 coastal areas

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Fully covered (100%)

c. *Frame surveys:*

Yes

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

Updated national frame survey for 2023

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Updated national frame survey for 2023

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

Yes

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

Data are cross-checked with internal trade data.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Data are cross-checked among the FMC, the Department of Statistics, the regional directorate and the vessel owners for domestic vessels.

e. *Comparability of data from previous years:*

Yes

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

Comparability of data has already been incorporated into the DESP statistical bulletin.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Comparability of data has already been incorporated into the DESP statistical bulletin.

**Resolution 19/02 - Procedures on a fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan 19/02****Information required: 2024 DFAD management**

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

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



- a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:  
--
- b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:  
--
- c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:  
--
2. DFADs management plans were implemented and reported for following year(s):  
--
- Additional information:  
--
3. Reporting the 2024 FADs management plan:  
--
4. The 2024 FADs management plan has been prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II):  
--

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

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:  
NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - In 2023 , Madagascar 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 - Madagascar 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  
The Settlement Committee, instituted with the Minister of Fisheries, allows to review internal measures, punitive actions and sanctions to apply to offending vessels.
- 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 • Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers, EMS  
For the items selected above, the monitoring of flagged vessels compliance is conducted by systems, tools and personnel used by the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) of the Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue Economy, they are: ATF granting, inspection, logbooks, observers, sea and aerial patrols. These allow the FMC to conduct continuous monitoring of the Malagasy fleets to ensure compliance with the prohibition to use large-scale driftnets in the IOTC area.  
Implementation of those tools is governed by the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18, its regulations and decrees and the binding terms and conditions of the Authorization to fish (ATF) (Uploaded in section legal obligation below)..

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

Established by national regulation implemented by Government

Actions in relation to potential infringements, when proven, can be taken by the Minister and the FMC as per the:

A) Memorandum of Understanding between the Minister of Fisheries and the national vessel owner on the commercial fishing for tunas and tuna-like species in the Malagasy EEZ.

B) provisions provided for in Articles VII, VIII and IX of the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18 recasting some provisions provided for therein, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the fishing licence(s) issued.

CHAPTER 4 - APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES - SECTION 2 Criminal law provisions in marine fisheries

Article 91: Any person [...] who contravenes a provision of an international conservation and management measure shall be liable to a fine of between 900.000 and 2.100.000.000 Ariary for industrial fishing activities and of between 300.000.000 and 900.000.000 Ariary for artisanal fishing activities. The above-mentioned offences entail the catch onboard or the proceeds of sale of such catch being forfeited. Moreover, the court may order the seizure of the vessel. For repeated offender, fishing gears and any other means used shall be automatically seized.

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 • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on fishing master and/or master

Actions in relation to potential infringements, when proven, can be taken by the Minister and the FMC as per the:

A) Memorandum of Understanding between the Minister of Fisheries and the national vessel owner on the commercial fishing for tunas and tuna-like species in the Malagasy EEZ.

B) provisions provided for in Articles VII, VIII and IX of the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18 recasting some provisions provided for therein, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the fishing licence(s) issued.

CHAPTER 4 - APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES - SECTION 2 Criminal law provisions in marine fisheries

Article 91: Any person [...] who contravenes a provision of an international conservation and management measure shall be liable to a fine of between 900.000 and 2.100.000.000 Ariary for industrial fishing activities and of between 300.000.000 and 900.000.000 Ariary for artisanal fishing activities. The above-mentioned offences entail the catch onboard or the proceeds of sale of such catch being forfeited. Moreover, the court may order the seizure of the vessel. For repeated offender, fishing gears and any other means used shall be automatically seized.

2. Paragraph 11.a):

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

Madagascar has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.a) 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:

-

Punitive Actions:

-

Sanctions:

-

The terms and conditions of the authorization to fish provide that: Any vessel authorized to fish under the terms of this Protocol shall abide by the regulations in force governing fisheries and comply with all conservation and management measures adopted by the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations in the Indian Ocean, including the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.

Any offence to the provisions of this Protocol and regulations in force shall be registered, prosecuted and penalised under the provisions provided for in Articles VII, VIII and IX of the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18 recasting some provisions provided for therein, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the fishing licence(s) issued.

3. Paragraph 11.b):

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

Madagascar 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:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

The terms and conditions of the authorization to fish provide that: Any vessel authorized to fish under the terms of this Protocol shall abide by the regulations in force governing fisheries and comply with all conservation and management measures adopted by the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations in the Indian Ocean, including the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.

Any offence to the provisions of this Protocol and regulations in force shall be registered, prosecuted and penalised under the provisions provided for in Articles VII, VIII and IX of the Act No 2015-053 of 03/02/16 laying down the Code for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Act No 2018-026 of 26/12/18 recasting some provisions provided for therein, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the fishing licence(s) issued.

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:

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

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

The terms and conditions of the authorization to fish provide that: Any vessel authorized to fish under the terms of this Protocol shall abide by the regulations in force governing fisheries and comply with all conservation and management measures adopted by the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations in the Indian Ocean, including the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.

Article 8 of the Terms and conditions of the authorization to fish provides that fishing operations in Madagascar waters shall be undertaken solely by vessels holding a fishing licence issued by the Ministry.

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:

Madagascar 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, punitive actions and sanctions

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

The terms and conditions of the authorization to fish provide that: Any vessel authorized to fish under the terms of this Protocol shall abide by the regulations in force governing fisheries and comply with all conservation and management measures adopted by the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations in the Indian Ocean, including the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.

Article 8 of the Terms and conditions of the authorization to fish provides that fishing operations in Madagascar waters shall be undertaken solely by vessels holding a fishing licence issued by the Ministry.

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:

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

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–  
The terms and conditions of the authorization to fish provide that: Any vessel authorized to fish under the terms of this Protocol shall abide by the regulations in force governing fisheries and comply with all conservation and management measures adopted by the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations in the Indian Ocean, including the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.

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:

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

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

Measures:

–  
Punitive Actions:

–  
Sanctions:

–  
The terms and conditions of the authorization to fish provide that: Any vessel authorized to fish under the terms of this Protocol shall abide by the regulations in force governing fisheries and comply with all conservation and management measures adopted by the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations in the Indian Ocean, including the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.

#### **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 – Madagascar has no factual information

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

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

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

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

–  
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 - Madagascar is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022 due to no over-catch in 2021

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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

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

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

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

Additional information:

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

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

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 - Madagascar 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% :

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. Madagascar 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:

--

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 - Madagascar 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 A meeting is held with all the technical teams from the Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue Economy to reply to the Feedback letter from the Compliance Committee preceding session by the deadline established by the IOTC. Submission of the reply to the IOTC Secretariat via e-Maris.

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

NO - No system / procedure --

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

NO - No action --

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:

23/02/2024

Number of repeated compliance issues:

10

Number of non repeated compliance issues:

7

Number of compliance issues responded:

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

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

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

**APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN**

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

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

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

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

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

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

—  
— —  
— —  
—

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

**APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN**

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

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

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

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

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

3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

Additional MCS actions in place:

—

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

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

**APPLIES ONLY TO INDIA**

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

—

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

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

3. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

If Yes, YFT over-catch:

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

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

Any method implemented and not listed above:



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

**ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA**

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

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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

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

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

**APPLIES ONLY TO INDIA**

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

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

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

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

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

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

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

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission:

[Yearly catches of YFT by Madagascar have been well below 500 MT for the 5 last years.](#)

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

[Yearly catches of YFT by Madagascar have been well below 500 MT for the 5 last years.](#)

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

-

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. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

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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:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Madagascar has no purse seiner \(PS\) and no supply vessel \(SP\) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels](#)

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

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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:

-

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):

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Madagascar 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 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) :

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No YFT catch limit applies to Madagascar

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%:

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

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. Madagascar 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):

-- %

-- %