

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: Tanzania

Date of submission: 14 March 2024 - 14:32

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

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

Text of transposition of IOTC CMMs proposed / signed / adopted by National Assembly / Parliament / Congress / Senat (exerce les pouvoirs législatifs et réglementaires)

In the United Republic of Tanzania, the national laws are made by the National Assembly after consultations with relevant key stakeholders. National laws are implemented/enforced through regulations made at the Ministry level, and the Minister responsible for the sector endorses the Regulations and enters into force from the date it is published in the Government gazette.

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 Deep - Sea Fishing Authority is the competent authority for responding to non - compliance on matters related to transposing IOTC CMMs into the national legislation.

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

YES - Actions are described below

The Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Act has the section that allows the adoption or implementation of new CMMs and also provides mandate to the Director General of DSFA to develop guidelines and plans that will enable the implementation of new CMMs while the processing of full adoption is ongoing.

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

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Res 23-06 Conservation cetaceans • Res 21-01 Interim Plan Yellow-Fin tuna • Res 19-03 Conservation Mobulid rays

YES – All Resolutions are fully transposed into Tanzania legislation

The transposition process of IOTC CMMs into the national legislation take place in four main stages

i. Review of the existing legislation to identify gaps by key stakeholders.

ii. Drafting of the required amendments and consultations of stakeholders. After consultations the draft amendments are submitted to the Ministry for comments and recommendation.

iii. Thereafter, the amendments are submitted to Parliament for adoption to produce a provisional law ready to be submitted to the President.

iv. Once passed in the parliament, the provisional Law is ascended by the President of the United of Tanzania to become law of the URT and published in the Government gazzate;

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

Res 23-06 Conservation cetaceans • Res 21-01 Interim Plan Yellow-Fin tuna • Res 19-03 Conservation Mobulid rays

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:

[TZA - Law - 2020 - DeepSeaFisheriesManagementAndDevelopmentAct No. 5of2020_EN.pdf](#) [TZA - Law - 2021 - DeepSeaFisheries-ManagementAndDevelopmentActNo.5of2020 Regulations.pdf](#)

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

Nil

Provide additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

In Tanzania there are three government entities mandated to manage fisheries resources, namely Deep-Sea Fishing Authority, Department of Fisheries Zanzibar and Mainland. the three entities adopts and implements the transposed CMMs in their respective areas of jurisdiction together with other relevant laws as listed below.

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 - Tanzania 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 :

Maintain national records of all vessels & current beneficial owners/owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to Tanzania jurisdiction

No Anchored FAD at present in Tanzania EEZ

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

Established by national regulation implemented by Government

We use national regulation as at present no FAD Management Plan

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF

Regulation 95 (2) A person who commits any offence under these Regulations other than those described in sub-regulation (1) and where no specific fine has been provided in these Regulations, the fine for a general offence stated under section 89 of the Act shall apply.

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

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

3. Reporting/Updating the 2024 DFADs management plan:

No AFADs management plan for Tanzania in 2024

AFAD management plan:

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

NO - Some sections are missing

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):

No action taken for the year 2023 to affect 2024

Tanzania 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):

Tanzania is trying to maintain catch and effort at its recent 5-year average levels (2017-2021)

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

NO - The transposition process in domestic legislation of the CMM 23/04 has not yet started.

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):

The United Republic of Tanzania did not participate in large scale transshipment at sea; however, the legislation has a provision that prohibits transshipment in the EEZ of Tanzania and allows transshipment in the high seas under the Observation of the IOTC accredited observer. In addition, Tanzania conducted regular air patrols in the EEZ and adjacent areas to oversee the fishing and related activities in the EEZ.

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

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

At sea transshipments – CPCs reports participating in the ROP

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

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

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

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

Tanzania depends on the IOTC Regional Observer Programme for large scale tuna longline transshipment observation at sea.

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

Established by national regulation implemented by Government

The Tanzanian government has established the Deep Sea Fishing Authority mandated to manage the EEZ fisheries and beyond for Flagged vessels. In the regulation there is provisions which stipulates the procedures for transshipment at sea for its flagged vessels and reporting procedures as per IOTC resolution.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master

The Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Regulations clearly stipulates the conditions for landing and transshipment as follows

Conditions for landing and transshipment

38.-(1) In addition to any requirements under these Regulations, and unless otherwise provided as a condition of the authorization for transshipment required under the Act, the operator of any foreign or Tanzanian fishing vessel wishing to land or transship part or all of the fish or fish products on board, shall submit a written request to the Director General not less than forty-eight hours.

of carrier vessel shall submit the following

information to the Director General-

(a) the flag of the vessel;

(b) name of vessel and register number;

(c) IMO number;

(d) previous name, if any;

(e) previous flag, if any;

(f) previous details of deletion from other registries,

if any;

(g) international radio call sign;

- (h) type of vessel, length, Gross Tonnage (GT) and carrying capacity;
 - (i) name and address of owner and operator;
 - (j) duration requested for transshipping;
 - (k) identification of vessel monitoring systems; and
 - (l) any other information as may be required by the Director General.
- (4) The carrier vessel shall not be permitted for transshipment unless a Mobile Transceiver Unit has been installed and is maintained and continuously in working order.
- (8) The operator of a fishing vessel-
- (a) shall not transship at sea in the Exclusive Economic Zone, except where the Director General declares exceptional circumstances, and the transshipment operations shall be monitored by fishery inspector or observer;
 - (b) being a Tanzanian large-scale tuna fishing vessel in areas beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone but within the area of competence of a relevant RFMO or other areas shall not transship at sea except in accordance with a programme for transshipment at sea provided under an applicable RFMO and ICMMs;

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

NO - NIL report - Flag LSTVs 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: NIL

Quantities transhipped at sea (kg) in 2022: NIL

Report on transshipments in foreign ports

1. FOR ALL CPCs:

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

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

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

Transshipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies include verification of Transshipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the Transshipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs • Exchange information & coordinate activities among relevant national enforcement agencies relating to the verification of the Transshipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs

To monitor daily catch, vessels have to request transshipment permits by filling out specially designed forms showing the amount by species to be transhipped or landed in a foreign port;

The transshipment is monitored by compliance observers where Tanzania is able to deploy them or use observers from the port state and later share reports with other RFMO and Flag states.

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

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established by national regulation implemented by Government Regulation 35(a); 38(1); and 38(5)

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator

35 (a) use a fishing vessel for fishing or related activities including: (i) landing or transshipment; (ii) bunkering at sea; and (iii) supply of spare parts to fishing vessels;

38.-(1) In addition to any requirements under these Regulations, and unless otherwise provided as a condition of the authorization for transshipment required under the Act, the operator of any foreign or Tanzanian fishing vessel wishing to land or transship part or all of the fish or fish products on board, shall submit a written request to the Director General not less than forty-eight hours.

(2) Subject to subregulation (1), contents of the request of landing or transshipment shall include the following information- (a) manifest of fish on board; (b) place and position of landing or transshipment; (c) date and time of landing or transshipment; (d) duration of landing or transshipment; (e) points of export; and (f) any other information that may be required by the Director General or an applicable RFMO and ICMMs.

38 (5) The operator of each fishing vessel shall carry out landing and transshipment at any designated port, and shall comply with such procedures of applicable regional or international conservation and management measures, including placement of any fishery inspector or observer on board prior to and during

landing or transshipment.

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

YES - Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2023

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

-- YES - Complete

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

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

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2. FOR MALDIVES ONLY:

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

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

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

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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

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

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Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/06

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

Tanzania is finalising the National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Marine turtles, Tanzania has also created awareness among flagged vessels' crew and officers on the conservation of Cetaceans and also deployed six scientific observers on both flagged and foreign large-scale fishing vessels to monitor incidences

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

YES - The CMM 23/06 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Report on Instances of cetaceans encircled, entangled in 2023

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

YES - Tanzania 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

MCS section that ensures compliance with agreed resolutions, including resolutions on the conservation of cetaceans, through regular inspections of flagged and licenced fishing vessels. In case of non-compliance, the MCS section reports to the Director General, who takes the appropriate measures against offenders in accordance with the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Act and Regulations.

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

YES - System / procedure are described below

MCS section that ensures compliance with agreed resolutions, including resolutions on the conservation of cetaceans, through regular inspections of flagged and licenced fishing vessels. In case of non-compliance, the MCS section reports to the Director General, who takes the appropriate measures against offenders in accordance with the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Act and Regulations.

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

YES - Actions are described below

Action include revocation of the fishing licence or ATF

Fines as stipulated in the Deep Sea Fisheries legislation

REPORT ON INSTANCES FOR THE 3 CATEGORIES OF VESSEL

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

a. Purse seine vessels:

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

b. Reporting instance by purse seine vessel:

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

0

Cetaceans species encircled:

None

c. Not applicable:

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

a. Gillnetters vessel:

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

b. Reporting instance by gillnet vessel

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

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

c. Not applicable:

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

a. Vessel fishing on DFAD or AFAD:

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

b. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on DFAD

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

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

c. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on AFAD

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

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

d. Not applicable: —

5. Reporting of cases:

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

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

For 2023, there was no incident of encircling any cetacean

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):

Conduct pre licence inspection of vessels applying for licence to ensure they have tolly lines for scaring birds, they carry de-hookers, and asses crew knowledge on the conservation of marine seabirds.

Deployment of compliance observers on Tanzania flagged fishing vessels

Transposition of IOTC resolutions into domestic Legislations

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

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

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

Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies include verification of Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures • Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers, EMS • In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of this Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures Information is provided because of the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Regulation of 2021, Section 11, Describes such measures

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

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established in administrative orders implemented by Government Information is provided because of the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Act of 2020 and Regulation of 2021, Section 11, Describes such measures

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Administrative punitive actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator

Information is provided based on the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Act of 2020 and its Regulation of 2021, Section 11

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

Is required/implemented by national legislation –

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

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Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/08

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

Tanzania has memorandum of understanding with owners of flagged vessels to instal Electronic Monitoring Equipments as a measure to implement this resolution

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

NO - The transposition process in domestic legislation of the CMM 23/08 has started but still ongoing.

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):

Tanzania is participating in the working groups of the IOTC including the 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):

The Deep Sea Fishing Authority is participated in the IOTC working Party on Social-Economics

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

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

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

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

[The Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Act of 2020 and its Regulations of 2021](#) clearly state that all persons and vessels engaged in fishing and fishing-related activities shall at all times abide by the IOTC conservation and management measures in force during the period of their operations in the IOTC area of competence.

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 – Tanzania 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

a) Tanzania Observer or Inspector during aerial patrol who sites a vessel of a Non - non-contracting party state fishing contrary to IOTC conservation and management measures should report to the Director General for further actions.

b) Tanzania as a CPC will report with details of the sighting and vessel, supporting evidence and reference to IOTC CMM contravened.

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

YES - System / procedure are described below

The Deep Sea Fishing Authority has a Compliance section responsible for conducting surveillance and monitoring of activities of both foreign licensed and non-licensed vessels in the URT EEZ. There are procedures within the DSFA to follow during patrols, that is there must be an Operation tasking order showing the entities involved and their responsibilities. In an event where a vessel without a license is sighted inspectors take possible evidence including photographs, the position of the vessel at the time it was sighted, direction and activities carried out. The Officer in charge prepares reports and reports to the Director General for further action.

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

YES - Actions are described below

When there are actions of non compliance discovered, DSFA reports the incidence to the flag state of the vessel and IOTC. In addition, subject to the incidence and type of patrol (sea or aerial) the vessel may be order to call to the nearest port with the URT for further inspection and interrogation. The findings of the in port inspection are reported to the IOTC and Flag state.

If it is confirmed that the vessel was conducting fishing contrary to the URT Fisheries legislation, the Operator, Owner and Captain are punished according the the fisheries legislation.

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 – Tanzania 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?

Nil 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"

YES - Tanzania 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

Tanzania is conducting pre- and post-licence inspections and also assure fishing vessels adhere to IOTC resolutions

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

Suspending the fishing licence or deny issuing fishing licence

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 Tanzania

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

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

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

The monitoring of fishery products and Bigeye tuna for export is monitored by the Department of Fisheries Mainland as a competent authority. The Fisheries Department has procedures in place for export.

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

Established in national law implemented by Government

The procedure for monitoring of fishery products for export are transposed into the fisheries legislation.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • 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

The legislation has outlined the actions described against those who violets the laws and regulations

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2022:

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

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YES - We have examined the 2022 data and NO significant difference was identified between Tanzania EXPORT data and the IMPORTING DATA from CPCs -

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

Nil

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 Tanzania 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 - Tanzania 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:

Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers, EMS • Maintain national records of all vessels & current beneficial owners/owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to Tanzania jurisdiction

Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Regulation 12. (1) (2)

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

Established in national law implemented by Government

Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Regulation 12-(1) The operator of a fishing vessel in the Exclusive Economic, or of any Tanzanian fishing vessel in any area beyond national jurisdiction or that is within the area of competence of a relevant RFMO shall ensure that- (a) the fishing gear set marking of a licensed fishing vessel are as follows- (i) the ends of nets, lines and gear in the sea, shall be fitted with flag or radar reflector buoys by day and light buoys by night sufficient to indicate their position and extent; (ii) marker buoys and similar objects floating on the surface, and intended to indicate the location of fixed fishing gear, shall be clearly marked at all times with the letter or number of the vessel to which they belong; (iii) each and every buoy used for setting gill nets, long lines and set nets shall be marked with the license number or local identification mark

assigned to the vessel utilizing the gear; (iv) the identification marks shall be in block letters and numbers; (v) letters and numbers shall be as large as the surface

of the buoy permits; (vi) the identification mark shall be in either white or black, whichever colour gives the higher contrast to the colour of the buoy;

(vii) good quality marine paint shall be used in writing the identification marks; and (viii) the identification marks and the surrounding background shall be maintained in a good condition all times; (b) the fishing vessel marking requirements or conditions. (2)

The operator of a fishing vessel shall, while in an unauthorized fishing area in the United Republic, ensure that fishing gear and any other equipment on board used for fishing are covered and secured in such a manner that they cannot be used in fishing.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF

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

For sampling schemes (Artisanal / coastal fisheries):

YES - Tanzania 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

Fishery observer 53 (1) The Fishery observer appointed under section 16 (1)(n) of the Act shall: (a) collect, record and report reliable and accurate information for scientific, conservation, management and compliance purposes.

Additionally, Tanzania has trained 20 scientific Fisheries observers to participate in the Regional Observer Scheme and conduct landing site observations where data and information are being collected

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 deployment of scientific observers on flagged fishing vessels is a key measure outlined in section 16 (1)(n) of the Act.

These observers have specific responsibilities, including collecting, recording, and reporting reliable and accurate information for scientific, conservation, management, and compliance purposes.

Moreover, Tanzania has contributed to these efforts by training 20 scientific Fisheries observers who will be part of the Regional Observer Scheme. This suggests a collaborative approach among countries in the region to enhance observation and monitoring of fishing activities, likely with the goal of promoting sustainable practices, conservation, and regulatory compliance in the fisheries sector.

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 -

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

All fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above

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

YES - Partially

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

a. Protocols - Observer programmes at sea: The description of the protocols supporting observer programs (at sea) and sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings), reported to the IOTC Scientific Committee, will be presented in the coming scientific meeting of 2024.

b. Protocols- Sampling schemes for artisanal vessel landings:

Data are sampled in a stratified sampling system under the Catch Assessment Survey (CAS) where there are 10 sampling days per month; 3-5 boats with similar fishing gear and method are sampled to attain a 90 percent confidence interval.

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	1	30%
Longline	2	0%
Gillnet	0	0%
Baitboats	0	0%
Handline	0	0%

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

Gill net, Bait boat and Handline did not operate in the EEZ of Tanzania for 2022

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	7,001	10%
Gillnet	10%	10%
Baitboats	-	-
Handline	25,276	10%
Line Trolling	0	0

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

Type of fishing gear	Total number in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
-	-	-
Ringnet	1407	10%

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

Ten percent of the boats from artisanal fisheries are sampled at the landing station as per Tanzanian protocol for data collection.

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 - Tanzania 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

Tanzania has transposed the IOTC Res. On the conservation of Marine sea turtles in her legislation and the National Plan of Action- Conservation of Marine Sea Turtles.

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

YES - System / procedure are described below

National plan of action for Conservation of marine sea turtle is completed

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

YES - Actions are described below

Suspending ATF

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

Tanzania has transposed the resolution on the conservation of sea turtles into her legislation. Regulations of 2021 (10). The operator of any fishing vessel in the Exclusive Economic Zone, or any Tanzanian fishing vessel in any area beyond national jurisdiction or that is within the area of competence of a relevant RFMO shall- (a) ensure that any captured marine turtle that is comatose or inactive is brought aboard, where practicable, as soon as possible and foster its recovery, including aiding in its resuscitation, before safely returning it to the water; (b) where such fishing vessel is equipped with gillnet gear, record or caused to be recorded all incidents involving marine turtles during fishing operations in their logbooks and report such incidents to the

Director General; (c) where such fishing vessel is equipped with longline gear- (i) carry line cutters and de-hookers on board the fishing vessel in order to facilitate the appropriate handling and prompt release of marine turtles caught or entangled; (ii) where appropriate, encourage the use of whole finfish bait; and (iii) record all incidents involving marine turtles during fishing operations in their logbooks, including the species of the marine turtle, and report such incidents to the Director General;

(d) where such fishing vessel is equipped with purse seine gear- (i) to the extent practicable, avoid encirclement of marine turtles, and if a marine turtle is encircled or entangled, take practicable measures to safely release the turtle; (ii) to the extent practicable, release all marine turtles observed entangled in Fish Aggregating Devices or other 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, to the extent practicable, assist the recovery of the turtle before returning it to the water; (iv) carry and employ dip nets, when appropriate, to handle marine turtles; and (v) record all incidents involving marine turtles during fishing operations in their logbooks and report such incidents to the Director General.

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 Fishermen are aware they are obliged to release sea turtles alive, and they know how to best handle captured turtles, The resolution has been transposed into the national legislation.

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

If a marine turtle is entangled in the net, fishers are required to stop the net roll as soon as the turtle comes out of the water; they disentangle the turtle without

Injuring it before resuming the net roll and assisting in the recovery of the turtle before returning it to the water as per the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Regulation of 2021. The resolution has been transposed into the national legislation

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 Longline vessels are required to carry line cutters & de-hookers to facilitate the handling and release of marine turtles caught or entangled as per the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Regulation of 2021. The resolution has been transposed into the national legislation

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 The requirement is featured in the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Regulation of 2021, The resolution has been transposed into the national legislation.

f. CPCs to undertake research trials of circle hooks, use of whole finfish for bait, alternative FAD designs, alternative handling techniques, gillnet design and fishing practices and other mitigation methods which may improve the mitigation of adverse effects on turtles.

No –

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 –

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

Yes We are implementing 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):

YES - Tanzania 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

Through Fisheries Observer Scheme and MCS

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

YES - System / procedure are described below Requesting fishing companies to adhere to the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Regulation of 2021 and IOTC regulations

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

YES - Actions are described below Reporting incidences to IOTC and also taking measures as described in the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Regulation of 2021

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

NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of whales shark by purse seine net reported by Tanzania 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

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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

YES - Tanzania 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 We have a licence officer who is responsible for keeping records of all vessels of similar

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

YES - System / procedure are described below Regular monitoring of the DSFA management on the implementation of the binding reporting obligation

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

YES - Actions are described below Having regular activity reporting for non-compliance officer and having IOTC reporting Callander

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:

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 There were no CPC-to-CPC agreements for the year 2023

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:

-

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:

YES - Tanzania 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 United Republic of Tanzania through Deep Sea Fishing Authority implements IOTC conservation and management measures including resolution 16/05 on vessels without nationality. The Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Act of 2020 has provisions that gives DSFA the mandate to conduct sea and sea patrols in Exclusive Economic Zone. In so doing the DSFA may sight vessels without nationality. In addition, the use of Automatic Identification System helps in identifying areas with vessels and vessels identities.

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

YES - System / procedure are described below The DSFA has a compliance section responsible for organizing, coordinating and conducting aerial and sea patrols. All patrols are conducted under the guidelines found in the Patrol Tasking Order. The patrol Order consists of the mission objective, mission plan, mission activities and reporting procedures. During the mission the powers of control are vested in the Director General of DSFA. Moreover, there are Monitoring Control and Surveillance Strategy and Standard Operating Procedures for conducting MCS activities including aerial and sea patrols.

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

YES - Actions are described below In case of non compliance of vessels without nationality, DSFA reports to the relevant RFMO (IOTC) for actions. If sighted in Tanzania water not only shall be reported to the IOTC but it will be comprehended if its during sea patrol and appropriate measures will be taken.

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 - Tanzania 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 United Republic of Tanzania, through the Deep Sea Fishing Authority, implements IOTC conservation and management measures, including resolution 16/08, on the use of aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids. The Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Act of 2020 has provisions that give DSFA the mandate to conduct sea and sea patrols in the Exclusive Economic Zone. In so doing, the DSFA may see the use of aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids. In addition, the use of the Automatic Identification System helps identify areas with vessels and vessel identities.

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

YES - System / procedure are described below

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

YES - Actions are described below In case of non-compliance of vessels with aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids, DSFA reports to the relevant RFMO (IOTC) for actions. If sighted in Tanzania water not only be reported to the IOTC, but it will be comprehended if it is during sea patrol, and appropriate measures will be taken.

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 - Tanzania 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 • Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the use of large scale driftnet Since licence is being offered after inspection, large scale drift nets are described not to be allowed even being in the vessel during any fishing activity

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

Established in national law implemented by Government • Unusual situations, unexpected risks/hazards & potential/actual compliance incidents are identified by the national MCS scheme As described above

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspends/cancels/revokes a license/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master • Prohibition of vessel master from operating/boarding any vessel in national waters for a determined period Notification, Specify the Offence, Specify the relevant penalty and the document would be dated and signed by DG

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

Is implemented (ban) by national legislation 30th December, 2020

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Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

The Large-scale drift net is banned in Tanzania EEZ and high seas. Inspections and observation to monitor and control are done regularly.

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 - Tanzania 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 DSFA has a compliance section that is responsible for organizing, coordinating, and conducting aerial and sea patrols. All patrols are conducted under the guidelines found in the Patrol Tasking Order. The patrol Order consists of the mission objective, mission plan, mission activities and reporting procedures. During the mission, the powers of control are vested in the Director General of DSFA. Moreover, there are Monitoring Control and Surveillance Strategies and Standard Operating Procedures for conducting MCS activities, including observing the use of large-scale driftnets.

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

YES - System / procedure are described below As soon as large scale driftnet is observed, IOTC is notified

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

YES - Actions are described below The officer in charge is taken responsible for not reporting such incidence to DSFA and IOTC

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 • Control/ban of large-scale driftnet import • Control/ban of large-scale driftnet sale • Actions are included in the National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU) • Actions are included in the national legislation

Additional MCS actions in place:

NIPOA IUU is at its final stage for signing to become into effect

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

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

YES - Tanzania 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 Improved eCatch Assessment Survey database by integrating it with a Mobile application for data collection

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

YES - System / procedure for Industrial fisheries are described below

Improved the web-based DSFA Fisheries Information database for collecting and reporting industrial Fisheries statistical data

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

YES - Actions for Industrial fisheries are described below Improving and developing a national fish catch logbook, both in soft and hard copy, to improve data reporting and consistency.

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:

Improved landing site-based sampling by providing data collection tools and equipment, including mobile phones, weighing scale, measuring tape, species identification guide and regular monitoring. On top of that, data collectors at the landing sites are trained.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Developed a national fish catch logbook, both in soft and hard copy to improve data reporting and consistency.

b. Port-based sampling or related fisheries surveys:

Yes

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

Seven districts of fourteen coastal districts have trained landing site observers for landing observation and data collection.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

All licensed and fagged vessels are provided with a fish catch logbook, and as a licence condition, they are required to report their daily catch every 24hrs.

c. National observer scheme:

Yes

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

Seven districts of fourteen coastal districts have trained landing site observers for landing observation and data collection.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

We have national observer scheme for Industrial fishing

d. National Vessel registry:

Yes

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

The registry of fishing vessels for artisanal fisheries is maintained at the district level for vessels less than "11M and vessels above " 11M at the Fisheries department by Licensing officers. The fishing vessel licence period is 1 year and is renewed every year, this helps to maintain and update the list of active vessels.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Tanzania, through DSFA, maintains a register of licensed and authorized vessels. Before licensing, all vessels are inspected. Moreover, the transposition of the CMM into national legislation has been implemented.

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

Yes

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

Artisanal Fishing vessels have no VMS

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Industrial vessels are equipped with VMS

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:

Improved the eCAS and mobile data collection by providing data collection equipment tools and training.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Improved the National Fishing logbooks trained

Observers, provision of data collection equipment, Fisheries Information System and mobile data collection

b. Development of data dissemination systems:

Yes

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

I produced annual Fisheries statistical reports, which can be accessed from the ministry website. The data are shared with key stakeholders at their request.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Data are shared with regional Fisheries management

organizations, national institutions, and key stakeholders upon request. Also, DSFA has developed a dashboard to be linked with the DSFA website for data and information sharing.

c. Frame surveys:

Yes

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

Tanzania, through Fisheries departments, conducts biannual frame surveys to identify and enumerate fishing vessels. Mainland Tanzania's last Frame Survey was in 2018 and Zanzibar was 2020

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Industrial IOTC vessels are enumerated when they are issued a fishing licence or authorization to fishing

d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:

Yes

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

Provision of training to data collectors on data collection and species identification, review of data collection protocols, development of user-friendly mobile data collection

applications, real-time and on-site data reporting (data cannot be uploaded if they are entered when not at the landing site.)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Improved automated database reports that suit the IOTC data requirements. Reports generated by FIS contain data sets required by the IOTC.

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

Yes

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

Provision of training to data collectors on data collection and species identification review of data collection protocols development of user-friendly mobile data collection

applications real-time and on-site data reporting (data cannot be uploaded if they are entered when not at the landing site.)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Improved automated database reports that suit

the IOTC data requirements. Reports generated by FIS contain data sets required by the IOTC

f. Steps to minimise data entry errors:

Yes

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

Fisheries data are collected and entered by an enumerator at the landing site using a mobile app with drop-down selections and can only be entered at the landing site.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Done at the office after receiving daily catch report and later compared to observers report

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:

Harmonized the data collection from mobile applications, developed Mobile data collection which can reject incorrect information entered and limit of characters to be entered and accepted data collected are approved by the fisheries officers both at the district and national level

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Data validation is conducted during data entry regarding specific species.

b. *Improvements in sampling coverage:*

Yes

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

Improve sampling based on the number of vessels at the landing site

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

We are about to embark on EM to increase coverage for flagged vessels

c. *Frame surveys:*

Yes

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

Tanzania through Fisheries departments, conducts biannual frame surveys to identify and enumerate fishing vessels. Mainland Tanzania's last Frame Survey was in 2018, and for Zanzibar was in 2020

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Fishing vessels are countered by type and gear during licence issuing.

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

Yes

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

Regular review of data sets collected to meet both national, regional and international requirements

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Regular review of data sets collected to meet both national, regional and international requirements

e. *Comparability of data from previous years:*

Yes

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

Review of the National legislation to incorporate relevant CMM reporting requirements.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Review of the National legislation to incorporate relevant CMM reporting requirements.

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:

YES - Tanzania 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:

Implementation of DFADs plan monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the obligation to implement DFAD plan • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes flag State inspections regime in port • Exchange information & coordinate activities among relevant national enforcement agencies relating to the verification of this obligation Procedure involve MCS unit at DSFA in collaboration with other departments responsible for EEZ fisheries

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

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established by national regulation implemented by Government • Analyse of infringements findings to identify opportunities to improve compliance controls & monitoring procedures • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing • Sanctions scheme prevent vessels from non-compliance behavior & from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing • Maintain compliance / infringements records • System of sanctions proportionate to the seriousness of the violation and adequate in severity to be effective in securing compliance and to discourage violations, and deprive offenders of benefits accruing from their illegal activities Procedure which govern are listed in DSFMD act of 2020 and Regulation of 2021

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF It is specified in the DSFMD act of 2020 and Regulation of 2021

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

Yes for 2023 • Yes for 2022

Additional information:

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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):

[NO - Some sections are missing](#)

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

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

[YES - Tanzania 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 binding reporting obligations are captured in DSFMD act of 2020 and its regulation of 2021](#)

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

[YES - System / procedure are described below The use of IOTC Callander that guide on reporting and deadlines for submission](#)

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

[YES - Actions are described below Regular engaging with the IOTC](#)

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

[Yes for 2023](#) • [Yes for 2022](#)

Additional information:

–

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

[Tanzania report of progress on implementation of 2023 FADs management plan is uploaded below](#)

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 - Tanzania 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 • Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies • Included in MCS strategy, policy, plan implemented by enforcement Government agencies • Review include information exchange & coordinate activities among relevant national enforcement agencies There is a system for daily catch reporting FIS, observer on board, inspections during landing/transshipment as well as the use of VMS and AIS to monitor the vessel activities. More than that, the operator shall abide with the ATF and/](#)

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

[Obligations of paragraph 11, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies include verification of obligations of paragraph 11 • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes mandatory requirements to verify compliance with obligations of paragraph 11 As described above.](#)

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

[Established in national law implemented by Government • Established by national regulation implemented by Government • Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements related to obligations of Paragraphs 11 • Analyse of infringements & causes of non-compliance are investigated in accordance with organisational/operational procedures, related to obligations of Paragraphs 11 • Maintain compliance / infringements records, related obligations of Paragraphs 11 As described above](#)

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 • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master • Prohibition of vessel master from operating/boarding any vessel in national waters for a determined period As described above](#)

2. Paragraph 11.a):

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

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

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

–

3. Paragraph 11.b):

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

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

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

–

4. Paragraph 11.c):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship:

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

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

–

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:

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

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

–

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:

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

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

–

7. Paragraph 11.f):

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

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

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

Measures:

-

Punitive Actions:

-

Sanctions:

-

-

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

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

YES - Tanzania 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 DEEP-SEA FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS, 2021, THE DEEP-SEA FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2020

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

YES - System / procedure are described below THE DEEP-SEA FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS, 2021, Regulation 28 SECTION (e) comply with all applicable ICMMs in areas including the area of competence of the relevant RFMO.

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

YES - Actions are described below Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Act, section 88 - 23 (4) Implementation of Regional conservation and management measures

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 – Tanzania has no factual information

Additional information:

no

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 - Tanzania 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 in national law implemented by Government • Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements related to the YFT corrective actions • Analyse of infringements findings to identify opportunities to improve compliance controls & monitoring procedures related to the YFT corrective actions • Maintain compliance / infringements records, related to the YFT corrective actions Tanzania has enacted a new fisheries Law and Regulations to enable the implementation of IOTC CMMs and other regional resolutions for rebuilding yellow tuna stocks in the IOTC area.

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

Established in national law implemented by Government • Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements related to the YFT corrective actions • Analyse of infringements findings to identify opportunities to improve compliance controls & monitoring procedures related to the YFT corrective actions • Maintain compliance / infringements records, related to the YFT corrective actions Tanzania has enacted a new fisheries Law and Regulations to enable the implementation of IOTC CMMs and other regional resolutions for rebuilding yellow tuna stocks in the IOTC area.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF It is based on DSFMD act of 2020 and regulation of 2021

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:

Not subject to catch reduction

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

Not subject to catch reduction

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 Tanzania:

YES - Tanzania 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:

Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers, EMS • Maintain national records of all vessels & current beneficial owners/owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to Tanzania jurisdiction Tanzania translated requirements from the IOTC into its fisheries Law and Regulations to enable the implementation of IOTC CMMs and other regional resolutions for rebuilding yellow tuna stocks in the IOTC area.

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

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established in administrative orders implemented by Government Tanzania translated requirements from the IOTC into its fisheries Law and Regulations to enable the implementation of IOTC CMMs and other regional resolutions for rebuilding yellow tuna stocks in the IOTC area.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF Tanzania translated requirements from the IOTC into its fisheries Law and Regulations to enable the implementation of IOTC CMMs and other regional resolutions for rebuilding yellow tuna stocks in the IOTC area.

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

NO - NOT subject to

If Yes, overcatch:

–

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

No

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

Individual catch limit defined by vessel

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):

YES - Tanzania 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:

Reduction supply vessels in purse seine operations monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented Adaptation of the legislation with CMMs

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

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established in administrative orders implemented by Government- Adaptation of the legislation with CMMs

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Administrative punitive actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator Adaptation of the legislation with CMMs

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

YES - Tanzania has purse seiner (PS) and supply vessel (SP) on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

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

2023

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

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

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

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 • Maintain national records of all vessels & current beneficial owners/owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to Tanzania jurisdiction Tanzania has No gillnet fishing on the IOTC record of authorised vessels, hence stated measures are found adequate

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

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established in administrative orders implemented by Government- Tanzania has No gillnet fishing on the IOTC record of authorised vessels, hence stated measures are found adequate

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF Stated actions will be taken as no licence for gillnet fishery is provided from Tanzania for specified period in the EEZ

2. Tanzania 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 - Tanzania 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:

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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 compliance 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 - Tanzania 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 Compliance section and other sections at DSFA prepare & submit the response to the feedback letter on compliance based on the deliberations of the CoC

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

YES - System / procedure are described below Take action by informing the IOTC about the potential factors that led to the non-submission of the response to feedback.

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

YES - Actions are described below Take action by informing the IOTC about the potential factors that led to the non-submission of the response to feedback.

2. The response to the feedback letter on compliance 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:

14/03/2024

Number of repeated compliance issues:

7

Number of non repeated compliance issues:

13

Number of compliance issues responded:

20

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

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

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

APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

—
—
—
—

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

APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN

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

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

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

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

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

—
3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

—
Additional MCS actions in place:

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

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

APPLIES ONLY TO INDIA

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

—

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

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

3. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

If Yes, YFT over-catch:

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

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

Any method implemented and not listed above:



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

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

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

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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

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

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

APPLIES ONLY TO INDIA

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

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

-

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

-

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

-

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

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

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

-

If Yes, overcatch:

-

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

-

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

-

Additional methods:

-

Information required: Purse seiners served by supply vessels in 2024

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

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

-

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

-

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

-

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

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

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

-

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

–

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

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

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

–

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

–

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

–

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

–

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

–

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

–

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

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

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

–

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

–

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

–

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

–

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

–

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

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

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

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

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with i) phasing out/convert gillnetters to other gears, ii) set gillnetters 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. Tanzania has gillnet catch in 2023, has gillnet fishing vessels on the Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence:
 -
- 3. Level of implementation of paragraph 20 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears:
 - a. Phasing out measures:
 - -
 - -
 - -
 - -
 - -
 - b. Conversion progress:
 - Number of gillnet vessels converted in 2023:
0
 - Number of gillnet vessels converted since 2019:
0
 - Gillnet vessels converted for the following fishing gears:
 -
- 4. Level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries:
 - -
 - -
 - -
- 5. Level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Increase observer coverage or field sampling in gillnet fishing vessels by 10% using alternative data collection methodologies (electronic or human):
 - %
 - %