

Rules of Procedures 2023 - Appendix V

Compliance Questionnaire for the year 2024 (CoC22)

Deadline for submission: 23/1/2025

READING NOTES:

- The questionnaire 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.
- Some requirements have submission(s) deadline post CQ submission date. At the time of submission of the CQ, they may have not been submitted as individual requirement and they will appear blank in the CQ. However, the assessment will be available in the Compliance Report CoC22.

All sections/questions applicable of the Compliance Questionnaire (CQ) Report must be completed.

Consult the Assessment criteria at the end of the Compliance Questionnaire report (For C, P/C, NC1, NC2).

Reporting CPC: Australia

Date of submission: 14 February 2025 - 04:56

You can consult your previous Compliance questionnaire for CoC 21 in e-MARIS Campaign CoC21 Assessment.

User Manual

[e-MarIs Quick Start series: e-MARIS REPORTS: Compliance Questionnaire](#)

Section 1 – Implementation obligations

1.1 Scientific committee



Report of the Scientific Committee SC04 – National scientific report

Information required: National Scientific Report in 2023 - Deadline: 17/11/2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. The 2024 national scientific report for the annual session of the Scientific Committee in 2024 provided to the IOTC Secretariat ?

- YES - CPC scientific report is submitted in 15 November 2024

3. The 2024 national scientific report for the annual session of the Scientific Committee in 2024 completed using the latest template report as directed by the Circular ?

- YES - It is completed using the latest template report

National scientific report ?

Yes 15 November 2024 - 05:25

Comments/remarks about the submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

Any additional information(s) / remark(s) on the completion of Section 1 of the Compliance Questionnaire ?

None

Section 2 – Flag State Controls

2.1 Authorised vessels

Resolution 19/04 Concerning the IOTC record of vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC area of competence



Information required: List of authorised vessels 24 metres in length overall or more in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1 . Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

–

2. A list of authorised vessels exists - vessels 24 metres in length overall or more ?

- YES

3. All the mandatory information have been provided in the e-RAV application for all authorized vessels 24 metres in length overall or more ?

- YES – Complete

4. Mandatory information not fully provided or missing:

<u>Mandatory parameter</u>	<u>Number of field(s) missing</u>
Name of vessel	0
IMO number	0
National register number or EU registration (CFR) number	0
International radio call sign	0
Port of Registration	0
Type of vessel	0
Length overall (m)	0
Gross tonnage (GT)	0

Total volume of fish hold(s) (in m3)	0
Name of owner(s)	0
Address of owner(s)	0
Name of operator(s)	0
Address of operator(s)	0
Name of beneficial owner(s)	0
Address of beneficial owner(s)	0
Name of company operating the vessel	0
Address of company operating the vessel	0
Company registration number	0
Gear(s) used	0
Time period(s) authorised for fishing and/or trans- shipping - FROM	0
Time period(s) authorised for fishing and/or trans- shipping - TO	0
Colour photographs of the vessel showing the star- board side of the vessel showing the whole structure	0
Colour photographs of the vessel showing the port- side of the vessel showing the whole structure	0
	0

Colour photographs of the vessel showing the bow of the vessel

Specify the reasons for not fully provided or missing requirement:

-

5. Vessels on the Record of Authorized Vessels in 2024 :

INTEGRATION E-MARIS - E-RAV

The below figures are automatically sourced from Australia reporting in the e-RAV 2024

The fields are restricted to the e-RAV - Integration.

Number of vessels ≥ 24 m
on the record of authorized vessel:

12

Number of vessels < 24 m
on the record of authorized vessel :

37

Information required: Template of the official authorisation to fish outside national jurisdictions in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. National flag vessels registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels are issued authorisations to fish (ATF) outside National Jurisdiction for species managed by the IOTC:

- YES - National flag vessels registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels are issued authorisations to fish (ATF) outside National Jurisdiction - for high sea only

3. The template of the official authorisation to fish outside National Jurisdictions, with associated information required, has been reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

- Reasons: -
- Reasons: -

- YES - Complete

Last date reporting: 13/02/2023

4. The information concerning the official authorisation to fish outside National Jurisdictions has been updated/changed in 2024 and we submit the updated information to the IOTC Secretariat:

- NO - No update to report in 2024

5. All the mandatory information on the template of the official authorisation to fish outside National Jurisdictions have been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

- YES - Complete

Mandatory information are not fully provided or missing :

- Reasons: -

2.2 Chartering agreements

Resolution 19/07 On Vessel Chartering in the IOTC Area of Competence



Information required: Start, suspension, resumption and termination of the fishing operations under the chartering agreement in 2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - No chartered vessel and no chartering agreement in 2024

2. Reporting on start, suspension, resumption and termination of charter agreements signed in 2024 : -

Charter 1

CPC involved: -

Start date: -

Suspension date FROM: - - Suspension date TO: -

Resumption: - - Termination date: -

Charter 2

CPC involved: -

Start date: -

Suspension date FROM: - - Suspension date TO: -

Resumption: - - Termination date: -

Information required: Information on the particulars of the charter agreements and detail of vessels (chartering CP) in 2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC does not charter vessel in 2024

2. You have chartering agreements signed in 2024 ? -

3. The information of the charter agreements signed in 2024 , (as Chartering CP) reported to the IOTC Secretariat ? -

4. The information of the charter agreements signed in 2024 is reported within 15 days, or, in any case, prior to 72 hours before commencement of fishing activities under a Charter agreement ? -

Date of signature of the agreement(s): -

Date of commencement of fishing: -

Date of reporting: -

5. Chartering agreements have been signed with the following countries ?

-

6. For the chartered vessel(s) in 2024 under the charter agreement(s) :

Number of charter agreements ? -

Number of charter vessels ? -

Information required: Consent, measures, agreement implementation of IOTC CMMs (flag CPC) in 2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - No chartered vessel and no chartering agreement as flag CPC in 2024

2. The information of the charter agreements signed (as Flag CP) reported to the IOTC Secretariat ?

- Nil report/Not Applicable - No chartered vessels and no chartering agreement in 2024

-

3. The information of the charter agreements signed is reported within 15 days, or, in any case, prior to 72 hours before commencement of fishing activities under a Charter agreement ?

-

Date of signature of the agreement(s) ? -

Date of commencement of fishing ? -

Date of reporting ? -

4. Chartering agreements signed with the following countries ?

-

5. For the chartered vessel(s) under the charter agreement(s):

Number of charter agreements ? -

Number of charter vessels ? -

2.3 Active vessels

Resolution 10/08 Concerning a Record of Active Vessels Fishing for Tunas and Swordfish in the IOTC Area



Information required: List of active vessels in 2024 - Deadline: 15/2/2025

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. List of vessels active provided to the IOTC Secretariat ?

- YES - The list of vessels active is provided and uploaded below

What criteria/information you are using to establish the List of Active Vessels?

- VMS information
- Landing/transshipment report
- Return of paper national fishing logbook
- Electronic reporting system (ERS)

The List of Active Vessels includes the following categories of vessels ?

- Flag Vessels registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

3. For national vessels - number of active vessels ?

Number of active vessels ≥ 24m: 11

Number of active vessels < 24m: 6

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

-

2.4 List of vessels fishing for yellowfin tuna

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



Information required: List of vessels having fished for yellowfin tuna in the preceding year in 2024 - Deadline: 15/2/2025

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. The list of vessels which have fished yellowfin tuna (YFT) provided to the IOTC Secretariat and attached ?

- YES – The list of YFT vessels with catch of YFT in High sea fisheries AND catch of YFT in coastal fisheries in 2024 , is uploaded below.

Criteria/information used to establish the List of vessels fishing YFT?

- Return of paper national fishing logbook

- Report from electronic national fishing logbook
- Landing/transshipment report

3. For national vessels - number of vessels ?

a. For vessels registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels (RAV):

Number of vessels \geq 24m on the RAV fishing for yellowfin tuna ? 3

Number of vessels $<$ 24m on the RAV fishing for yellowfin tuna ? 5

b. For vessels **NOT** registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels (RAV):

Number of coastal/artisanal vessels fishing for yellowfin tuna ? 0

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

—

2.5 Control of domestic vessels

Resolution 19/04 Concerning the IOTC record of vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC area of competence



Information required: Vessels to carry on board authorisation to fish and/or tranship and certificate of vessel registration in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship to be on board national vessels:

- YES - CPC 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 IOTC binding measure

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

Describe : Australia requires its vessels under the Fisheries Management Act 1991 as a condition of their Statutory Fishing Right to carry onboard certificates of registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship to facilitate inspection of the vessel at any time. The vessel must have these documents onboard to pass an inspection.

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

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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

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

3. All documents, valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship, were found to be on board national vessels inspected in 2024 ?

- Reasons -
- Reasons -

- YES - Complete - Implemented by :

For

- National legislation, obliges national vessels to carry on board authorisation to fish and/or tranship and certificate of vessel registration

- National legislation with provision of documents onboard ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 06:57

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

Section 42A and Schedule 2, Article 18, Paragraph 3(b)(iii) Fisheries Management Act 1991

Comments/remarks about submission and implementation of this requirement:

NONE

Information required: Fishing vessels to be marked in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance, by persons/vessels, with the obligation for national vessel marking ?

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

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

Describe : Australia's legislative system requires vessels to be registered before leaving the Australian EEZ under the Shipping Registration Act 1981 and specifications are provided in the Shipping Registration Regulations 2021. Fishing vessels without markings which meet the specifications in the Shipping Registration Regulations 2021, and as specified in Statutory Fishing Right Conditions under the Fisheries Management Regulations 2019, cannot be registered or used on the high seas. If a vessel does not have its International Radio Call Sign displayed prominently on the vessel, it is in breach of its Statutory Fishing Right Conditions (e.g. the Western Tuna and Billfish Boat Statutory Fishing Right Conditions).

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

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: The Fisheries Management Act 1991, Section 95, stipulates offences under the act, which relate to a fishing vessel's markings of its IRCS and Identification numbers relating to their Statutory Fishing Right, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The Fisheries Management Regulations 2019 also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the Fisheries Management Act 1991.

3. All national fishing vessels are marked (e.i FAO Standard Specification for the Marking and Identification of Fishing vessels) ?

- Reasons -

– Reasons –

–

- YES - Complete - Implemented by :

4. National legislation obliges vessels to be marked with ?

Net Tonnage, Length Overall

National legislation with provision of documents onboard ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:12

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Shipping Registration Act 1981, Sections 26(1) and 68,

Shipping Registration Regulations 2019, Section 23, Paragraphs 1(b) and 3,

Fisheries Management Regulations 2019, Section 80 (1) and (3),

Western Tuna and Billfish Boat Statutory Fishing Right Conditions 2022-2023 Season, Paragraph 9(a).

Comments/remarks about submission and implementation of this requirement ?

NONE

Information required: Passive fishing gears to be marked in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance, by persons/vessels, with the obligation to mark passive fishing gears ?

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

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

Describe : Australia uses a Statutory Fishing Rights system to make it a condition of a fishing permit that passive fishing gears are marked with a distinguishing symbol to identify the gear as belonging to the vessel. Inspection of the vessel would note whether or not the vessel's gear is appropriately marked.

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

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

Describe:

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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

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

3. All passive fishing gears used by national fishing vessels are marked ?

– Reasons –

– Reasons –

–

- YES - Complete - Implemented by :

4. National legislation obliges gears to be marked with ?

- International Radio Call Sign (IRCS).
- Name of vessel
- National registration number (NRN)
- Port of registration
- Identification number of the national fishing license

Other: -

National legislation with provision of gears marked ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:19

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Fisheries Management Regulations 2019, Section 80, Paragraphs 1 and 3,
Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Boat Statutory Fishing Right Conditions 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 seasons, Paragraph 28.

Comments/remarks about submission and implementation of this requirement ?

NONE

Information required: Vessels to carry on board bound national fishing logbook with consecutively numbered pages in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure persons/vessels compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels/persons to keep fishing national logbook on board, bound, with consecutively numbered pages and original kept on board at least 12 months ?

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

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

Describe : Australia has a legislative system in place that makes it a condition of a Statutory Fishing Right for the holder of that permit and their vessel to accurately record catches in an electronic logbook - or a paper log if it's not reasonably possible to keep an electronic logbook. The system requires the master to sign for the logs after they have been completed for each day of fishing activity.

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

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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

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

3. All national fishing logbooks were found to be bound on board national fishing vessels ?

- Reasons: -
- Reasons: -

- YES - National fishing vessels use electronic fishing logbooks onboard
- YES - National fishing vessels use electronic fishing logbooks onboard

4. All national fishing logbooks were found to be on board with consecutively numbered pages ?:

- Reasons: -
- Reasons: -

- YES - Complete
- YES - National fishing vessels use electronic fishing logbooks

5. All national fishing logbook were found to be on board with the original recordings contained in the fishing logbooks for a period of at least 12 months ?

- Reasons : -
- Reasons : -

- YES - Complete
- YES - National fishing vessels use electronic fishing logbooks

National legislation with provision for: i) Logbooks to be carried onboard and bound? ii) Logbooks with consecutively numbered pages? iii) Logbooks with original recordings for at least 12 months on board ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:19

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

[Fisheries Management Act 1991](#)

[Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2023-2024 and 2024-2025](#)

[Fisheries Management \(Logbooks for Fisheries\) Determination 2022](#)

Resolution 15/01 On the recording of catch and effort data by fishing vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence



Information required: Template of official fishing logbooks in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1 . Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. The information concerning the official fishing logbook has been updated/changed and submit the updated information:

- NO - We have NOT updated the official fishing logbook in 2024

4. CPCs with paper official fishing logbook:

a. If paper fishing logbook is not in one of the two languages of the IOTC, the complete field description of the logbook in one of the two languages of the IOTC is reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

- YES

Additional information:

5. CPCs with electronic fishing logbook system:

a. The copy of the applicable regulations implementing the electronic logbook system is reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

- Yes

Additional information:

b. The set of screen captures of the electronic logbook system is reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

- Yes

Additional information:

c. The name of the certified software of the electronic logbook system has been reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

- Yes

Additional information:

d. If electronic fishing logbook is not in one of the two languages of the IOTC, the complete field description of the logbook in one of the two languages of the IOTC is reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

- Yes - The electronic fishing logbook was provided in one of the two languages of the IOTC

Additional information:

Resolution 24/02 On management of drifting fish aggregating devices (FADs) In the IOTC Area of Competence – Marking of drifting fish aggregating devices



Obligation: DFADs to be marked in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC Purse seine fishery is NOT using drifting FADs in the IOTC Area of Competence in 2024 .

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels to mark DFADs?

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with IOTC binding measure

Describe : -

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

Describe: -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

Describe: -

2. All drifting Fish Aggregating Devices used by purse seine vessels / supply vessels are marked?

- Reasons: -

- Number DFAD marked : -

- Number DFAD marked : -

3. Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (DFADs) marked with?

Format of the marking: -

4. Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices used by purse seine vessels / supply vessels are marked, the national legislation obliges DFADs to be marked with?

DFAD marked provision in national legislation / ATF T&C ?

No the –

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

–

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

–

Resolution 23/01 - On management of anchored fish aggregating devices (AFADs) – Marking of anchored fish aggregating devices.



Obligation: AFADs to be marked in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC has ONLY AFADs fishery for the recreational fisheries in 2024 .

2. **A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels to only use AFADs permanently marked with a Unique National Identification (UNI) number : ?**

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with IOTC binding measure

Describe : –

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

Describe: –

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

Describe: –

2. **All anchored Fish Aggregating Devices are marked ?**

– Reasons : –

– Number of AFADs marked: –

– Number of AFADs marked: –

3. **Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices are marked, the national legislation obliges AFADs to be marked clearly and permanently with a Unique National Identification (UNI) number that identifies either the CPC or the vessel(s) that the AFAD belongs to ?**

– Format of the Unique National Identification (UNI): –

AFAD marked provision in national legislation / ATF T&C ?

No the –

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

–

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

–

2.6 Vessel Monitoring System

Resolution 15/03 On the vessel monitoring system (VMS) programme



Information required: Adoption of VMS for all vessels ≥ 24 m and < 24 m fishing on the high seas / VMS report on implementation and technical failure in 2023 - Deadline: 30/6/2024

1. **A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for persons/vessels to install & operate a satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS):**

- YES - CPC has systems AND 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

Describe : -

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

- 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

Describe: -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: The Fisheries Management Act 1991 Section 95 stipulates offences under the act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The Fisheries Management Regulations 2019 also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the Fisheries Management Act 1991. In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

Adoption VMS for all vessels \geq 24 m and $<$ 24 m fishing high seas**2. The national satellite-based vessel monitoring system has been adopted by law:**

- Yes – Adopted by law.

Year : 2011

Report on the progress of implementation of VMS**3. VMS Reporting - Report on the progress of implementation and technical failures ?**

- YES - Report submitted and data provided below

4. Total number of national vessels equipped with VMS ?

Vessels 24 m in length overall or above: 12

Vessels less than 24 m operating outside the flag State EEZ: 37

National Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) exists?

- Yes

Technical failures recorded ?

- NO - No technical failures in 2023

number 0

National legislation with provision of requirements/obligation under Resolution 15/03 ?

No the -

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:*Fisheries Management Regulations 2019 s33(4) and s37***Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement ?**

-

2.7 Transshipment

Resolution 24/05 On establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels

2.8 Compliance of flag vessels

Resolution 16/07 On the use of artificial lights to attract fish

Prohibition to: Use surface or submerged artificial lights to attract fish in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the prohibition i) from using/installing/operating surface/submerged artificial lights beyond territorial waters and ii) from intentionally conducting fishing activities around/near any vessel/DFAD equipped with artificial lights :

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

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

Describe : Australia does not currently have any active purse seine vessels in the IOTC Area. Should the purse seine fleet become active, Australia would monitor compliance with the prohibition of using artificial lights, or intentionally conducting fishing activities around/near any vessel/DFAD equipped with artificial lights via on board VMS and logbooks, and via port inspections.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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

In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to the prohibition on the use of artificial lights, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

2. The use of submerged artificial lights for the purpose of aggregating tuna and tuna-like species beyond territorial waters ?

– Since: –

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

Since : 2016

– Reasons: –

Information :

NONE

Provision for Prohibition to: Use surface or submerged artificial lights to attract fish in national legislation / ATF T&C ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:11

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Western Skipjack General Fishing Conditions 2018-2023

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

These conditions are being applied into authorisations to fish for 2023-2028. The duration of authorisations to fish take precedence over the duration of the conditions in cases where there is a conflict between the two. This is communicated to the holder of the authorisation to fish at the time the authorisation is granted.



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

Prohibition to: Use aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the prohibition from using aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids:

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

Describe : Australia prescribes the requirements derived from IOTC Resolution 16/08 On the prohibition of the use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids – Prohibition of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles in the Western Skipjack General Conditions.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government

Describe:

Australia prescribes the requirements derived from IOTC Resolution 16/08 On the prohibition of the use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids – Prohibition of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles in the Western Skipjack General Conditions. Systems and procedures for responding to non-compliances with this requirement are detailed in the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* and *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019*, as well as policies, standard operating procedures and standard administrative procedures implemented by the Australian

Fisheries Management Authority. These systems include processes for detecting and reporting non-compliances, and procedures for handling non-compliance, such as gathering evidence and proving non-compliances, and choosing appropriate penalties and sanctions (described below in 1.C).

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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

In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to the use of aircraft then one of the above (penalties or infringement notices) would apply.

3. The use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids ?

– Since: –

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

Since : 2016

– Reasons: –

Information :

–

Provision for Prohibition to: Use aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles - National legislation & ATF T&C ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:11

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Western Skipjack Tuna General Conditions 2018-2023

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

These conditions are being applied into authorisations to fish for 2023-2028. The duration of authorisations to fish take precedence over the duration of the conditions in cases where there is a conflict between the two. This is communicated to the holder of the authorisation to fish at the time the authorisation is granted.



Resolution 11/02 Prohibition of fishing on data buoys

Prohibition from: Intentionally fish within 1 nautical mile of or interact with data buoy in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the prohibition of fishing vessels from intentionally fishing/interacting with data buoy:

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- National monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation

Describe: Australia issued a prohibition on fishing vessels from intentionally fishing/interacting with data buoys in 2011 through the Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions and Western Skipjack General Fishing Conditions. Australia monitors the compliance of tuna fishing vessels with this prohibition through its national monitoring, control and surveillance systems, including at sea and port inspections, and electronic monitoring.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- 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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: The *Fisheries Management Act 1991* Section 95 stipulates offences under the act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019* also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*. In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to the prohibition on fishing vessels from intentionally fishing/interacting with data buoys, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

3. Intentionally fishing within 1 nautical mile of or interacting with data buoy:

– Since: –

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

Since: 2011

– Reasons: –

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation :

NONE

National legislation and ATF T&C with provision to prohibit fishing vessels from intentionally fishing within one nautical mile of or interacting with a data buoy in the IOTC area of competence - Resolution 11/02 (2) ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:14

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Statutory Fishing Right Conditions 2024-2025

Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery General Conditions 2018-2023

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

The [Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery General Conditions 2018-2023](#) conditions are being applied into authorisations to fish in that fishery for 2023-2028. The duration of authorisations to fish take precedence over the duration of the conditions in cases where there is a conflict between the two. This is communicated to the holder of the authorisation to fish at the time the authorisation is granted.

Prohibition from: Taking on board a data buoy in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the *prohibition of fishing vessels to take onboard data buoy* :

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- National monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation

Describe : Australia prohibits fishing vessels from taking on board a data buoy through the Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions and Western Skipjack General Fishing Conditions . Australia monitors the compliance of tuna fishing vessels with this prohibition through its national monitoring, control and surveillance systems, including at sea and port inspections, and electronic monitoring.

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

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: The Fisheries Management Act 1991 Section 95 stipulates offences under the act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The Fisheries Management Regulations 2019 also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the Fisheries Management Act 1991. In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to the prohibition to take on board a data buoy, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

3. Taking on board a data buoy:

– Since –

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

Since 2011

– Reasons –

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation :

NONE

National legislation and ATF T&C with provision to prohibit fishing vessels from taking on board a data buoy while engaged in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competence - Resolution 11/02 (3) ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:17

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Statutory Fishing Right Conditions 2024-2025

Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery General Conditions 2018-2023

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

The [Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery General Conditions 2018-2023](#) conditions are being applied into authorisations to fish in that fishery for 2023-2028. The duration of authorisations to fish take precedence over the duration of the conditions in cases where there is a conflict between the two. This is communicated to the holder of the authorisation to fish at the time the authorisation is granted.



Resolution 23/06 On the conservation of cetaceans

Prohibition to: set a purse seine net around a Cetacean in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the prohibition from intentionally setting purse seine net around a cetacean:

- **YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

Describe :

Australia has no active purse seines in the IOTC Area. Australia prohibits the setting of purse seines around cetaceans via the Western Tuna and Billfish

Fishing General Conditions and the Western Skipjack fishery Conditions. In the case that the purse seine fishery became active Australia would monitor the implementation of this requirement via compulsory logbooks and electronic monitoring.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government

Describe:

Australia prescribes the requirements derived from IOTC Resolution 23/06 On the conservation of cetaceans - Prohibition of intentionally setting purse seine net around a cetacean within the conditions for the Statutory Fishing Right for the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) and Western Skipjack Fishery, which states:

47. The holder must not intentionally set a purse seine net around any species of cetacean, mobulid ray, or Whale sharks.

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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

In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to intentionally setting on cetaceans, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

3. The Prohibition from intentionally setting purse seine net around a cetacean ?

– Since –

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

Since 2012

– Reasons –

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation :

NONE

National legislation and ATF T&C with provision to prohibit flagged fishing vessels from intentionally setting a purse seine net around a cetacean in the IOTC area of competence - Resolution 23/06 (2) ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:18

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2022-2023

Western Skipjack General Fishing Conditions 2018-2023

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

The [Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery General Conditions 2018-2023](#) conditions are being applied into authorisations to fish in that fishery for 2023-2028. The duration of authorisations to fish take precedence over the duration of the conditions in cases where there is a conflict between the two. This is communicated to the holder of the authorisation to fish at the time the authorisation is granted.

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



Prohibition to: set a purse seine net around a whale shark in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the *Prohibition of intentionally setting purse seine net around a whale shark*:

- **YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- National monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers

Describe : Australia prohibits fishing vessels from intentionally setting a purse seine net around a whale shark through the Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions and Western Skipjack Tuna General Conditions. Australia monitors the compliance of tuna fishing vessels in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) with this prohibition through its national monitoring, control and surveillance systems, including at sea and port inspections, and electronic monitoring.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government

Describe:

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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

In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to the prohibition of setting on whale sharks, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

3. The Prohibition from intentionally setting purse seine net around a whale shark:

– Since: –

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

Since 2012

– Reasons: –

National legislation and ATF T&C with provision to prohibit flagged fishing vessels from intentionally setting a purse seine net around a whale shark in the IOTC area of competence - Resolution 13/05 (2) ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:18

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2022-2023

Western Skipjack General Fishing Conditions 0107/2018 to 30/06/2023

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

The **Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery General Conditions 2018-2023** conditions are being applied into authorisations to fish in that fishery for 2023-2028. The duration of authorisations to fish take precedence over the duration of the conditions in cases where there is a conflict between the two. This is communicated to the holder of the authorisation to fish at the time the authorisation is granted.

Resolution 19/03 On the conservation of Mobulid rays caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC Area of Competence



Prohibition to: intentionally setting any gear type on Mobulid rays in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the Prohibition of intentionally setting any gear type on Mobulid rays:

- **YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

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

- Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers

Describe : Australia prohibits fishing vessels from intentionally setting any gear type on mobulid rays through the Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions. Australia monitors the compliance of tuna fishing vessels in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) with this prohibition through its national monitoring, control and surveillance systems, including at sea and port inspections, and electronic monitoring.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government

Describe:

Systems and procedures for responding to non-compliances with this requirement are detailed in the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* and

Fisheries Management Regulations 2019, as well as policies, standard operating procedures and standard administrative procedures implemented by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority. These systems include processes for detecting and reporting non-compliances, and procedures for handling non-compliance, such as gathering evidence and proving non-compliances, and choosing appropriate penalties and sanctions (described below in 1.C).

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: The *Fisheries Management Act 1991* Section 95 stipulates offences under the Act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019* also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*. In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to mobulid rays, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

3. The Prohibition of intentionally setting any gear type on Mobulid rays:

– Since: –

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

Since: 2019

– Reasons: –

National legislation and ATF T&C with provision to prohibit all flagged vessels from intentionally setting any gear type for targeted fishing of mobulid rays in the IOTC Area of Competence - Resolution 19/03 (2) ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:18

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2023-2024 and 2024-2025

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

NONE

Resolution 17/05 On the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC



Prohibition to: fin sharks in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the *Prohibition of shark finning* :

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

- Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the IOTC obligations
- National monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation

Describe : Australia issued a prohibition on shark finning in 2012, which then became a permit condition in 2013. Australia monitors the compliance of tuna fishing vessels in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) and Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery with this prohibition through its national monitoring, control and surveillance systems, including at sea and port inspections, and electronic monitoring.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- 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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: The *Fisheries Management Act 1991* Section 95 stipulates offences under the act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019* also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*. In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to the prohibition on shark fins, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

3. Sharks landed fresh: the removal of shark fins on board vessels, the landing, retention on-board, transshipment and carrying of shark fins which are not naturally attached to the shark carcass until the first point of landing:

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: 2012

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

Since: 2013

– Reasons: –

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation :

The *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019*, Section 67, make it an offence for the caudal lobe, caudal fin, pectoral fin and dorsal fin to be removed from the shark at sea before it is in the possession of a fish receiver.

Under the WTBF Boat SFR Conditions 2022-23 season and Western Skipjack Tuna General Fishing Conditions 2018-2023 shark finning is prohibited.

4. Sharks landed frozen: CPCs that do not apply sub-paragraph 3 a) for all sharks shall require their vessels to not have on board fins that total more than 5% of the weight of sharks on board, up to the first point of landing:

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: 2012

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

Since: 2012

– Reasons: –

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation :

The *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019*, Section 67, make it an offence for the caudal lobe, caudal fin, pectoral fin and dorsal fin to be removed from the shark at sea before it is in the possession of a fish receiver. Under the WTBF Boat SFR Conditions 2022-23 season and Western Skipjack Tuna General Fishing Conditions 2018-2023 shark finning is prohibited.

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision for Prohibition of shark finning ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:32

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Fisheries Management Regulations 2019 - Division 12—Fish processing during a trip

Western Skipjack Tuna Fishing Conditions 2018-2023

Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2023-2024 and 2024-2025

Resolution 12/09 On the conservation of thresher sharks (family *Alopiidae*) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence



Prohibition to: retain onboard, tranship, land, store, sell thresher sharks of all the species of the family *Alopiidae* in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?1. Avez-vous mis en œuvre l'obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of flag vessels with the prohibition from retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, selling or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of thresher sharks of all the species of the family *Alopiidae*:

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- National monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers

Describe : Australia issued a prohibition on fishing vessels from retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, selling or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of thresher sharks of all the species of the family *Alopiidae* in 2012 through the Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions and Western Skipjack General Fishing Conditions. Australia monitors the compliance of tuna fishing vessels with this prohibition through its national monitoring, control and surveillance systems, including at sea and port inspections, and electronic monitoring.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- 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

Describe:

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- 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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: The Fisheries Management Act 1991 Section 95 stipulates offences under the act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The Fisheries Management Regulations 2019 also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the Fisheries Management Act 1991. In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to the prohibition on fishing vessels from retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, selling or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of thresher sharks of all the species of the family *Alopiidae*, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

3. Retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, selling or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of thresher sharks of all the species of the family *Alopiidae* ?

– Since: –

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

Since: 2012

– Raisons: –

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision for the prohibition from retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, selling or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of thresher sharks of all the species of the family *Alopiidae* ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:33

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2023-2024 and 2024-2025;

Western Skipjack General Fishing Conditions 2018-2023

Resolution 13/06 On a scientific and management framework on the conservation of shark species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries



Prohibition to: retain onboard, tranship, land, store, sell oceanic whitetip sharks in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Australia flag vessels with the prohibition on oceanic whitetip sharks :

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- National monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers

Describe : Australia prohibits fishing vessels from retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, and selling oceanic whitetip sharks through the Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions. Australia monitors the compliance of tuna fishing vessels in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) with this prohibition through its national monitoring, control and surveillance systems, including at sea and port inspections, and electronic monitoring.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- 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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

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

payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*. In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to the prohibition to retain onboard, tranship, land, store, sell oceanic whitetip sharks, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

3. Retaining onboard, transhipping, landing or storing any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks:

– Since: –

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

Since: 2011

– Reasons: –

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision for prohibition on oceanic whitetip sharks ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:34

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2023-2024 and 2024-2025

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

NONE.

Resolution 19/03 On the conservation of mobulid rays caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence



Prohibition to: retain onboard, tranship, land, store mobulid rays in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Australia flag vessels with the prohibition of retaining onboard, transhipping, landing, storing, any part or whole carcass of mobulid rays caught in the IOTC Area of Competence :

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- National monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers

Describe : Australia prohibits fishing vessels from retaining onboard, transhipping, landing, and storing mobulid rays through the Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions. Australia monitors the compliance of tuna fishing vessels in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) with this prohibition through its national monitoring, control and surveillance systems, including at sea and port inspections, and electronic monitoring.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- 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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: The *Fisheries Management Act 1991* Section 95 stipulates offences under the act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019* also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*. In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to the prohibition to retain onboard, tranship, land, and store mobulid rays, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

3. Retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, any part or whole carcass of mobulid rays caught in the IOTC Area of Competence:

– Since: –

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

Since: 2020

– Reasons: –

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision for the prohibition of retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, any part or whole carcass of mobulid rays caught in the IOTC Area of Competence ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:34

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Rights Conditions 2023-2024

Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Rights Conditions 2024-2025

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

NONE

Prohibition to: gaff, lift by the gill slits/spiracles, punch holes through the bodies of mobulid rays in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Australia flag vessels with:

- The prohibition to gaff, lift by the gill slits/spiracles, punch holes through the bodies of mobulid rays
- The obligation to release alive, implement of live release handling procedures of mobulid rays
- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- National monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers

Describe : Australia prohibits fishing vessels from gaffing, lifting by the gill slits/spiracles, and punching holes through the bodies of mobulid rays through the Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions. Australia monitors the compliance of tuna fishing vessels in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) with this prohibition through its national monitoring, control and surveillance systems, including at sea and port inspections, and electronic monitoring.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- 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

Describe: Systems and procedures for responding to non-compliances with this requirement are detailed in the Fisheries Management Act 1991 and Fisheries Management Regulations 2019, as well as policies, standard operating procedures and standard administrative procedures implemented by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority. These systems include

processes for detecting and reporting non-compliances, and procedures for handling non-compliance, such as gathering evidence and proving non-compliances, and choosing appropriate penalties and sanctions (described below in 1.C).

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: The Fisheries Management Act 1991 Section 95 stipulates offences under the act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The Fisheries Management Regulations 2019 also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the Fisheries Management Act 1991. In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to the prohibition to gaff, lift by the gill slits/spiracles, and punch holes through the bodies of mobulid rays, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

3. Gaffing, lifting by the gill slits/spiracles, punching holes through the bodies of mobulid rays:

– Since: –

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

Since: 2020

– Reasons: –

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

NONE

4. The obligation to release alive, implement live release handling procedures of mobulid rays:

– Since: –

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

Since: 2020

– Reasons: –

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

NONE

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision on :

- **The prohibition to gaff, lift by the gill slits/spiracles, punch holes through the bodies of mobulid rays**
- **The obligation to release alive, implement of live release handling procedures of mobulid rays ?**

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:35

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2023-2024

Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2024-2025

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

NONE

Resolution 12/04 On the conservation of marine turtles



Obligation: Longline vessels to carry and employ line cutters and de-hookers on board in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Australia longline vessels with the obligation to carry and employ line cutters and de-hookers on board:

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- National monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation
-

Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers

Describe : Australia requires longline fishing vessels to carry and employ line cutters and de-hookers on board through the Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions. Australia monitors the compliance of tuna fishing vessels in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) with this prohibition through its national monitoring, control and surveillance systems, including at sea and port inspections, and electronic monitoring.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- 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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: The *Fisheries Management Act 1991* Section 95 stipulates offences under the act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019* also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*. In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to the requirement for longline fishing vessels to carry and employ line cutters and de-hookers on board, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

3. The obligation for all Australia flag longline vessels to carry and employ line cutters and de-hookers on board:

– Since: –

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

Since: 2016

– Reasons: –

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision of the obligation to carry and employ line cutters and de-hookers on board ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:35

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2023-2024

Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2024-2025

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

NONE

Obligation: Purse seine vessels to carry on board dip nets in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC has no purse seine vessels active in 2024

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance by all Australia flag purse seine vessels to carry and employ dip nets on board:

–

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with IOTC binding measure

–

Describe : –

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

–

Describe: –

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

–

Describe: –

2. The obligation for all Australia flag purse seine vessels to carry and employ dip nets on board:

- Since: -
- Since: -
- Reasons: -

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision of the obligation Purse seine vessels to carry on board dip nets ?

No the -

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

-

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

-

Resolution 23/07 On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries



Obligation: Longline vessels to use mitigation measures south of 25°S in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

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

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers

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

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

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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

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

3. The obligation for all longline vessels to use at least two of the three mitigation measures ?

- Since: -

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

Since: 2006

– Reasons: –

National legislation and ATF T&C ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:48

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2023-2024 and 2024-2025

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

NONE

Resolution 18/05 On Management Measures for the Conservation of the Billfishes: Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-Pacific Sailfish



Prohibition to: Retain on board, tranship, land, striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin, indo-pacific sailfish smaller than 60 cm lower jaw fork length in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of flag vessels with the prohibition to retain on board, tranship, land, any Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin, and Indo-pacific Sailfish smaller than 60 cm Lower Jaw Fork Length:

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies
- National monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation

Describe : Australia prohibits fishing vessels from retaining or landing any specimen smaller than 60 cm Lower Jaw Fork Length (LJFL) of Striped Marlin (*Kajikia audax* (formerly *Tetrapturus audax*)) and Indo-Pacific Sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*) through the Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions and Western Skipjack General Fishing Condition. Australia monitors the compliance of tuna fishing vessels with this prohibition through its national monitoring, control and surveillance systems, including at sea and port inspections, and electronic monitoring.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- 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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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

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

In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to the prohibition to retain on board, tranship, land, any Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin, and Indo-pacific Sailfish smaller than 60 cm Lower Jaw Fork Length, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

3. The prohibition to retain on board, tranship, land, any Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin, and Indo-pacific Sailfish smaller than 60 cm Lower Jaw Fork Length:

– Since: dd/mm/yyyy

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

Since: 2013

– Reasons: –

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision for Prohibition to: Retain on board, tranship, land, striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin, indo-pacific sailfish smaller than 60 cm lower jaw fork length ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 07:33

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right General Conditions 2023-2024 and 2024-2025

Western Skipjack General Fishing Conditions 2018-2023

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

The [Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery General Conditions 2018-2023](#) conditions are being applied into authorisations to fish in that fishery for 2023-2028. The duration of authorisations to fish take precedence over the duration of the conditions in cases where there is a conflict between the two. This is communicated to the holder of the authorisation to fish at the time the authorisation is granted.

2.9 Regional Observer Scheme

Resolution 22/04 On a Regional observer scheme



Obligation: Mandatory 5% observer coverage at sea (all vessels) in 2023 - Deadline: 17/11/2024

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to implement the at sea observer scheme, and the binding obligation of minimum observer coverage of 5% as defined by the number of operations/sets ?

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure?

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

Describe :

Australia requires all longline vessels (100%) in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) to use Electronic Monitoring Systems to meet its observer coverage obligations. Electronic monitoring (e-monitoring) is a system of video cameras and sensors capable of monitoring and recording fishing activities, which can be reviewed later to verify what fishers report in their fishing logbooks. For more information on Australia's electronic monitoring program, please visit the site below:

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

The Requirement to install and operate an e-monitoring system on longline boats is stipulated in *Fisheries Management (E-Monitoring Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery) Direction 2021*, which can be found here: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2021L00460>

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

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

Describe :

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

"(1) A concession holder (or person acting on behalf of the concession holder) fishing in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) engaging in longline fishing must have an e-monitoring system installed and operating on a nominated that: (a) is supplied to the person and installed by AFMA or the Contractor; or (b) complies with the standards and requirements specified in the certificate granting the statutory fishing right."

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

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

- Fine

Describe : The *Fisheries Management Act 1991* Section 95 stipulates offences under the act, including penalties for contravening fishing permit conditions. The *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019* also stipulates how infringement notices providing for payments to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority can be used as an alternative to prosecution for contravention of sections 93, 95 and 100 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*. In the event that fishers contravene their permit conditions related to Electronic Monitoring, one or more of the penalties described above apply.

Any documents on system/procedures ?

Yes the 18 November 2024 - 10:11

3. The number of vessels monitored and the coverage achieved by gear type, have been reported to the IOTC Secretariat & the IOTC Scientific Committee ?

- 2023 Coverage is = or > 5 % (all fishing gear/fishing vessels)

If coverage is below 5 %, please explain and provide additional information ?

Type of fishing gear	No of fishing vessels observed/monitored	Fishing effort observed/monitored	Coverage in (%)	Secretariat estimated coverage
Purse seine	-	-	-	-
Longline	1	22880	9.7	-
Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Pol & Line	-	-	-	-
Handline	-	-	-	-
Other fishing gear -	-	-	-	-

Report - number of vessels monitored & coverage achieved by gear type for the observer programme at sea ?

No the -

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

100% of vessels and vessel operations are observed and recorded through electronic monitoring systems. Video footage was reviewed for 9.7% of the total fishing effort or 22,880 hooks.

National legislation with provisions to implement the at sea observer programme, and to implement the minimum coverage of 5% for observer programme at sea ?

Yes the 18 November 2024 - 10:11

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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

Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Boat Statutory Fishery Rights Conditions 2022/23 and 2023/2024 seasons

Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management arrangements booklet 2022 and 2023 seasons

Fisheries Management Act 1991 http://www8.austlii.edu.au/cgi-bin/viewdb/au/legis/cth/consol_act/fma1991193/Fisheries Management Regulations 2019 http://classic.austlii.edu.au/cgi-bin/download.cgi/au/legis/cth/num_reg/fmr2019201900383318**Information required: Mandatory 5% coverage of artisanal landings in 2023 - Deadline: 17/11/2024****1. Did you implement the obligation ?**

-

2. A system or procedures exist to implement the coastal sampling scheme (monitoring coastal fishing vessels landings), and the binding obligation of minimum coverage of 5% of the total levels of vessel activity (i.e. total number of vessel trips or total number of active vessels) ?

-

a. System or procedures to implement this binding obligation ?

-

Describe : -

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

-

Describe : -

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

-

Describe : -

Any documents on system/procedures ?

No the -

3. The coverage is at least 5 % of artisanal fishing vessels landings for all fishing gears ?

-

If coverage is below 5 %, please explain and provide additional information ?

-

Sampling schemes (coastal/artisanal vessel landings):

Type of fishing gear	Total number of vessel trips sampled	Total number of active vessels	Coverage achieved in (%)	Secretariat coverage estimated in (%)
Coastal purse seine	-	-	-	-
Coastal longline	-	-	-	-
Coastal Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Coastal Pol-and-Line	-	-	-	-
Coastal Handline	-	-	-	-

Coastal Line Trolling	-	-	-	-
Coastal Beach seine	-	-	-	-
Coastal Encircling gill-net	-	-	-	-
Coastal Ring net	-	-	-	-
Other fishing gear (Trawl etc...)	-	-	-	-

Report - number of vessels monitored & coverage achieved by gear type for sampling scheme coastal fisheries ?

No the -

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

-

National legislation with provision to implement the coastal sampling scheme (monitoring coastal fishing vessels landings), and to implement the minimum coverage of 5% for the coastal sampling scheme ?

No the -

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

-

Information required: At sea Observer reports in 2023 - Deadline: 17/11/2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

-

2. All observer reports have been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

- - Total of vessel trips observed by fishing gear: - - Total number of observer reports provided by fishing gear: -

- - Total of vessel trips observed by fishing gear: - - Total number of observer reports provided by fishing gear: -

- Reasons: -

3. Observer reports submitted ?

Yes the 28 June 2024 - 09:46

2.10 Bigeye tuna Statistical Document Programme

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



Information required: 1st Semester 2024 report on import of frozen bigeye tuna - Deadline: 1/10/2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC did not import frozen bigeye tunas during the 1st semester 2024

2. A system for monitoring import, export, re-export of frozen BET exists:

- YES - A system exists for monitoring import, export, re-export of frozen BET.

3. Frozen Bigeye tuna were imported in the 1st semester 2024:

- NO – NO frozen bigeye tunas were imported in the 1st semester 2024

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas imported in the 1st semester (kg): –
Specify from which country' vessels the frozen bigeye tuna were imported:

–

If country not in the list above, provide: –

1st semester import report submitted?

Yes the 17 September 2024 - 04:45

Information required: 2nd Semester 2023 report on import of frozen bigeye tuna - Deadline: 1/4/2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC did not import frozen bigeye tunas during the 2nd semester 2023

2. Frozen Bigeye tuna were imported in the 2nd semester 2023:

- NO – NIL report/not applicable, no frozen bigeye tuna were imported in the 2nd semester 2023

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas imported in the 2nd semester (kg): –
Specify from which country' vessels the frozen bigeye tuna were imported:

–

Other Country?

–

2nd semester import report submitted ?

Yes the 27 March 2024 - 03:31

Information required: information on validation of statistical documents - national authorities and authorized officers in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. A system for validating export and re-export of frozen bigeye tunas exists:

- YES - A system exists for validating export and re-export of frozen bigeye tunas.

3. The Information on validation of statistical documents, the National authorities and authorized officers, is reported/updated in 2024 ?

2.1 REPORTING ON NEW INSTITUTIONS AND/OR NEW OFFICERS

- NO - No update to report in 2024 for new institution(s) and / or officer(s).

2.2 REPORTING ON INSTITUTION AND/OR OFFICER NOT ANYMORE AUTHORISED

- NO - No update to report in 2024 for institution(s) and / or officer(s) that are not anymore authorised.

2.3 REPORTING ON CHANGE OF SEAL INSTITUTION

- NO - No update to report in 2024 for for change of seal institution.

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

–

2.11 Interim plan for rebuilding the Yellowfin tuna stock

Any additional information(s) / remark(s) on the completion of Section 2 of the Compliance Questionnaire ?

None

Section 3 – Control by IOTC coastal States of activities of foreign vessels involved in IOTC fishery

3.1 Port inspection programme

Resolution 05/03 Relating to the establishment of an IOTC programme of inspection in port



Information required: List of foreign vessels landings in 2023 - Deadline: 1/7/2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. The list of foreign fishing vessels which have landed in 2023 and the details of catch composition submitted to the IOTC Secretariat ?

- NO – No landing of IOTC Species in my ports in 2023

Report on the list of foreign vessels & the quantities landed in your ports submitted ?

No the –

No	Vessels Flag	Species	Quantity Landed (kg)
1	-	-	-
2	-	-	-
3	-	-	-
4	-	-	-
5	-	-	-
6	-	-	-

Resolution 16/11 On Port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing



Information required: List of designated ports, Designated competent Authority, Prior notification periods in each port State CPC in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation ?

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure?

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, 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 IOTC obligations
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels include flag State inspection regimes at sea & in port
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : Australia has internal systems, including standard operating procedures to ensure compliance with the entry in port and conditions to request entry into port by foreign fishing vessels. Access to any Australian port by a foreign fishing vessel is considered in accordance with the Australian Fisheries Management Authority's (AFMA) Port Access Guidelines (2013) and requires the completion of a port permit application and receipt of payment. AFMA requires submission of a completed port permit application at least 7 days before the expected arrival of a vessel at an Australian port. Where a port permit application is denied, AFMA informs the vessel's flag State and relevant RFMO(s).

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government

Describe : It is an offence under the Fisheries Management Act (1991) for a foreign boat to enter an Australian port without either a foreign fishing licence or a port permit.

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

- Fine

Describe : -

3. The list of designated ports have been submitted to the IOTC Secretariat?

- YES - The list has already been submitted

4. The list of designated ports has been updated/changed in 2024 and we submit the updated information on the designated ports for:

4.1. NEW DESIGNATED PORTS

- NO - The list of designated port(s) has NOT been updated/changed in 2024 - No NEW designated port

NEWDP name	UN-LOC	Nom Competente Authority	Adress Competente Authority	Tel Competente Authority	Fax Competente Authority	3 e-MAILS Competente Authority	Remark
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2								
3								
4								
5								
6								

4.2. UPDATE OF ALREADY DESIGNATED PORTS

- NO - The list of designated port(s) has NOT been updated/changed in 2024 - NO designated ports to update

NEWDP name	UN-LOC	Nom Compe- tente Author- ity	Adress Com- petente Au- thority	Tel Compe- tente Author- ity	Fax Compe- tente Author- ity	3 e-MAILS Competente Authority	Remark
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

4.3. PORTS NOT ANY MORE DESIGNATED

- NO - The list of designated port(s) has NOT been updated/changed in 2024 - NO designated ports to remove

NEWDP name	UN-LOC	Nom Competente Authority	Address Competente Authority	Tel Competente Authority	Fax Competente Authority	3 e-MAILS Competente Authority	Remark
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

5. CPC ports where foreign vessels can request entry are designated by national legislation ?

- YES – CPC ports are designated by national legislation.

National legislation with provision for designation of port, designated competent authority, prior notification periods ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 06:53

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement?

Fisheries Management Act (1991)

Fisheries Management Act 1991 - Division3—Foreign fishing boats—port permits

94Grant of port permits

(1) AFMA may, upon application made in the approved form, if it appears to AFMA to be appropriate to do so for the purpose of monitoring movements of foreign fishing boats, grant to a person a port permit authorising the person, or a person acting on that person's behalf to bring a specified foreign fishing boat in respect of which a foreign fishing licence is not in force:

(a) from a point outside the AFZ to a specified port in Australia or in an external Territory; and (b) from that port to a point outside the AFZ.

(2) An application made for the grant of a port permit must provide AFMA with such information as it reasonably requires for a proper consideration of the application.

(3) A port permit is granted subject to the following conditions: (a) the permit may be revoked under subsection (5); (b) no compensation is payable because the permit is so revoked.

(4) A permit granted under this section: (a) is subject to such other conditions as are specified in the permit; and (b) comes into force on the day specified for the purpose in the permit or, if no day is so specified, on the day on which it is granted; and

(c) subject to this Act, remains in force until the day specified for the purpose in the permit; and (d) is authority for entry to the specified port on such number of occasions as is specified in the permit.

(5) AFMA may, by written notice given to the holder of a permit: (a) revoke the permit; or (b) whether or not at the request of the holder, vary or revoke the conditions to which the permit is subject (not being a condition mentioned in subsection (3)) or specify a condition or a further condition to which the permit is to be subject.

(6) A permit ceases to be in force if the holder of the permit surrenders the permit by written notice given to AFMA.

(7) A permit is to be in the approved form.

(8) In this section:

foreign fishing boat means a foreign boat: (a) that is equipped for fishing; or (b) that AFMA has reasonable grounds to believe is being used, or is intended to be used, in activities in support of fishing by foreign boats

...

102 Certain foreign boats not to enter Australian ports

(1) A person, being the master of a foreign fishing boat who, otherwise than in accordance with:

- (a) a foreign fishing licence or a port permit; or
- (b) the provisions of a prescribed agreement between the Commonwealth and another country; or
- (c) the direction of a person exercising powers under a law of the Commonwealth or a law of a State or Territory;

brings the boat into a port in Australia or in an external Territory commits an offence punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding 500 penalty units.

(2) Where:

- (a) a foreign fishing boat is brought into a port in Australia or in an external Territory under a port permit; and
- (b) the permit is subject to a condition limiting the period during which the boat may remain in that port; and
- (c) the boat remains in the port in contravention of that condition;

then, except where the master of the foreign fishing boat ought in the circumstances to be excused, the master commits an offence punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding 500 penalty units.

(3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the person charged satisfies the court that:

(a) the boat was brought into the port at a time when the boat was engaged in operations that included the carrying of cargo, in the ordinary course of trade, between Australia and a foreign country, between Australia and an external Territory or between an external Territory and a country other than Australia; or

(b) the boat was being lawfully imported into Australia or the external Territory, as the case may be, by or on behalf of a person who was, or by or on behalf of persons each of whom was, at the time when the boat was brought into the port:

- (i) a resident of Australia or of an external Territory; or
- (ii) a company incorporated in Australia or in an external Territory; or

(c) an unforeseen emergency rendered it necessary to bring the boat into a port in Australia or in an external Territory in order to secure the safety of human life or of the boat.

(4) An offence against this section is an indictable offence but may be heard and determined, with the consent of the prosecutor and the defendant, by a court of summary jurisdiction.

(5) If an offence is dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction, the penalty that the court may impose is a fine not exceeding 250 penalty units.

(5A) An offence under this section is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

(6) In this section:

foreign fishing boat means a foreign boat:

- (a) that is equipped for fishing; or
- (b) that AFMA has reasonable grounds to believe is being used, or is intended to be used, in activities in support of fishing by foreign boats.

fishing by foreign boats.

101 Having foreign boat equipped for fishing—strict liability offence

(1) A person must not, at a place in the AFZ, have in his or her possession or in his or her charge a foreign boat equipped for fishing unless:

- (a) the use, or presence, of the boat at that place is authorised by a foreign fishing licence, or a port permit; or
- (b) a Treaty licence is in force in respect of the boat; or
- (c) the boat's fishing equipment is stowed and the boat is at that location in accordance with the approval of AFMA given under, and in accordance with, the regulations; or
- (d) the boat's fishing equipment is stowed and the boat is travelling, by the shortest practicable route, through the AFZ from a point beyond the outer limits of the AFZ to another such point; or
- (e) the use of the boat for scientific research purposes in that area is authorised under a scientific permit.

(1A) For the purposes of paragraphs (1)(c) and (d), a boat's fishing equipment is not stowed unless all of the boat's:

- (a) nets, traps and other fishing equipment; and
- (b) associated equipment, including buoys and beacons;

are disengaged and secured, and where practicable stored inside the boat, in such a manner as not to be readily available for fishing.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding 2,500 penalty units.

Information required: Port inspection reports AND Report of vessels engaged in IUU fishing following an inspection in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1 . Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. Number of calls made by foreign vessels ?

- Fishing vessels: 2 - Source e-PSM: -

- Carrier (reefer) vessels: [N/A](#) - Source e-PSM: -
- Supply vessels: [N/A](#) - Source e-PSM: -

3. Number of foreign vessels denied entry into CPC port(s) ?

- Fishing vessels: [0](#) - Source e-PSM: -
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: [N/A](#) - Source e-PSM: -
- Supply vessels: [N/A](#) - Source e-PSM: -

4. Number of foreign vessels denied use of CPC port(s) ?

- Fishing vessels: [0](#)
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: [N/A](#)
- Supply vessels: [N/A](#)

5. Number of foreign vessels inspected ?

- Fishing vessels: [1](#)
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: [N/A](#)
- Supply vessels: [N/A](#)

6. Number of inspection reports of foreign vessels submitted by e-PSM to the Secretariat ?

- Fishing vessels: [0](#) - Source e-PSM: -
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: [N/A](#) - Source e-PSM: -
- Supply vessels: [N/A](#) - Source e-PSM: -

7. Number of inspection reports of foreign vessels submitted by e-mail to the Secretariat ?

- Fishing vessels: [1](#)
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: [N/A](#)
- Supply vessels: [N/A](#)

PIRs submitted: [Yes the 20 December 2024 - 06:54](#)

8. Number of cases brought against foreign vessels for undermining the coastal CPCs Fisheries Law and/or Fisheries Regulations ?

- Fishing vessels: [0](#)
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: [N/A](#)
- Supply vessels: [N/A](#)

9. Number of cases reported to the IOTC Secretariat ?

- Fishing vessels: [1](#)
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: [N/A](#)
- Supply vessels: [N/A](#)

10. There was clear grounds for believing that vessel(s) has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities following an inspection in port ?

- [NO - NO CLEAR GROUND](#) for believing that vessels have engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities following an inspection in port

11. Following an inspection, we have communicated the findings to ?

- [The flag State\(s\) of the vessel\(s\)](#)

: [Japan](#)

- : -

- [The IOTC Secretariat](#)

- : -

- [Other relevant international organisations](#)

: [FAO](#)

- [The State of which the vessel's master is a national](#)

: [Japan](#) :

-

- [We provide the port inspection report / PIR in the e-MARIS APPLICATION in upload section above](#)

- e-PSM vessel file: -

Information required: at least 5% inspection of LAN or TRX in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025**1 . Did you implement the obligation ?**

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - No call in port for the purpose of landing/transshipment in 2024

2. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding obligation of monitoring/inspection of 5% of landings/transshipments of foreign vessels ?

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure?

-

Describe : -

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

-

Describe : -

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

-

Describe : -

3. Number of foreign vessels callings in port(s) for the purpose of :

- Landing: - - Source e-PSM: -
- Transshipment: - - Source e-PSM: -
- Landing & transshipment: - - Source e-PSM: -

4. Number of foreign vessels offloading monitored into your port(s) for:

- Landing: - - Source e-PSM: -
- Transshipment: - - Source e-PSM: -
- Landing & transshipment: - - Source e-PSM: -

Have you monitored at least 5 % of the offloading? -Coverage of offloadings inspected / monitored : - - Source e-PSM: -Landing/transshipment monitoring forms submitted ?

No the -

5. The monitoring of landing and transshipment is implemented/conducted by:

- -
- - : -
- - : -
- - : -
- - : -

Information required: Report on denial of entry into port in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025**1 . Did you implement the obligation ?**

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding obligation - to deny entry in port for foreign vessels ?

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure?

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

Describe :

AFMA has a standard operating procedure covering all port access requests and entry of foreign fishing vessels. This includes procedures for evaluating information on foreign fishing vessels seeking access to Australian ports.

AFMA receives advanced requests for entry into Australian ports and uses this information to undertake a compliance and risk assessment, including ensuring that the nominated vessel has the correct fishing authorisations under relevant RFMOs and any other information regarding potential IUU activity.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government

Describe : In the situation that a foreign vessel enters an Australian port without being granted port access, Australian compliance officers are authorised under national legislation to board a vessel (in port or at sea), conduct an investigation, detain a vessel, forfeiture of catch or vessel, or detain crew on board.

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

- Fine

Describe : It is an offence under the Fisheries Management Act (1991) for a foreign fishing vessel to enter an Australian port without a port permit or in accordance with the provisions of a prescribed agreement or the direction of a person exercising powers. Actions taken would include legal proceedings and the issuance of a fine.

3. Foreign vessels were denied entry into CPC port(s) in 2024 ?

- NO - NIL report - Foreign vessels were NOT denied entry into ports.

4. Number of foreign vessels denied entry into CPC port(s) in 2024 ?

CPC

e-PSM

CPC

CPC

	Number	From	Number	Vessel(s) name	Flags of vessels denied entry
Fishing vessels	-	e-PSM	-		-
Carrier vessels	-	e-PSM	-		-
Supply vessels	-	e-PSM	-		-

5. Reason(s) for denial of entry in port(s) ?

- Specify: -

5. The denial of entry was communicated to ?

- - Flag: -
- - Country: -
- - Date: -

6. The denial of entry in port for foreign vessels requesting entry in ports is established/required by national legislation:

- YES - Denial of entry in port is established/required by national legislation.

National legislation ?

Yes the 20 December 2024 - 06:56

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Fisheries Management Act 1991

Division3—Foreign fishing boats—port permits

94Grant of port permits

(1) AFMA may, upon application made in the approved form, if it appears to AFMA to be appropriate to do so for the purpose of monitoring movements of foreign fishing boats, grant to a person a port permit authorising the person, or a person acting on that person's behalf to bring a specified foreign fishing boat in respect of which a foreign fishing licence is not in force:

- from a point outside the AFZ to a specified port in Australia or in an external Territory; and
- from that port to a point outside the AFZ.

- (2) An application made for the grant of a port permit must provide AFMA with such information as it reasonably requires for a proper consideration of the application.
- (3) A port permit is granted subject to the following conditions:
- the permit may be revoked under subsection (5);
 - no compensation is payable because the permit is so revoked.
- (4) A permit granted under this section:
- is subject to such other conditions as are specified in the permit; and
 - comes into force on the day specified for the purpose in the permit or, if no day is so specified, on the day on which it is granted; and
 - subject to this Act, remains in force until the day specified for the purpose in the permit; and
 - is authority for entry to the specified port on such number of occasions as is specified in the permit.
- (5) AFMA may, by written notice given to the holder of a permit:
- revoke the permit; or
 - whether or not at the request of the holder, vary or revoke the conditions to which the permit is subject (not being a condition mentioned in subsection (3)) or specify a condition or a further condition to which the permit is to be subject.
- (6) A permit ceases to be in force if the holder of the permit surrenders the permit by written notice given to AFMA.
- (7) A permit is to be in the approved form.
- (8) In this section:

foreign fishing boat means a foreign boat:

- that is equipped for fishing; or
- that AFMA has reasonable grounds to believe is being used, or is intended to be used, in activities in support of fishing by foreign boats

...

102 Certain foreign boats not to enter Australian ports

- (1) A person, being the master of a foreign fishing boat who, otherwise than in accordance with:
- a foreign fishing licence or a port permit; or
 - the provisions of a prescribed agreement between the Commonwealth and another country; or
 - the direction of a person exercising powers under a law of the Commonwealth or a law of a State or Territory;
- brings the boat into a port in Australia or in an external Territory commits an offence punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding 500 penalty units.
- (2) Where:
- a foreign fishing boat is brought into a port in Australia or in an external Territory under a port permit; and
 - the permit is subject to a condition limiting the period during which the boat may remain in that port; and
 - the boat remains in the port in contravention of that condition;
- then, except where the master of the foreign fishing boat ought in the circumstances to be excused, the master commits an offence punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding 500 penalty units.
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the person charged satisfies the court that:
- the boat was brought into the port at a time when the boat was engaged in operations that included the carrying of cargo, in the ordinary course of trade, between Australia and a foreign country, between Australia and an external Territory or between an external Territory and a country other than Australia; or
 - the boat was being lawfully imported into Australia or the external Territory, as the case may be, by or on behalf of a person who was, or by or on behalf of persons each of whom was, at the time when the boat was brought into the port:
 - a resident of Australia or of an external Territory; or
 - a company incorporated in Australia or in an external Territory; or
 - an unforeseen emergency rendered it necessary to bring the boat into a port in Australia or in an external Territory in order to secure the safety of human life or of the boat.
- (4) An offence against this section is an indictable offence but may be heard and determined, with the consent of the prosecutor and the defendant, by a court of summary jurisdiction.
- (5) If an offence is dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction, the penalty that the court may impose is a fine not exceeding 250 penalty units.
- (5A) An offence under this section is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (6) In this section:

foreign fishing boat means a foreign boat:

- that is equipped for fishing; or
- that AFMA has reasonable grounds to believe is being used, or is intended to be used, in activities in support of fishing by foreign boats.

101 Having foreign boat equipped for fishing—strict liability offence

- (1) A person must not, at a place in the AFZ, have in his or her possession or in his or her charge a foreign boat equipped for fishing unless:
- the use, or presence, of the boat at that place is authorised by a foreign fishing licence, or a port permit; or
 - a Treaty licence is in force in respect of the boat; or

(c) the boat's fishing equipment is stowed and the boat is at that location in accordance with the approval of AFMA given under, and in accordance with, the regulations; or

(d) the boat's fishing equipment is stowed and the boat is travelling, by the shortest practicable route, through the AFZ from a point beyond the outer limits of the AFZ to another such point; or

(e) the use of the boat for scientific research purposes in that area is authorised under a scientific permit.

(1A) For the purposes of paragraphs (1)(c) and (d), a boat's fishing equipment is not stowed unless all of the boat's:

(a) nets, traps and other fishing equipment; and

(b) associated equipment, including buoys and beacons;

are disengaged and secured, and where practicable stored inside the boat, in such a manner as not to be readily available for fishing.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding 2,500 penalty units.

Information required: Report on denial of use of port AND report on withdrawal of a denial of use of port in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation - to deny use of port ?

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure?

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

Describe : Australia has internal systems, including standard operating procedures for ensuring implementation of port state measures requirements. The Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) may decide to deny a port permit application based on a risk assessment and national intelligence concerning the vessel. In the case of denial of a port permit application AFMA will inform the flag State and relevant RFMOs of this decision.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government

Describe : It is an offence, under the Fisheries Management Act (1991) for a foreign fishing vessel to access an Australian port without a valid fishing licence or port permit. Prosecution for such an offence includes legal proceedings and fines. The Maritime Powers Act (2013) provides inspecting officers with the power to board and inspect vessels to ensure compliance with port permit applications, and if necessary detain vessel and crew.

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

- Fine

Describe : -

3. Foreign vessels were denied use of port(s) in 2024 ?

- NO - NIL report - Foreign vessels were NOT denied use of port.

If YES, the denials of use were withdrawn ?

-

4. Number of foreign vessels denied use of ports in 2024 ?

Fishing vessels	Number	Vessel(s) name	Vessel flags denied use	Reasons denials use port	Withdraw	Reason withdrawal denial use of ports
	-		-		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	-		-		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

**Carrier
vessels**

**Supply
vessels**

YES

Additional information - specify reason(s) for denial of use of port ?

-

5. The denial of use and/or the withdrawal was communicated to ?

- Flag: -
- Country: -
- Date: -
- : -
- : -

6. The denial of use of port and withdrawal for foreign vessels requesting entry in ports are established/required by national legislation:

- YES – Denial of use in port AND withdrawal are established/required by national legislation.

National legislation submitted ?

Yes the [20 December 2024 - 06:56](#)

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement?

[Fisheries Management Act \(1991\)](#)

3.2 Foreign vessels licensed

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: list of foreign vessels licensed in EEZ in 2024 - Deadline: 15/2/2025

1 . Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- [NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC does not license foreign flag vessels to fish in the EEZ for species managed by the IOTC in the IOTC area of competence in 2024](#)

2. Foreign vessels were licensed in 2024 ?

- [NO – NIL report - Not applicable - No foreign flag vessels licensed to fish for species managed by the IOTC in EEZ](#)

3. The list of licensed foreign fishing vessels (in 2024) has been reported to the IOTC Secretariat ?

- Reasons: -
- No vessels missing: -
- No Vessels issued licenses: -

Specify to which foreign vessels flag country you have issued license:

-

-

4. All the mandatory information is provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all foreign fishing vessels licensed by Australia in 2024?

-

5. Number of licenses issued to foreign fishing vessels in 2024 ?

Foreign fishing vessels ≥ 24m:

- Number of licenses issued: -
- Number of vessels: -

Foreign fishing vessels < 24m:

- Number of licenses issued: -
- Number of vessels: -

Information required: foreign vessels denied a license in 2024 - Deadline: 15/2/2025

1 . Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- [NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC does not license foreign flag vessels to fish in the EEZ for species managed by the IOTC in the IOTC area of competence in 2024](#)

2. Foreign vessels were denied a license in 2024 ?

-

3. Number of licenses denied to foreign fishing vessels ?

Foreign fishing vessels ≥ 24m:

- Number of licenses denied: -

Foreign fishing vessels < 24m:

- Number of licenses denied: -

Information required: Official coastal State fishing License in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1 . Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- [NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC does not license foreign flag vessels to fish in the EEZ for species managed by the IOTC in the IOTC area of competence](#)

2. The template of the official coastal State fishing License with information required concerning these licenses submitted to the IOTC Secretariat ?

-

If No or Partially, please specify the reasons; if Yes or Partially, specify the date of last declaration:

-

3. The information concerning the official coastal State fishing License has been updated/changed and we submit the updated information to the IOTC Secretariat ?

-

Template official coastal State fishing license submitted?

No the -

4. All the mandatory information on official coastal State fishing License have been provided to the IOTC Secretariat ?

-

Any additional information(s) / remark(s) on the completion of Section 3 of the Compliance Questionnaire ?

None

Section 4 – Responsibility of all CPCs

4.1 Control of nationals

Resolution 24/09 To promote compliance by nationals of contracting parties and cooperating non-contracting parties with IOTC conservation and management measures



Information required: Compliance by nationals at previous session in 2024

1 - Vessels have been listed on the IOTC IUU vessels list at the previous session of the Commission with natural or legal persons under my jurisdiction?

- **NO - No vessels have been listed on the IOTC IUU vessels list at previous sessions of the Commission.**

Consult the Implementation Report for more information

Any additional information(s) / remark(s) on the completion of Section 4 of the Compliance Questionnaire ?

None

Section 5 – Flag State Controls (Data)

Mandatory statistical reporting requirements for IOTC CPCs - All Mandatory statistical requirements - Flag State CPCs in 2023 - Deadline: 30/6/2024

Resolution 18/07 on Measures Applicable in Case of Non-Fulfilment of Reporting Obligations in the IOTC.

Information required: Zero Catch Matrix (Species presence in the catch)

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) the zero catches matrix data for the following species?
IOTC SPECIES:

- YES - Complete for all IOTC fisheries for IOTC SPECIES

SHARK SPECIES:

- YES - Complete for IOTC fisheries for SHARKS SPECIES.

Data forms submitted ? Yes the 28 June 2024 - 09:09

Comments/remarks about submission zero catches matrix data - ALL FISHERIES, and the implementation of this requirement ?

–

Resolution 12/04 13/05 23/06 23/07 – Interactions with Endangered, Threatened and Protected species (ETP) – Surface & Longline fisheries



Information required: Interactions with Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species – Surface & Longline Fisheries

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) Interactions with ETP species for the following species ?

1.1 For interactions ETP species - Surface fisheries

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessel active in the IOTC Area of Competence in 2023

for –

1.2 For interactions ETP species - Longline fisheries

- YES - Complete for all longline fisheries.

for

- Marine turtle
- Seabird
- Cetacean

Data forms submitted ? Yes the 01 July 2024 - 05:14

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

This submission includes the total interactions recorded via vessel logbook. All interactions resulted in live-releases, except for two leatherback turtles which were not released alive.

Resolution 15/02 – Nominal catches / Retained catches – All Fisheries



Information required: Annual retained catches on board – Coastal/surface/longline fisheries

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) annual retained catches for the following species ?

1.1 For annual retained catches onboard - Coastal fisheries

IOTC SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all coastal fisheries and all fishing gears for IOTC SPECIES

- For -

SHARK SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all coastal fisheries and all fishing gears for SHARKS SPECIES

- For -

1.2 For annual retained catches onboard - Surface fisheries

IOTC SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all surface fisheries (PS/PL/GN/HL&TL) and all fishing gears (PS/PoL/GN/HL&TL) for IOTC SPECIES

- For -

SHARK SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all surface fisheries (PS/PL/GN/HL&TL) and all fishing gears (PS/PoL/GN/HL&TL) for SHARK SPECIES

- Pour -

1.3 For Retained catches onboard - Longline fisheries

IOTC SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all longline fisheries (LL) and all fishing gears (LL) for IOTC SPECIES

- For -

SHARK SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all longline fisheries (LL) and all fishing gears (LL) for SHARKS SPECIES

- For -

Data forms submitted ? Yes the 28 June 2024 - 09:13

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

-

Resolution 15/02 – Nominal catches / Discarded catches – All Fisheries



Information required: Catch discarded – IOTC species, sharks, turtles, seabirds, cetaceans, whale sharks, mobulids - All fisheries

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) discarded catches data for the following species ?

IOTC SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all IOTC fisheries and all fishing gears for IOTC SPECIES

- For -

SHARK SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for IOTC fisheries and all fishing gears for SHARKS SPECIES

- For -

MARINE TURTLE SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for IOTC fisheries and all fishing gears.

- For -

SEABIRDS SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all LL fisheries and all interactions reported from fishing logbook and from observer on board in 2023.

- For -

CETACEANS SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all fisheries and all interactions reported from fishing logbook and from observer on board in 2023.

- For -

WHALE SHARK:

-

MOBULID :

- - For -

Data forms submitted ? Yes the 28 June 2024 - 09:40

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

-

Resolution 15/02 – Catch and Effort Geo-referenced – All Fisheries



Information required: Catch and effort – Coastal/surface/longline Fisheries

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) Catch and Effort data for the following species/fisheries ?

1.1 Catch and Effort Geo-referenced - Coastal fisheries

IOTC SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all coastal fisheries and all fishing gears for IOTC SPECIES

- For -

SHARK SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all coastal fisheries and all fishing gears for IOTC SPECIES

- For -

1.2 Catch and Effort Geo-referenced - Surface fisheries

IOTC SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all surface fisheries (PS/PL/GN/HL&TL) and all fishing gears (PS/PL/GN/HL&TL) for IOTC SPECIES

- For -

SHARK SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all surface fisheries (PS/PL/GN/HL&TL) and all fishing gears (PS/PL/GN/HL&TL) for SHARK SPECIES

- For -

1.3 Catch and Effort Geo-referenced - Longline fisheries

IOTC SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all longline fisheries (LL) for IOTC SPECIES

- For -
SHARK SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all longline fisheries (LL) for SHARKS SPECIES

- For -

Information required: FAD – Days at sea (Effort) by support vessels

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) Catch and Effort data for the following species/fisheries ?

1.4 FAD – Days at sea (Effort) by supply vessels

-
 Number of supply vessel(s) registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2024 ?
 -

Data forms submitted ? No the -

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?
 -

Resolution 15/02 – Size frequencies Geo-referenced – All Fisheries



Information required: Size Frequencies Geo-referenced – Coastal/surface/longline fisheries

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) Size Frequencies data for the following species/fisheries ?

1.1 Size Frequency Geo-referenced - Coastal fisheries

IOTC SPECIES

- YES - Complete for all coastal fisheries and all fishing gears for IOTC SPECIES

- For -

SHARKS SPECIES

- - For -

1.2 Size frequency Geo-referenced - Surface fisheries

IOTC SPECIES

- YES - Complete for all surface fisheries (PS/PL/GN/HL&TL) for IOTC SPECIES

- For -

SHARKS SPECIES

- - For -

1.3 Size frequency geo-referenced - Longline fisheries

IOTC SPECIES

- YES - Complete for all longline fisheries (LL) for IOTC SPECIES

- For -

SHARKS SPECIES

- - For -

Data forms submitted ? Yes the 28 June 2024 - 09:19

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?
 -

Resolution 19/02 – FAD – Set on DFAD by type - Drifting floating objects (DFOB) related activities



Information required: Drifting floating objects (DFOB) related activities (FADs set by type)

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) FAD – Drifting floating objects (DFOB) related activities (FADs set by type) ?

- NO - NIL Report / Not Applicable - No support vessel registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023 . Not fishing on DFADs.

Number of support vessel(s) registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023 ? –

Data forms submitted ? No the –

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

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Resolution 15/02 – FAD – Number & characteristics of supply vessels



Information required: Number & characteristics of support vessel

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) Number & characteristics of support vessels data ?

- NO - NIL Report / Not Applicable - No support vessel registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023 . Not fishing on DFADs.

Number of support vessels registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023 ? –

Data forms submitted ? No the –

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

–

Resolution 23-01 - Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (AFADs) - AFAD related activities



Information required: Data collection for AFADs

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) AFAD related activities data ?

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC has NO AFADs fishery fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate in 2023.

Data forms submitted ? No the –

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

–

Resolution 19/02 – Number of active FADs



Information required: Number of active FADs at any one time (from November 2023 to October 2024)

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) Fish Aggregating Devices for the requirement Number of active FADs at any one date for the month of ?

- NO - NIL Report / Not Applicable - No Purse seiner / Supply vessel registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2024 . Not fishing on DFADs.

Number of purse seine vessel(s) registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2024 ? -

Number of supply vessel(s) registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2024 ? -

Months submitted ?

-

Data forms submitted? No the -

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

-

VOLUNTARY

UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) - Fishing Craft Statistics

Information required: Fishing Craft Statistics

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) the fishing craft statistics ?

- YES - Complete for all vessels.

Data forms submitted ? Yes the 28 June 2024 - 09:10

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

-

VOLUNTARY

Articles V of the IOTC Agreement - Fish prices

Information required: Fish prices

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) the fish prices ?

-

Data forms submitted ? No the -

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

-

Any additional information(s) / remark(s) on the completion of Section 5 of the Compliance Questionnaire ?

None