

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: European Union

Date of submission: 22 January 2025 - 21:48

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 –

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 16 November 2024 - 03:33

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

Amended version uploaded with small changes only: update of table 2b of annex I, correction typo in annex I and update of executive summary in EU report to match the updates in table 2b of annex I

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 ?

YES - Submitted

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:

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

FRANCE- Last update on 04/05/2022

PORTUGAL- Last update on 31/03/2017

SPAIN- Last update on 08/09/2021

ITALY- Last update on 07/04/2022

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 ?

- YES - Submitted

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

- Yes

Charter 1

CPC involved:

- KEN / Kenya / Kenya

Start date: 23/08/2024

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 is involved as flag CPC in chartering agreement in 2024

2. You have chartering agreements signed in 2024 ?

- Yes as Flag CPC

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 ?

- YES - Submitted

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

- YES - Information reported and uploaded below
- Consent to the chartering agreement
- Measures adopted to implement these provisions; and
- Its agreement to comply with IOTC Conservation and Management Measures
- Copy of the chartering agreement

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 ?

- YES - Reported within 15 days, or, in any case, prior to 72 hours before commencement of fishing activities.

Date of signature of the agreement(s) ? 20/05/2024

Date of commencement of fishing ? 23/08/2024

Date of reporting ? Consent of the EU provided on 19/08/2024

4. Chartering agreements signed with the following countries ?

- Kenya

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

Number of charter agreements ? 1

Number of charter vessels ? 1

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 ?**

–

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

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

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

3. For national vessels - number of active vessels ?

Number of active vessels ≥ 24m: –

Number of active vessels < 24m: –

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 ?**

–

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

–

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

–

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 ? –

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

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

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

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 :

Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling documents on board.

Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

(a) initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;

(b) take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and

(c) apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind.

When determining these sanctions the Member States shall take into account, in particular, the gravity, nature and extent of the infringement, including the prejudice or the level of the damage to the fishing resources and the marine environment concerned, its duration or repetition, and the accumulation of simultaneous infringements. Member States may also take into account the economic situation of the offender to ensure the dissuasiveness of these sanctions.

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 ?

No the -

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

Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007.

Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

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 :

Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling vessel markings.

Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

- (a) initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;
- (b) take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and
- (c) apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind.

When determining these sanctions the Member States shall take into account, in particular, the gravity, nature and extent of the infringement, including the prejudice or the level of the damage to the fishing resources and the marine environment concerned, its duration or repetition, and the accumulation of simultaneous infringements. Member States may also take into account the economic situation of the offender to ensure the dissuasiveness of these sanctions.

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 ?

-

National legislation with provision of documents onboard ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 20:51

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

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy - CHAPTER III Marking and identification of EU fishing vessels and their gear - Section 1 Marking and identification of EU fishing vessels - Article 6 Marking of fishing vessels. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/fr/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32011R0404>

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

- Control & enforcement regime over vessels include flag State inspection regimes at sea & in port

Describe : Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling fishing gears onboard. Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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

- Established by national regulation implemented by Government

Describe:

- Established by national regulation implemented by Government

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind.

When determining these sanctions the Member States shall take into account, in particular, the gravity, nature and extent of the infringement, including the prejudice or the level of the damage to the fishing resources and the marine environment concerned, its duration or repetition, and the accumulation of simultaneous infringements. Member States may also take into account the economic situation of the offender to ensure the dissuasiveness of these sanctions.

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 ?

- National registration number (NRN)

Other:

If a passive gear is used, the external registration letters and numbers are displayed on the hull of the fishing vessel. The main line in longline might be deployed with 2 to 4 marked tracking buoys (used to track the line when drifting).

National legislation with provision of gears marked ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 20:17

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

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy - CHAPTER III Marking and identification of EU fishing vessels and their gear - Article 11 - Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/fr/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32011R0404>

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 : All EU vessels are equipped with electronic logbook.

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: Electronic completion and transmission of fishing logbook data is a mandatory requirement. Any infraction with this requirement is subject to the procedures in case of infringement described in article 89 and 89a of Regulation (EU) 2023/2842 of 22 November 2023 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind. When determining these sanctions the Member States shall take into account, in particular, the gravity, nature and extent of the infringement, including the prejudice or the level of the damage to the fishing resources and the marine environment concerned, its duration or repetition, and the accumulation of simultaneous infringements. Member States may also take into account the economic situation of the offender to ensure the dissuasiveness of these sanctions.

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
- YES - Complete - The national legislation obliges national fishing vessels to carry on board national fishing logbooks

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

- Reasons: -
- Reasons: -
-

- YES - National fishing vessels use electronic fishing logbooks
- YES - Complete - The national legislation obliges national fishing vessels to carry on board national fishing logbooks, with consecutively numbered pages.

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 - National fishing vessels use electronic fishing logbooks
- YES - Complete - The national legislation obliges national fishing vessels to carry on board national fishing logbooks with original recordings contained in the fishing logbooks for a period of at least 12 months

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 January 2025 - 20:18

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

Council Regulation (EC) 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy - Article 14 and 15

Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32009R1224>



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:

- All flag vessels use electronic fishing logbook on board

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?

- YES - Implemented

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

- 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 :

A buoy sampling is carried out. Inspections at port in landing port also aim at controlling that FADs are marked. Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

In addition, national fisheries control plan are regularly established. In the case of EU-France, this plan is adopted every two years and transcribed and adapted at regional level, by the administrations in La Réunion and Mayotte.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

(a) initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;

(b) take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and

(c) apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Fine
- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

Having on board or fishing with prohibited gear and devices is an infringement and is punishable by a fine. The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind.

In the case of EU-France, this fine would be maximum of 22500€ (in accordance with ART.L.945-4 §I 6°, 8°, 10° of the Code Rural et de la Pêche Maritime).

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

– Reasons: –

– Number DFAD marked : –

- YES - Complete

Number DFAD marked : –

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

- Instrumented buoy attached to the dFAD contains a physical, unique reference number marking (ID provided by the manufacturer of the instrumented buoy).
- Name of vessel

Format of the marking: The name of the vessel is marked using permanent paint on the surface of the buoy. Each FAD has a unique identification number on its instrumented buoy. The instrumented buoy is marked with a serial number inside the buoy protected by glass.

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

- YES – All CPC drifting Fish Aggregating Devices are marked but NO provision in national legislation.

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

No the –

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

According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified OF this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

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

While not being yet transposed into European legislation, the obligation to mark the FADs are applicable to the Member States (which have the obligation to implement this obligation) as if they were transposed into EU legislation. Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union is designed to allow any international obligations agreed by the EU to be immediately applicable. Therefore, while this obligation will be at a later stage translated into 24 languages and incorporated in Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the IOTC area of competence, it is already implementable and implemented.

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?**

- NO - Not implemented

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 : ?

- NO - CPC has NO system / procedure to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND NO action in relation to potential infringements.

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

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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 ?

- NO

Reasons : Aucune marque spécifique n'identifie les DCP ancrés réunionnais. Cependant, ils sont fixes et leur positions connues et communiquées au CROSS qui les diffuse par AVURNAV. Ils sont en outre répertoriées par le SHOM sur les cartes marines. Le marquage ou la numérotation des bouées du chapelet se heurtent à des difficultés techniques: effacement avec le soleil, la mer, perçage de la bouée en cas d'instrustation par la chaleur. Une option à l'étude, non encore finalisées, consisterait à intégrer une plaque numérotée et accrochée dans la surliure de chaque bouée.

– Number of AFADs marked: –

– Number of AFADs marked: –

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3. Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices are marked, the national legislation oblige 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 ?

- YES – All CPC Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices are required to be marked by national legislation

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 ?

According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

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

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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

–

Describe : –

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

–

Describe: –

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

–

Describe: –

Adoption VMS for all vessels ≥ 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 : **Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 November 2023 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, and amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1967/2006 and (EC) No 1005/2008 and Regulations (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2017/2403 and (EU) 2019/473 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards fisheries control.**

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: 98

Vessels less than 24 m operating outside the flag State EEZ: 19

National Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) exists?

- Yes

Technical failures recorded ?

- YES - Technical failures in 2023:

number 22

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

Yes the 30 June 2024 - 19:30

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

Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 November 2023 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, and amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1967/2006 and (EC) No 1005/2008 and Regulations (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2017/2403 and (EU) 2019/473 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards fisheries control.

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 :

Surveillance can be monitored through satellites.

Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report.

Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling the gears and equipment present onboard the vessel.

European inspectors regularly carry out joint inspections in third-country ports where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

(a) initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;

(b) take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and

(c) apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

Infringement to this obligation would be considered as a serious infringement as listed in article 90 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2842.

Immediate enforcement measures for serious infringements are listed under article 91, and include for example "ordering the cessation of fishing activities", the seizure of the fishing vessel, transport vehicle, fishing gear, catches or fishery products or the profit earned from the sale of the catches or fishery products, the suspension of the authorisation to fish, etc.

Member States shall ensure that a serious infringement which has led to obtaining fishery or aquaculture products shall be punishable by administrative financial penalties, the minimum of which shall be at least the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement, and the maximum of which shall be at least five times the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement. In addition, accompanying sanctions may be taken.

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

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since:

Banned since the adoption of Resolution 16/07 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

Since 23 November 2022, transposed in Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

- Since : -

- 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 January 2025 - 20:16

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

Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007. Article 11. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

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

NONE

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

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

Describe :

Surveillance can be monitored through satellites.

Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report.

Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling the gears and equipment present onboard the vessel.

European inspectors regularly carry out joint inspections in third-country ports where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

(a) initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;

(b) take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and

(c) apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

Infringement to this obligation would be considered as a serious infringement as listed in article 90 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2842.

Immediate enforcement measures for serious infringements are listed under article 91, and include for example "ordering the cessation of fishing activities", the seizure of the fishing vessel, transport vehicle, fishing gear, catches or fishery products or the profit earned from the sale of the catches or fishery products, the suspension of the authorisation to fish, etc.

Member States shall ensure that a serious infringement which has led to obtaining fishery or aquaculture products shall be punishable by administrative financial penalties, the minimum of which shall be at least the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement, and the maximum of which shall be at least five times the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement. In addition, accompanying sanctions may be taken.

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

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since:

Banned since the adoption of Resolution 16/08 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

Since 23 November 2022, transposed in Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

– Since : –

– Reasons: –

Information :

NONE

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

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 20:16

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

Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 - Article 8. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

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

NONE

**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

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

Describe :

Vessels must take measures to avoid fishing gear entanglement and any other interaction with data buoys. In the case of observing a damaged data buoy, it is reported by the vessel.

Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal

person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

- initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;
- take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and
- apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Fine
- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind. Corrective actions and sanctions may also include the suspension or withdrawal of authorisation to fish. In the case of EU-France, having on board or fishing with prohibited gear and devices is an infringement and is punishable by a maximum fine of 22500€ (in accordance with ART.L.945-4 §I 6°, 8°, 10° of the Code Rural et de la Pêche Maritime).

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

- Is banned by national legislation

Since: 2011

- Since: -

- Reasons: -

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation :

Banned since the adoption of Resolution 11/05 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified OF this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

Since then, officially transposed into EU law since 23 November 2022.

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 January 2025 - 20:17

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

Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 - Article 5. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

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

NONE

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

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

Describe :

Vessels must take measures to avoid fishing gear entanglement and any other interaction with data buoys. In the case of observing a damaged data buoy, it is reported by the vessel.

Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal

person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

(a) initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;

(b) take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and

(c) apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind.

Corrective actions and sanctions may also include the suspension or withdrawal of authorisation to fish.

In the case of EU-France, having on board or fishing with prohibited gear and devices is an infringement and is punishable by a maximum fine of 22500€ (in accordance with ART.L.945-4 §1 6°, 8°, 10° of the Code Rural et de la Pêche Maritime).

3. Taking on board a data buoy:

- Is banned by national legislation

Since 2011

– Since –

– Reasons –

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation :

Banned since the adoption of Resolution 11/05 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified OF this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law. Since then, officially transposed into EU law since 23 November 2022.

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 January 2025 - 20:17

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

Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 - Article 5 (3). Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

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

Banned since the adoption of Resolution 11/05 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified OF this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law. Since then, officially transposed into EU law since 23 November 2022.

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

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

Describe :

Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report. Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling all species retained on board. Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

- initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;
- take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and
- apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

Infringement to this obligation would be considered as a serious infringement as listed in article 90 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2842.

Immediate enforcement measures for serious infringements are listed under article 91, and include for example "ordering the cessation of fishing activities", the seizure of the fishing vessel, transport vehicle, fishing gear, catches or fishery products or the profit earned from the sale of the catches or fishery products, the suspension of the authorisation to fish, etc.

Member States shall ensure that a serious infringement which has led to obtaining fishery or aquaculture products shall be punishable by administrative financial penalties, the minimum of which shall be at least the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement, and the maximum of which shall be at least five times the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement. In addition, accompanying sanctions may be taken.

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

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since 2013

- Since -

- Reasons -

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation :

Banned since the adoption of Resolution 13/04 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

Since 23 November 2022, transposed in Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

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 18 December 2024 - 18:13

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

Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 - Article 20. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

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

NONE

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

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

Describe :

Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report.

Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling all species retained on board. Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

(a) initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;

(b) take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and

(c) apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: Corrective actions and sanctions may include the suspension or withdrawal of authorisation to fish, as well as financial fines. The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind.

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

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: Banned since the adoption of Resolution 13/05 by the IOTC.

– Since –

– 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 18 December 2024 - 18:14

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

Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending

Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007. Article 19. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

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

Banned since the adoption of Resolution 13/05 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

Since 23 November 2022, transposed in Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007. <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

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

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

Describe :

Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report.

Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling all species retained on board. Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

(a) initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;

(b) take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and

(c) apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: Corrective actions and sanctions may include the suspension or withdrawal of authorisation to fish, as well as financial fines. The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind.

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

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: **27/01/2020**

– Since: –

– 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 18 December 2024 - 18:15

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

Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 - Article 18 (1). Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

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

Banned since the adoption of Resolution 19/03 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

Then, prohibition transposed in Council Regulation (EU) 2020/123 of 27 January 2020 fixing for 2020 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters and subsequent legislation superseding Council Regulation (EU) 2020/123.

Since 23 November 2022, transposed in Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007. <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

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

Describe : Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report. Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling species landed and transhipped. The presence of shark fins without carcasses would constitute a infringement that would be reported to the flag State. Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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

Describe:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

(a) initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;

- (b) take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and
 (c) apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind.

When determining these sanctions the Member States shall take into account, in particular, the gravity, nature and extent of the infringement, including the prejudice or the level of the damage to the fishing resources and the marine environment concerned, its duration or repetition, and the accumulation of simultaneous infringements. Member States may also take into account the economic situation of the offender to ensure the dissuasiveness of these sanctions.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: Infringement to this obligation would be considered as a serious infringement as listed in article 90 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2842. Immediate enforcement measures for serious infringements are listed under article 91, and include for example "ordering the cessation of fishing activities", the seizure of the fishing vessel, transport vehicle, fishing gear, catches or fishery products or the profit earned from the sale of the catches or fishery products, the suspension of the authorisation to fish, etc. Member States shall ensure that a serious infringement which has led to obtaining fishery or aquaculture products shall be punishable by administrative financial penalties, the minimum of which shall be at least the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement, and the maximum of which shall be at least five times the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement. In addition, accompanying sanctions may be taken.

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: 26/06/2003

- Since: -
- Reasons: -

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation :

-

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:

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

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation :

-

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

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 20:48

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

Council Regulation (EC) No 1185/2003 of 26 June 2003 on the removal of fins of sharks on board vessels, later amended by regulation (EU) No 605/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013

Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32003R1185&qid=1674305722311> and <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R0605>

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

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

Describe :

Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report.

Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling species retained and landed.

Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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:

Infringement to this obligation would be considered as a serious infringement as listed in article 90 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2842.

Immediate enforcement measures for serious infringements are listed under article 91, and include for example "ordering the cessation of fishing activities", the seizure of the fishing vessel, transport vehicle, fishing gear, catches or fishery products or the profit earned from the sale of the catches or fishery products, the suspension of the authorisation to fish, etc.

Member States shall ensure that a serious infringement which has led to obtaining fishery or aquaculture products shall be punishable by administrative financial penalties, the minimum of which shall be at least the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement, and the maximum of which shall be at least five times the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement. In addition, accompanying sanctions may be taken.

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* ?

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since:

18/01/2011 in Art 24 Council Regulation (EU) No 57/2011.

Since 23/11/2022 in Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007.

– Since: –

– 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 January 2025 - 19:59

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

Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007.



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 European Union 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

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

Describe : Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report. Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling species retained and landed. Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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: In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically: (a) initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842; (b) take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and (c) apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: Infringement to this obligation would be considered as a serious infringement as listed in article 90 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2842. Immediate enforcement measures for serious infringements are listed under article 91, and include for example "ordering the cessation of fishing activities", the seizure of the fishing vessel, transport vehicle, fishing gear, catches or fishery products or the profit earned from the sale of the catches or fishery products, the suspension of the authorisation to fish, etc. Member States shall ensure that a serious infringement which has led to obtaining fishery or aquaculture products shall be punishable by administrative financial penalties, the minimum of which shall be at least the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement, and the maximum of which shall be at least five times the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement. In addition, accompanying sanctions may be taken.

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

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since:

18/01/2011 in Art 24 Council Regulation (EU) No 57/2011.

Since 23/11/2022 in Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007.

- Since: -

- Reasons: -

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

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 19:58

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

Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007.

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, transship, 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 European Union flag vessels with the prohibition of retaining onboard, transshipping, 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

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

Describe : Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report. Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling species retained, landed and transshipped. Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

- initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;
- take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and
- apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind. When determining these sanctions the Member States shall take into account, in particular, the gravity, nature and extent of the infringement, including the prejudice or the level of the damage to the fishing resources and the marine environment concerned, its duration or repetition, and the accumulation of simultaneous infringements. Member States may also take into account the economic situation of the offender to ensure the dissuasiveness of these sanctions.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe: Infringement to this obligation would be considered as a serious infringement as listed in article 90 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2842. Immediate enforcement measures for serious infringements are listed under article 91, and include for example "ordering the cessation of fishing activities", the seizure of the fishing vessel, transport vehicle, fishing gear, catches or fishery products or the profit earned from the sale of the catches or fishery products, the suspension of the authorisation to fish, etc. Member States shall ensure that a serious infringement which has led to obtaining fishery or aquaculture products shall be

punishable by administrative financial penalties, the minimum of which shall be at least the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement, and the maximum of which shall be at least five times the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement. In addition, accompanying sanctions may be taken.

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

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: 27/01/2020 in article 30 of Council Regulation (EU) 2020/123. Since November 2022, transposed into Regulation (EU) 2022/2343.

– Since: –

– 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 January 2025 - 19:58

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

Article 18 (2) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007.

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 European Union 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

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

Describe : Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

(a) initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;

(b) take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and

(c) apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

No pre-determined action The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of

producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind.

When determining these sanctions the Member States shall take into account, in particular, the gravity, nature and extent of the infringement, including the prejudice or the level of the damage to the fishing resources and the marine environment concerned, its duration or repetition, and the accumulation of simultaneous infringements. Member States may also take into account the economic situation of the offender to ensure the dissuasiveness of these sanctions.

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

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since:

Banned since the adoption of Resolution 19/03 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

Since 23 November 2022, transposed in Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

- Since: -

- Reasons: -

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

NONE

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

- Is required by national legislation

Since:

Banned since the adoption of Resolution 19/03 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

Since 23 November 2022, transposed in Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

- Since: -

- 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 January 2025 - 19:58

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

Article 18 (3) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007.

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 European Union 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

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

Describe : Fishing vessels are provided with bycatch release devices (dehooker or dipnet) to release all bycatch species. Line cutter and dehookers are in any case a very basic and essential equipment for longliners. Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report. Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling gears and equipment present on board. Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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: In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically: (a) initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842; (b) take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and (c) apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

Describe: No specific actions pre-designed. The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind. When determining these sanctions the Member States shall take into account, in particular, the gravity, nature and extent of the infringement, including the prejudice or the level of the damage to the fishing resources and the marine environment concerned, its duration or repetition, and the accumulation of simultaneous infringements. Member States may also take into account the economic situation of the offender to ensure the dissuasiveness of these sanctions.

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

- Is required/implemented by national legislation

Since: Since the adoption of Resolution 12/04 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law. Since 23 November 2022, transposed in Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007. <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

– Since: –

– 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 January 2025 - 19:57

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

Article 21 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

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 ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance by all European Union flag purse seine vessels to carry and employ dip nets 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

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

Describe :

Fishing vessels are provided with bycatch release devices (dehooker or dipnet) to release all bycatch species. Dip nets are in any case a very basic and essential equipment for purse seiners.

Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report.

Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling gears and equipment present on board.

Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

(a) initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;

(b) take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and

(c) apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

Describe:

No specific actions pre-designed.

The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind.

When determining these sanctions the Member States shall take into account, in particular, the gravity, nature and extent of the infringement, including the prejudice or the level of the damage to the fishing resources and the marine environment concerned, its duration or repetition, and the accumulation of simultaneous infringements. Member States may also take into account the economic situation of the offender to ensure the dissuasiveness of these sanctions.

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

- Is required/implemented by national legislation

Since:

Since the adoption of Resolution 12/04 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with

its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

Since 23 November 2022, transposed in Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

- Since: -
- Reasons: -

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

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 19:57

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

Article 21 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

NONE

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

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

Describe :

Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note the use of mitigation measures in their report. Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling the gears and mitigation measures on board. Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

- (a) initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;
- (b) take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and
- (c) apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind.

When determining these sanctions the Member States shall take into account, in particular, the gravity, nature and extent of the infringement, including the prejudice or the level of the damage to the fishing resources and the marine environment concerned, its duration or repetition, and the accumulation of simultaneous infringements. Member States may also take into account the economic situation of the offender to ensure the dissuasiveness of these sanctions.

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

- Is required/implemented by national legislation

Since:

Since the adoption of Resolution 12/06 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

Since 23 November 2022, transposed in Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

– Since: –

– Reasons: –

National legislation and ATF T&C ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 19:57

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

Article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

–

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

•

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

Describe :

Even if their role is not to verify compliance, onboard observers would note that information in their report. Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling species retained and landed. Furthermore, size-frequency data can be used to double check size of species landed. Europeans inspectors regularly carry out joint inspection in third-country port where EU vessels land. This has been the case with the Seychelles in recent years.

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:

In conformity with their national law and with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on measures and sanctions against the natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy, and shall systematically:

- initiate proceedings in accordance with Article 85 of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2842;
- take appropriate measures when an infringement is detected; and
- apply sanctions against the natural or legal persons having committed or held liable for a breach of the rules of the common fisheries policy.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

The overall level of sanctions shall be calculated in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement. Those sanctions shall also be capable of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind.

When determining these sanctions the Member States shall take into account, in particular, the gravity, nature and extent of the infringement, including the prejudice or the level of the damage to the fishing resources and the marine environment concerned, its duration or repetition, and the accumulation of simultaneous infringements. Member States may also take into account the economic situation of the offender to ensure the dissuasiveness of these sanctions.

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:

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since:

Since the adoption of Resolution 18/05 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

Since 23 November 2022, transposed in Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

– Since: dd/mm/yyyy

– 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 January 2025 - 20:04

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

Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

Implemented since 2018 through Article 216(2) Treaty on the functioning of the EU and prohibited under Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007.

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 : Member States administration shall monitor the coverage deployed per vessels

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 :

In its regular package of infringement decisions, the European Commission pursues legal action against Member States for failing to comply with their obligations under EU law in accordance with article 258 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

If the European Commission considers that a Member State has failed to fulfil an obligation under the Treaties, it shall deliver a reasoned opinion on the matter after giving the State concerned the opportunity to submit its observations. If the State concerned does not comply with the opinion within the period laid down by the Commission, the latter may bring the matter before the Court of Justice of the European Union.

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

–

Describe : No specific actions pre-designed.

Any documents on system/procedures ?

No the –

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	-	-	-	-
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:

See relevant part of the scientific reports of EU-FRA, EU-ESP, EU-PRT and EU-ITA

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 16 November 2024 - 17:38

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

rticle 30, 33and 51(6) (7) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

Information required: Mandatory 5% coverage of artisanal landings in 2023 - Deadline: 17/11/2024

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

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) ?

- 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 implement this binding obligation ?

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

Describe : Les flottilles côtières réunionnaises et mahoraises sont suivie par le programme d'observation aux débarquements (ObsDeb) développé par l'Ifremer et opéré par le Parc naturel marin ou les enquêteurs SIH.

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 :

In its regular package of infringement decisions, the European Commission pursues legal action against Member States for failing to comply with their obligations under EU law in accordance with article 258 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

If the European Commission considers that a Member State has failed to fulfil an obligation under the Treaties, it shall deliver a reasoned opinion on the matter after giving the State concerned the opportunity to submit its observations. If the State concerned does not comply with the opinion within the period laid down by the Commission, the latter may bring the matter before the Court of Justice of the European Union.

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

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe : No specific actions pre-designed.

Any documents on system/procedures ?

No the –

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

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

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 gillnet	–	–	–	–

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 ?

See relevant part of the scientific report of EU-FRA

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 ?

Yes the 16 November 2024 - 17:38

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

Article 30, 33 and 51(6) (7) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

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 - 13:54

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 ?

-

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

-

3. Frozen Bigeye tuna 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 27 September 2024 - 19:04

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 ?

-

2. 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 03 April 2024 - 16:19

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 ?

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

- YES - The update for 2024 is provided in the table below for new institution(s) and / or officer(s).

2.2 REPORTING ON INSTITUTION AND/OR OFFICER NOT ANYMORE AUTHORISED

2.3 REPORTING ON CHANGE OF SEAL INSTITUTION

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

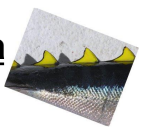
2024-01-24 / mare-rfmo@ec.europa.eu: EU-FRA update with 3 new validators of DMSOI

2024-04-12 / mare-rfmo@ec.europa.eu: Please find in the upload section the final version of the EU-FRA list of validators (with signatures/seals not overlapping) that had been submitted first on 14/11/2023 for DEALM de Mayotte.

2024-10-07 / mare-rfmo@ec.europa.eu: Please find in the upload section the final version of the EU-ESP updated list of validators (with signatures/seals not overlapping) that had been submitted first on 30/05/2023 for the Bilbao Chamber of Commerce.

2.11 Interim plan for rebuilding the Yellowfin tuna stock

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



Information required: Purse seiners served by supply vessels in 2025 - Deadline: 1/1/2025

Objections received:

- Not applicable to India: Resolution 18/01 remains binding.
- Not applicable Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia: Resolution 19/01 remains binding.

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. CPC has purse seiners (PS) / supply vessels (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels?

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

3. The information on purse seiners served by each supply vessel is provided to the Secretariat ?

- YES - Information provided uploaded below

Yes the -

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 ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - No landing of IOTC Species by foreign fishing vessels in my ports in 2023

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 –

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?

–

Describe :

Member States shall designate ports, or places close to the shore, where landings or transshipment operations of fishery products and port services referred to in Article4(2) are permitted.

Access to port services and the conduct of landing or transshipment operations by third country fishing vessels shall be authorised only in designated ports.

Member States shall transmit to the Commission no later than 15 January of each year a list of designated ports. Any subsequent changes to this list shall be notified to the Commission at least 15 days before the change takes effect.

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. 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

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

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

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 January 2025 - 19:01

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

Article 41 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

Article 41 Points of contact and designated ports

1. A Member State wishing to grant access to its ports to third-country fishing vessels carrying IOTC species caught in the Area or fishery products originating from IOTC species that have not been previously landed or transhipped shall:

(a) designate the port to which third-country fishing vessels may request entry pursuant to Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008;

(b) designate a point of contact for the purposes of receiving prior notice pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008;

(c) designate a point of contact for the purposes of receiving inspection reports pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008.

2. Member States shall transmit any changes to the list of designated points of contact and designated ports to the Commission, or to a body designated by it, at least 30 days before the changes take effect. The Commission, or the body designated by it, shall forward that information to the IOTC Secretariat at least 15 days before the changes take effect.

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 ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - No port call in 2024, consequently no inspection conducted.

2. Number of calls made by foreign vessels ?

- Fishing vessels: - - Source e-PSM: -
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: - - Source e-PSM: -
- Supply vessels: - - Source e-PSM: -

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

- Fishing vessels: - - Source e-PSM: -
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: - - Source e-PSM: -
- Supply vessels: - - Source e-PSM: -

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

- Fishing vessels: -
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: -
- Supply vessels: -

5. Number of foreign vessels inspected ?

- Fishing vessels: -
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: -
- Supply vessels: -

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

- Fishing vessels: - - Source e-PSM: -
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: - - Source e-PSM: -
- Supply vessels: - - Source e-PSM: -

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

- Fishing vessels: -
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: -
- Supply vessels: -

PIRs submitted: No the -

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

- Fishing vessels: -
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: -
- Supply vessels: -

9. Number of cases reported to the IOTC Secretariat ?

- Fishing vessels: -
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: -
- Supply vessels: -

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

-

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

- : -

- : -

-

- : -

- : -

- : - :

-

- - 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 :

Access to ports of Member States, the provision of port services, and the conduct of landing or transshipment operations in such ports shall be prohibited for third country fishing vessels unless they meet the requirements laid down in Council Regulation EC No 1005/2008, except in cases *offorce majeure* or distress within the meaning of Article 18 of the Unclos (*force majeure* or distress) for services strictly necessary to remedy those situations.

1. Masters of third country fishing vessels or their representatives shall notify the competent authorities of the Member State whose designated port or landing facilities they wish to use at least three working days before the estimated time of arrival at the port, of the following information:

- (a) vessel identification;
- (b) name of the designated port of destination and the purposes of the call, landing, transshipment or access to services;
- (c) fishing authorisation or, where appropriate, authorisation to support fishing operations or to tranship fishery products;
- (d) dates of the fishing trip;
- (e) estimated date and time of arrival at port;
- (f) the quantities of each species retained on board or, where appropriate, a negative report;
- (g) the zone or zones where the catch was made or where transshipment took place, whether in Community waters, in zones under the jurisdiction or sovereignty of a third country or on the high seas;
- (h) the quantities for each species to be landed or transhipped.

The notification shall be accompanied by a catch certificate validated if the third country fishing vessel carries on board fishery products.

A third country fishing vessel shall be granted authorisation to access the port only if the information is complete and, if the third country vessel carries on board fishery products, is accompanied by the catch certificate.

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

-

Describe : In its regular package of infringement decisions, the European Commission pursues legal action against Member States for failing to comply with their obligations under EU law in accordance with article 258 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

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

-

Describe : If the European Commission considers that a Member State has failed to fulfil an obligation under the Treaties, it shall deliver a reasoned opinion on the matter after giving the State concerned the opportunity to submit its observations. If the State

concerned does not comply with the opinion within the period laid down by the Commission, the latter may bring the matter before the Court of Justice of the European Union.

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 ?

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 January 2025 - 19:29

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

After receiving the relevant information pursuant to Article 42 of this Regulation, a port Member State shall decide whether to authorise or deny the third country fishing vessel entry into and use of its ports. Where a third country fishing vessel has been denied entry, the port Member State shall inform the flag State of the vessel and the Commission which shall forward the information to the IOTC Secretariat without delay. Port Member States shall deny entry to fishing vessels included in the IOTC list of IUU vessels.

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 ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - No port call in 2024, consequently no denial of use of port and no withdrawal

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?

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

Describe :

Access to ports of Member States, the provision of port services, and the conduct of landing or transshipment operations in such ports shall be prohibited for third country fishing vessels unless they meet the requirements laid down in Council Regulation EC No 1005/2008, except in cases *offorce majeure* or distress within the meaning of Article 18 of the Unclos (*force majeure* or distress) for services strictly necessary to remedy those situations.

1. Masters of third country fishing vessels or their representatives shall notify the competent authorities of the Member State whose designated port or landing facilities they wish to use at least three working days before the estimated time of arrival at the port, of the following information:

- vessel identification;
- name of the designated port of destination and the purposes of the call, landing, transshipment or access to services;
- fishing authorisation or, where appropriate, authorisation to support fishing operations or to tranship fishery products;
- dates of the fishing trip;
- estimated date and time of arrival at port;
- the quantities of each species retained on board or, where appropriate, a negative report;
- the zone or zones where the catch was made or where transshipment took place, whether in Community waters, in zones under the jurisdiction or sovereignty of a third country or on the high seas;
- the quantities for each species to be landed or transhipped.

The notification shall be accompanied by a catch certificate validated if the third country fishing vessel carries on board fishery products.

A third country fishing vessel shall be granted authorisation to access the port only if the information is complete and, if the third country vessel carries on board fishery products, is accompanied by the catch certificate.

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 : In its regular package of infringement decisions, the European Commission pursues legal action against Member States for failing to comply with their obligations under EU law

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

-

Describe : -

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

-

If YES, the denials of use were withdrawn ?

-

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

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:

-

National legislation submitted ?

Yes the [22 January 2025 - 21:44](#)

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

Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

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 ?

-

2. Foreign vessels were licensed in 2024 ?

-

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 European Union 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 ?

-

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 ?

- YES - Submitted

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

- Yes – Complete

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 ?

- NO - No update to report in 2024

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 ?

- Yes – Complete

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:

–

SHARK SPECIES:

–

Data forms submitted ? Yes the 28 June 2024 - 13:37

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

2024-06-28 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Forms 1-DR / zero catch matrix of EU-FRA and EU-ITA for 2023.

2024-06-30 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Form 1-DR / zero catch matrix of EU-PRT for 2023.

2024-07-31 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Form 1-DR / zero catch matrix of EU-ESP for 2023.

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

– for –

1.2 For interactions ETP species - Longline fisheries

– for –

Data forms submitted ? Yes the 28 June 2024 - 13:42

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

2024-06-28 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Forms 1-IN / interaction data of EU-FRA (2) and EU-ITA (1) for 2023.

2024-07-31 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Form 1-IN / interaction data of EU-ESP for 2023.

2024-10-01 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Form 1-IN / interaction data of EU-PRT for 2023.

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 :

-- For --

SHARK SPECIES :

-- For --

1.2 For annual retained catches onboard - Surface fisheries

IOTC SPECIES :

-- For --

SHARK SPECIES :

-- Pour --

1.3 For Retained catches onboard - Longline fisheries

IOTC SPECIES :

-- For --

SHARK SPECIES :

-- For --

Data forms submitted ? Yes the 28 June 2024 - 13:43

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

2024-06-28 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Forms 1-RC / Nominal catch / retained catch of EU-FRA (3) and EU-ITA (1) for 2023.

2024-06-30 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Form 1-RC / Nominal catch / retained catch of EU-PRT (1) for 2023.

2024-07-31 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Form 1-RC / Nominal catch / retained catch of EU-ESP (1) for 2023.

2024-07-31 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the revised Form 1-RC / Nominal catch / retained catch of EU-ESP (1) for 2023.

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 :

-- For --

SHARK SPECIES :

-- For --

MARINE TURTLE SPECIES :

-- For --

SEABIRDS SPECIES :

-- For --

CETACEANS SPECIES :

-- For --

WHALE SHARK:

--

MOBULID :

-- For --

Data forms submitted ? Yes the 28 June 2024 - 13:45

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

2024-06-28 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Forms 1-DI / nominal catch / discards of EU-FRA (2) and EU-ITA (1) for 2023.

2024-07-31 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Forms 1-DI / nominal catch / discards of EU-ESP for 2023.

2024-10-01 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Form 1-DI / nominal catch / discards of EU-PRT for 2023.

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 :

-- For --

SHARK SPECIES :

-- For --

1.2 Catch and Effort Geo-referenced - Surface fisheries

IOTC SPECIES :

-- For --

SHARK SPECIES :

-- For --

1.3 Catch and Effort Geo-referenced - Longline fisheries

IOTC SPECIES :

-- For --

SHARK 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 ? Yes the 30 June 2024 - 20:37

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

2024-06-28 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Forms 3-CE / catch and effort data of EU-FRA (9) and EU-ITA (3) for 2023.

2024-06-30 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Form 3-CE / catch and effort data of EU-PRT (1) for 2023.

2024-07-31 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Form 3-CE / catch and effort data of EU-ESP (1) for 2023.

2024-08-01 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached a zip file containing revised Form 3-CE / catch and effort data (old name 3-SU) files of EU-ESP for the years 2015-2022 (1 file per year)

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

-- For --

SHARKS SPECIES

-- For --

1.2 Size frequency Geo-referenced - Surface fisheries

IOTC SPECIES

-- For --

SHARKS SPECIES

-- For --

1.3 Size frequency geo-referenced - Longline fisheries

IOTC SPECIES

-- For --

SHARKS SPECIES

-- For --

Data forms submitted ? Yes the 28 June 2024 - 13:48

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

2024-06-28 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Form 4-SF / size data reporting of EU-FRA, EU-ITA and EU-PRT for 2023 in compressed (.zip) files.

2024-07-31 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Form 4-SF / size data reporting of EU-ESP (2023).

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) ?

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

Data forms submitted ? Yes the 14 November 2024 - 16:32

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

2024-06-28 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Forms 3-DA / FAD data of EU-FRA (1) and EU-ITA (1) for 2023.

2024-07-31 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Forms 3-DA / FAD data of EU-ESP (8) for 2023.

2024-11-14 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the full set of Forms 3-DA / FAD data of EU-ESP for all months (12) for 2023.

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 ?

- YES - Complete for all support vessels - Submitted as part of the list of active vessels, Resolution 10/08, in 2023

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 (Explain the reasons in the free text box comments/remarks, below)

Data forms submitted ? No the –

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

The Resolution entered into force in 2024.

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 ?

- YES - Complete for all months.

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 ?

- November 2023
- December 2023
- January 2024
- February 2024
- March 2024
- April 2024
- May 2024
- June 2024
- July 2024
- August 2024
- September 2024
- October 2024

Data forms submitted? Yes the 28 February 2024 - 15:28

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 ?

Data forms submitted ? Yes the 28 June 2024 - 13:40

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

2024-06-28 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Forms 2-FC / fishing craft statistics of EU-FRA (3) and EU-ITA (1) for 2023.

2024-06-30 / MARE-RFMO@ec.europa.eu: Please find attached the Form 2-FC / fishing craft statistics of EU-PRT (1) for 2023.

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