

IOTC Agreement – Article X

Report of Implementation for the year 2024 (CoC22)

Deadline for submission: 12/2/2025

READING NOTES:

- This report is composed of 4 sections reporting on the implementation of IOTC Resolutions.
- Answers provided by CPCs are presented in **blue text**.
- A red dash ("-") indicates that no answer was provided.
- Sections in **light grey** are for requirements that do not apply to your CPC
- Some requirements have submission(s) deadline post IR submission date. At the time of submission of the IR, they may have not been submitted as individual requirement and they will appear blank in the IR. However, the assessment will be available in the Compliance Report CoC22.

All sections applicable of the Implementation Report (IR) must be completed.

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

Reporting CPC: Australia

Date of submission: 12 February 2025 - 10:07

You can consult your previous Implementation Report by [clicking here](#).

Notes:

- All dates in the Implementation report must be in the following format => dd/mm/yyyy
- All laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force must be uploaded in the requirement 1.4 named "Transposition of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures into national legislation".

User Manual

[e-Marlis Quick Start series: e-MARIS REPORTS: Implementation Report](#)

PART A – Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission

B.1 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/01 On climate change as it relates to the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission](#)



Does not require action

B.2 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/02 on management of drifting fish aggregating devices \(FADs\) in the IOTC area of competence](#)



1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

Nil - In Australian context, the CMM 24/02 is and will not be applicable.

Information required: 2025 DFAD management plans

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

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

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

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

Describe : -

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

Describe : -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

Describe : -

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

3. Reporting/Updating the DFADs management plan:

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

National legislation with provisions of implementation of requirements / obligations of Resolution 24/02:

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

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

B.3 - Actions taken to implement Resolution 24/03 On establishment of a list of vessels presumed to have carried out illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the IOTC area of competence



1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

Nil - Australia implemented this CMM prior to IOTC adoption.

DRAFT IUU VESSELS LIST- IUU form - Proposal for IUU listing for Adoption at next session (CoC22)

Reporting illegal activity of vessels in 2024 :

- YES - CPC has illegal activity of vessel to report within the IOTC Area, in relation to species covered by the IOTC Agreement or by IOTC Conservation and Management Measures.

DRAFT IUU VESSELS LIST – Report additional information regarding vessels on the draft IUU list

Reporting additional information on vessel included in the Draft IUU Vessel List:

IUU vessels list – Information for the removal of vessel from the IUU vessels list

Providing information on flag vessel on the IOTC IUU Vessels List for the purpose of delisting the vessel:

- NO - Nil report - No Australia flag vessel on the IOTC IUU Vessels List

Vessel(s) included in the IOTC IUU vessels list, you provide information for delisting:

Vessel 1 - - : -

Vessel 2 - - : -

Vessel 3 - - : -

Information provided as the flag State of the vessel listed on the IOTC IUU Vessels List, demonstrates that:

IUU VESSELS LIST – New or changed information for vessels on the IOTC IUU vessels list

Providing new or changed information for vessel on the IOTC IUU Vessel List for the purpose of updating the IOTC IUU Vessels List:

For vessels in the IOTC IUU vessels list, new information on:

Vessel 1 - - - Flag -

Vessel 2 - - - Flag -

Vessel 3 - - - Flag -

vessel 4 - - - Flag -

Supporting documents and any other information related to the new/changed information:



B.4 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/04 On a regional observer scheme](#)

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

Nil - Australia implemented this CMM prior IOTC adoption.

B.5 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/05 On establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels](#)



1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

Nil - Australia prohibits its vessels operating in the IOTC area from transshipping

Information required: Report on transshipments in foreign ports in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1. Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2024 :

-

2. The report on the list of LSTVs & the quantities transhipped in foreign ports in 2024, provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

- -

-

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

-

B.6. Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/06 On a ban on discards of bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, and non-targeted species caught by vessels in the iotc record of authorisation that operate in the iotc area of competence](#)



1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "Resolution 24/06 On a ban on discards of bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, and non-targeted species caught by vessels in the iotc record of authorisation that operate in the iotc area of competence" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

Nil - Australia implemented this CMM prior to IOTC adoption.

Obligation: Retention of target tuna species on board vessels in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

INTEGRATION E-MARIS - Statistical Working System

The below figures are automatically sourced from Australia nominal catch reporting

BET catch declared : 34 // BET discard declared : 0 — SKJ catch declared : 1 // SKJ discard declared : 0 — YFT catch declared : 47 // YFT discard declared : 0

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Australia flag vessels with the obligation to retain on board and then land all bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, and yellowfin tuna caught :

- 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 are :

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

Describe : Australia requires fishing vessels to retain on board and then land all bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, and yellowfin tuna caught through the Western Skipjack Tuna General Fishing Conditions. Australia monitors the compliance of tuna fishing vessels with this prohibition through its national monitoring, control and surveillance systems, including at sea and port inspections, and electronic monitoring.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- System of sanctions proportionate to the seriousness of the violation and adequate in severity to be effective in securing compliance and to discourage violations, and deprive offenders of benefits accruing from their illegal activities

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- **Other sanctions (specify below)**

Describe :

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

In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to the requirement to retain on board and then land all bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, and yellowfin tuna caught, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

3. The obligation for all vessels to retain on board and then land all bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, and yellowfin tuna caught:

-- Since --

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

- Since 2019

-- Reasons and the actions taken --

4. National legislation and ATF T&C with provision to retain on board and then land all bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, and yellowfin tuna caught :

Yes the 11 February 2025 - 07:46

Legislation: [ATF WST GENERAL CONDITIONS 13 02 2023.pdf](#) [Final WTBF SFR Conditions 2023.pdf](#) [Final WTBF SFR Conditions 2024.pdf](#)

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

Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Boat Statutory Fishing Right Conditions 2023-2024 and 2024-2025
Western Skipjack Tuna General Fishing Conditions 2018-2023

6. Information on the implementation of this obligation :

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

Obligation: Retention of non target species on board vessels in 2024 - Deadline:- 12/2/2025

INTEGRATION E-MARIS - Statistical Working System

The below figures are automatically sourced from Australia nominal catch reporting in 2023

DOL catch declared : - // DOL discard declared : - --- BIL catch declared : - // BIL discard declared : - --- GBA catch declared : - // GBA discard declared : - --- TUN catch declared : **4619** // TUN discard declared : - --- RRU catch declared : - // RRU discard declared : - --- TRI catch declared : - // TRI discard declared : -

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 obligation to retain on board and then land, to the extent practicable, the following non-targeted species or species group; other tunas, rainbow runner, dolphinfish, triggerfish, billfish, wahoo, and barracuda :

- 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 are :

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

Describe : Australia requires fishing vessels to retain on board and then land, to the extent practicable, non-target species such as other tunas, rainbow runner, dolphinfish, triggerfish, billfish, wahoo, and barracuda caught through the Western Skipjack Tuna General Fishing Conditions. Australia monitors the compliance of tuna fishing vessels with this prohibition through its national monitoring, control and surveillance systems, including at sea and port inspections, and electronic monitoring.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- System of sanctions proportionate to the seriousness of the violation and adequate in severity to be effective in securing compliance and to discourage violations, and deprive offenders of benefits accruing from their illegal activities

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- **Other sanctions (specify below)**

Describe :

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

In the event that fishers would contravene their permit conditions related to the requirement to retain on board and then land, to the extent practicable, non-target species such as other tunas, rainbow runner, dolphinfish, triggerfish, billfish, wahoo, and barracuda caught, one or more of the penalties described above would apply.

3. The obligation to retain on board and then land, to the extent practicable, the following non-targeted species or species group; other tunas, rainbow runner, dolphinfish, triggerfish, billfish, wahoo, and barracuda:

- - Since dd/mm/yyyy

Is required/implemented by terms & conditions of authorisation to fish (ATF) with force of law - Since 2019

- - Reasons and actions taken -

4. National legislation/ATF T&C with provision to retain on board and then land all the following non-targeted species or species group; other tunas, rainbow runner, dolphinfish, triggerfish, billfish, wahoo, and barracuda:

No the -

Legislation: [ATF WST GENERAL CONDITIONS 13 02 2023 \(1\).pdf](#)

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

Western Skipjack General Fishing Conditions 2018 to 2023

6. Information on the implementation of this obligation :

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

B.7 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/07 On a management procedure for skipjack tuna in the IOTC area of competence](#)



Does not require action

B.8 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/08 On a management procedure for swordfish in the IOTC area of competence](#)



Does not require action

B.9. Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/09 To promote compliance by nationals of contracting parties and cooperating non-contracting parties with IOTC conservation and management measures](#)



1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

Nil - Australia implemented this CMM prior to IOTC adoption.

Information required: Reports on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals in 2024 - Deadline: 10/2/2025

1 - Reporting on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals:

- NO - NIL report for 2024 – No Australia nationals engage in IUU fishing in the IOTC Area of Competence

Investigation reports & any other information

Information required: Compliance by nationals at previous sessions

1. Vessels have been listed on the IOTC IUU vessels list at previous sessions 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.

Investigation results

- a - - Action Taken -
- b - - Action Taken -
- c - - Action Taken -
- d - - Action Taken -
- e - - Action Taken -

2. Documents related to comments / remarks

B.10 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/10 On the promotion of the implementation of IOTC conservation and management measures](#)

Does not require action

Any additional information / remarks on the completion of part A of the Implementation report ?

None

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

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

No actions taken as Australia either has already implemented the CMMs prior to adoption by the IOTC, or the CMMs are not applicable.

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

Yes - actions taken and described above

No - No action taken

Upload any document/information on actions taken :

-

Any additional information / remarks on the completion of part B of the Implementation report ?

None

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

Resolution 10/10 – Concerning market related measures



Information required: Report on imports, landings and transshipment of tuna and tuna-like fish products in ports in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor the imports, landings and transshipments of tuna and tuna-like fish products in your ports:

- YES - CPC has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.
- Imports/landings/transshipments of tuna & tuna-like fish products in ports, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

Australia has a system to monitor compliance with vessels landing tuna and tuna-like products in Australian ports. Australia sets its tuna catch through legislation (Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Total Allowable Commercial Catch Determination 2022) and manages this through a system of licence conditions (Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Rights Conditions) and Individual Transferable Quotas. Australia has internal procedures, including standard operating procedures for monitoring catch logs/log-books to ensure vessels do not catch more than our allocated limit. Catches are monitored using a combination of Electronic monitoring, logbooks, and offloading records. All fish receivers in Australia need to have a government issued fish receiver permit.

As per the *Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Right Conditions*, vessels are not permitted to engage in transshipment activities.

Any foreign flagged vessel seeking entry into Australia needs to apply for a permit and if they have fish or fish products on board would have a mandatory inspection by authorised fisheries officers.

More broadly, for seafood importers in Australia, The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Biological Imports Program administers Australian biosecurity conditions for the importation of biological products. These include animal or microbial derived products such as foods. The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry regulates products imported into Australia. The importation of some products is, by law, subject to certain biosecurity import conditions. Some products are not permitted entry while other products are only allowed into Australia subject to meeting import conditions that mitigate the biosecurity risk. This may include a requirement for an import permit. Depending on what product is being imported into Australia the biological import conditions vary. Goods that do not meet import requirements and cannot be treated are directed for export or disposal at the importer's expense.

For example:

Fish which have been de-headed, de-gilled and eviscerated (gutted) Import Conditions

Import conditions define the biosecurity requirements which must be met for your import. Where import conditions have been developed, they will be listed below. These conditions apply to all bony fish (excluding Salmonidae). High risk fish species must be imported under these conditions as this level of processing (de-headed, de-gilled and eviscerated) is required to manage all biosecurity risks. These conditions may also be used when importing medium or low risk species i.e. any non-Salmonidae species. Alternative import conditions are also provided for medium and low risk fish. These import conditions are generally only used for commercial import as certification is required. For de-headed, de-gilled and eviscerated fish that is in a consumer ready form (such as sauces, noodle flavourings seasonings, soup mixes and similar products), please select the 'Previous' button at the bottom of this page and change your answer to 'Consumer ready fish'.

Import conditions prior to arrival in Australian territory

- a. A Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry import permit is not required.
- b. The fish must not be sourced from members of the family Salmonidae or the genus *Plecoglossus*.
- c. The goods must have been:

1. processed in a premises approved by and under the control of a competent authority, and
2. subjected to and inspected system supervised by an authority included in the Competent Authority list for finfish and seafood, and
3. found to be free of visible lesions associated with infectious disease, and
4. eviscerated, and the head and gills removed, and internal and external surfaces thoroughly washed.
4. The goods must be:
 1. frozen and accompanied by a freezing declaration, or
 2. refrigerated and accompanied by a bill of lading or air waybill indicating the goods have been imported at 4°C or below, or
 3. inspected to ensure they are free from biosecurity risk material.
5. The fish must meet the following import conditions.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on an Official government certificate:

A statement that:

1. the fish were processed in a premises approved by and under the control of an authority included in the Competent Authority list for finfish and seafood.
2. the fish were eviscerated.
3. the head and gills were removed and internal and external surfaces thoroughly washed.
4. the fish were subjected to an inspection system supervised by an authority included in the Competent Authority list for finfish and seafood.
5. the product is free from visible lesions associated with infectious disease. The certificate must bear the name, address, and approval number of the establishment(s) at which the finfish were processed and the name and address of the consignor and the consignee. The Official government certificate must be issued by an authority included in the List of overseas authorities for aquatic animals for import, of the country of export.
6. The goods must be either frozen or refrigerated.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Freezing declaration:

A statement that the goods were subjected to freezing at or below -18°C for at least for 7 consecutive days prior to shipment. The freezing declaration must be issued by the entity storing the goods in a refrigerated unit.

Note: The freezing declaration does not have to include a description of the goods or their quantity /volume, if the declaration refers to the shipping container the goods are in.

OR

You must present the following on a Bill of Lading or Air waybill:

Evidence that the goods are imported in a container refrigerated at 4°C or below.

7. The goods must be packaged to facilitate inspection at point of import.
8. Each consignment must be packed in clean and new packaging and must be free of live insects, seeds, soil, mud, clay, animal material (such as faeces), plant material (such as straw, twigs, leaves, roots, bark) and other debris prior to arrival into Australian territory.

Import conditions on arrival in Australian territory

a. The goods will be subject to mandatory inspection on arrival if the freezing declaration or refrigeration requirements are not met.

b. The department may conduct random inspections on any goods being imported.

c. These goods, or any derivatives, must not be distributed, sold or used for:

1. animal consumption
2. environmental purposes (including use as bioremediation product or fertiliser)
3. growing purposes, or
4. veterinary therapeutic use.

Additional information

a. Commercial administrative conditions

Documents must be provided with each consignment which:

1. identify the consignment (if non-personal) e.g. entry number
2. identify all goods being imported as part of this consignment e.g. invoice or waybill or importer's manifest
3. describe the goods being imported (where not clear).

e.g. 1: Product XRab = Purified protein derived from rabbits

e.g. 2: Product AX = Synthetic antibiotic

e.g. 3: Comte = Cheese.

b. Under the Biosecurity Charges Imposition (General) Regulation 2016 and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the Biosecurity Regulation 2016, fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the Charging guidelines.

3. In addition to the conditions for the goods being imported, non-commodity concerns must be assessed including container cleanliness, packaging and destination concerns, and may be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. Please refer to the Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance BICON case for further information.

4. Once biosecurity requirements have been met, it is the importer's responsibility to comply with the Imported Food Control Act 1992 and ensure food being imported is safe and compliant with Australian standards including the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. Consignments of food may be referred for inspection and analysis under the Imported Food Inspection Scheme to verify safety and compliance.

Some foods are not permitted to be imported without a recognised foreign government certificate or a recognised food safety management certificate

Importers must check the food complies with these requirements prior to importing.

Importers of Southern Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) are reminded to be aware of obligations under the International Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT). This includes the return of documents consistent with the commission's catch documentation scheme to the department. For further information please contact the Regional Fisheries section of the Department at ccsbt@aff.gov.au

This commodity may contain animal derived material that may require a wildlife trade permit and/or other approvals from the Wildlife Trade Office. More information is available on the International wildlife trade webpage

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

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

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

2. Report on imports, landings and transhipments of tuna and tuna-like fish products in port is uploaded?

- NO

Reasons: -

-

Total quantities (Tons) of tuna and tuna-like fish **imported** in 2024 : -

Total quantities (Tons) of tuna and tuna-like fish **landed** in 2024 : -

Total quantities (Tons) of tuna and tuna-like fish **transhipped** in 2024 : -

Countries of export : -

Catch areas : -

Report : No the -

Comments/remarks about submission and implementation of this requirement:

NONE

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



Information required: Annual report on the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC did not export frozen bigeye tuna in 2023

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2023 :

- NO - Frozen Bigeye tuna were NOT exported

Export country	Export TO Country	Total quantity exported (KG)	Product shape(s)
1	-	-	-
2	-	-	-
3	-	-	-
4	-	-	-
5	-	-	-
6	-	-	-
7	-	-	-
8	-	-	-
9	-	-	-
10	-	-	-

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

- NO - NIL report - No frozen bigeye tuna were exported in 2023 - NO result of examination to report

-
-

- - with CPCs - for quantity -

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

-



Resolution 11/02 Prohibition of fishing on data buoys

Information required: Report on observations of damaged data buoys in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

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

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - No report received from flag vessels in 2024

2. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys :

Obs Number	Date Obs	Location	ID information
1	-	-	-
2	-	-	-

Damaged data buoys observations report :

No the -

National legislation and ATF T&C with provision for fishing vessels to report any data buoys observed to be damaged or inoperable - Resolution 11/02 (6):

No the -

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

-

Resolution 12/04 On the conservation of marine turtles



Reporting obligation: Report on progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04 in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

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

- YES - Submitted

2. Reporting the progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04:

- YES - Reporting progress in section 3 below

3. Report on the requirements of the Resolution 12/04:

a. Collect (through logbooks and observer programs) and provide to the Scientific Committee all data on their vessels interactions with marine turtles,

Furnish information to the Scientific Committee on successful mitigation measures and other impacts on marine turtles (such as the deterioration of nesting sites & swallowing of marine debris):

- Yes

- Australia has previously reported on the implementation of Resolution 12/04, including in the Australian National Report to the Scientific Committee for 2023. Australia collects information on turtle interactions via electronic monitoring and logbook data and reports this information to the IOTC. Australia has also produced a number of education materials for fishers, including a video, to demonstrate proven methods to minimise fishing impacts on turtle populations. Consistent with the IOTC Marine Turtle Identification Cards, these show how to safely bring turtles aboard and handle them on deck of a fishing vessel, how to use de-hooking devices on turtles in the water and on deck, how to help comatose turtles recover and how to release them back into the water.

b. Require fishermen to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured hard shelled turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster its recovery, including aiding in its resuscitation, before safely returning it to the water. Ensure that fishermen are aware of and use proper mitigation and handling techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for the release of turtles:

- Yes

- Australia requires operators of longline vessels to carry at least one line cutter and one de-hooker on board at all times to facilitate the handling and prompt release of turtles caught or entangled, consistent with paragraph 8 of Resolution 12/04. Further, a number of education materials, including a video, have been produced to demonstrate proven methods to minimise fishing impacts on turtle populations. Consistent with the IOTC Marine Turtle Identification Cards, these show how to safely bring turtles aboard and handle them on deck of a fishing vessel, how to use de-hooking devices on turtles in the water and on deck, how to help comatose turtles recover and how to release them back into the water.

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

- No

- Australia does not have any gillnet vessels authorised to fish in the IOTC Area.

d. For longline vessels

(a) Ensure that longline vessels carry line cutters & de-hookers to facilitate the handling and release of marine turtles caught or entangled

(b) Encourage use of whole finfish bait;

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

- Yes

- The Western Tuna and Billfish Statutory Fishing Conditions requires that vessels (longliners) carry on board line cutters and de-hookers.

e. For purse seine vessels:

(a) Ensure that vessels:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Yes

- No purse seine vessels are currently active in Australia's skipjack fishery. Australian purse seine vessels on the IOTC authorised vessel list are fishing for Southern Bluefin tuna and also comply with associated CCSBT obligations. Despite Australia having no purse seine vessels currently active in this fishery, Australia conducts regular internal reviews of its fishing conditions and is updating the Western Skipjack Tuna fishery conditions in line with the requirements in Resolution 12/04.

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

- No

- No progress to report in 2024.

g. CPCs continue to undertake research and development to improve the mitigation of adverse affects on marine turtles & provide research outcomes to the Scientific Committee.

- No

- No progress to report in 2024.

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

- Yes

- Australia is a Signatory to the IOSEA MOU

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



Information required: Access agreements information in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

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

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC does not have CPC-CPC agreement in 2024

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

-

3. Foreign vessels were licensed under a Government to Government access agreement:

-

4. CPC-to-CPC agreements exist and information concerning these agreements submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

- - -

- - -

- - -

5. For each CPC/CPC agreement:

a. The information: the CPC involved, the start and end dates of the agreement, the number of vessels and the authorised gears :

Agreement	CPC/CPC agreement with	Agreement start date	Agreement end date	Number of vessels	Gear authorized
1	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-

b. The information: the quota or catch limit, MCS measures, data reporting obligation concerning these agreements :

Agreement	Stock/species covered	CPC's quota / catch limit:	Data reporting obligations of agreement:	MCS measures required by flag & coastal CPC:
1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-

The CPC/CPC agreement(s):

-

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

-

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

-

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

-

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



Information required: Any occurrence of fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1. Reporting occurrence of a fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle in the IOTC area of competence:

- Nil report for 2024 – no occurrence of vessel fishing operation with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle

VESSEL NAME	DATE	VESSELS IDENTIFIERS	ACTIONS TAKEN
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

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



Prohibition from: Using large-scale driftnets in the entire IOTC area of competence in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the IOTC area of Competence (High sea and ZEE):

- YES - 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 are :

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

Describe :

See answers to questions 2 and 3 from Reporting Obligation CR N°2.9, IR "MCS Driftnets"

Australia has internal systems, including standard operating procedures for ensuring it meets its reporting obligations and report on MCS actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing to the IOTC.

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

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe :

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

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

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

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation
- Since 03/02/1992
- - Since -
- - Reasons -

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

NONE

National legislation and/or ATF T&C with provision of the ban:

Yes The 20 December 2024 - 08:32

Legislation : [AUS - Fisheries Management Act 1991.pdf](#)

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

Fisheries Management Act 1991-s13

**Information required: Report on MCS actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing -
Deadline: 12/2/2025**

Monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) actions:

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

- Flagged vessels
- Foreign vessels

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

- Control of flagged vessels at licensing
- Control of foreign vessels at licensing
- Inspection at sea (EEZ) of foreign vessels
- Inspection at sea (EEZ) of flagged vessels
- Inspection at sea (High sea) of flagged vessels
- Inspection in port of flagged vessels
- Inspection in port of foreign vessels
- Actions are included in the National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU)
- Actions are included in the national legislation

Additional MCS actions in place:

-

3. MCS actions documents :(e.g. NPOA IUU, SOP PSM, SOP Sea patrol, etc...):

No the -

Resolution 18/07 On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC



Information required: Report actions taken to implement reporting obligations & improve data collection of catches in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

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

For industrial fisheries:

- YES - Submitted

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

- YES - Submitted

2. A recording system to collect fisheries data exists:

- YES - A recording system to collect fisheries data exists

3. Mandatory data/statistics reported:

- YES - Mandatory data/statistics reported

For Industrial fisheries:

-

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

-

4. Action(s) to improve data collection that facilitate improvements in compliance in terms of IOTC mandatory reporting obligations:*a. Development or improvements in the implementation of logbooks:*

- No

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

-

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

-

b. Port-based sampling or related fisheries surveys:

- Yes

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

-

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

A fish size monitoring program for the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) has been conducted since 1999 under the port sampling program

c. National observer scheme:

- Yes

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

-

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Australia has introduced and maintained observer and/or electronic monitoring programs in the WTBF, Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (ETBF), Eastern and Western Skipjack Fisheries (SJF) and Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery (SBTF), which include specific reporting requirements for threatened, endangered and protected species. Measures to reduce the ecological impacts of these fisheries rely initially on the analysis of fishery-dependent and -independent data collected through these methods

d. National Vessel registry:

- No

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

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

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

- Yes

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

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

Australia has introduced and maintained observer and/or electronic monitoring programs in the WTBF, ETBF, SJF and SBTF, which include specific reporting requirements for threatened, endangered and protected species. Measures to reduce the ecological impacts of these fisheries rely initially on the analysis of fishery-dependent and -independent data collected through these methods. A Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) has been required on all boats in all Commonwealth managed-fisheries since 1 July 2007, including WTBF, ETBF, SJF and SBTF.

5. Action(s) to improve data processing and reporting systems that facilitate submission of data to the IOTC Secretariat:

a. Development of fisheries databases:

- Yes

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

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

In the past, queries have been written in MS Access, using tables stored in Oracle. In 2021, these queries had to be rewritten in SQL using SSMS and SQLMI tables in the background. In 2022 and 2023 new dataflows are being developed in Azure Synapse, using Parquet files in the background. Australia is currently in the process of updating our databases and querying scripts which will make the extraction and submission of IOTC data easier.

b. Development of data dissemination systems:

- No

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

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

—
c. Frame surveys:

- No

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

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

—
d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:

- Yes

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

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

Ensure consistency of data for southern bluefin tuna in both CCSBT and IOTC

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

- Yes

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

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

In 2022, new dataflows were developed in Azure Synapse, using Parquet file in the background.

f. Steps to minimise data entry errors:

- No

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

—

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

—

6. Action(s) to improve the quality and accuracy of data submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

a. Steps to improve data validation:

- No

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

—

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

—

b. Improvements in sampling coverage:

—

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

—

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

—

c. Frame surveys:

—

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

—

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

—

d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:

- No

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

—

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

[Ensure consistency of data for southern bluefin tuna in both CCSBT and IOTC](#)

e. Comparability of data from previous years:

- No

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

—

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

—

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

—

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



Information required: Report on review of Flag State internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions on flag vessels on the RAV in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist i) to review flag State internal actions, measures, punitive actions and sanctions, and ii) to monitor and to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11 (Resolution 19/04):

- YES - CPC has system / procedure to i) review flag State internal actions and ii) to monitor & to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11, AND action in relation to potential infringements

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

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

Describe :

Australia has internal systems and procedures, including standard operating procedures to review flag State internal actions, measures, punitive actions and sanctions.

Australia takes measures to ensure Australian flagged fishing vessels comply with relevant IOTC measures and are not associated with, or engaged in, IUU fishing. Relevant measures are given effect through a combination of legislation (Fisheries Management Act 1991, Maritime Powers Act 2013) and relevant regulations including fishing concession conditions. Australian fishing vessels are monitored through electronic monitoring (in selected fisheries), VMS, catch and effort reporting (logbooks, catch disposal records), on-board observers and in-port and at-sea inspections. Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) uses a biennial risk assessment process to identify priority areas that require targeted compliance and enforcement action. The risk assessment process is conducted across all major Commonwealth fisheries, including those operating in the IOTC Area of Competence. AFMA adopts a structured approach to monitor existing and emerging risks that may require mitigation strategies in addition to a general deterrence presence.

Australia has also implemented a multi-faceted strategy to deter IUU fishing by foreign fleets in its area of interest, which includes on-the-water surveillance and enforcement, cooperation with regional neighbours, diplomatic representations, in-country education and capacity building, and international cooperation through RFMOs and other international agreements and arrangements.

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

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

Describe : Systems and procedures for responding to non-compliances with this requirement are detailed in the Fisheries Management Act 1991 and Fisheries Management Regulations 2019 and the Maritime Powers Act 2013, as well as internal policies, standard operating procedures and standard administrative procedures implemented by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority and partner Government agencies. These systems include processes for detecting and reporting non-compliances, and procedures for handling non-compliance, such as gathering evidence and proving non-compliances, and choosing appropriate penalties and sanctions.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe :

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

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

3. Paragraph 11.a):

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

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.a) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

Pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 11(b) of Resolution 19/04, Australia takes measures to ensure Australian flagged fishing vessels comply with relevant IOTC measures and are not associated with, or engaged in, IUU fishing. Relevant measures are given effect through a combination of legislation (Fisheries Management Act 1991) and relevant regulations including fishing concession conditions. Australian fishing vessels are monitored through electronic monitoring (in selected fisheries), VMS, catch and effort reporting (logbooks, catch disposal records), on-board observers and in-port and at-sea inspections. Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) uses a biennial risk assessment process to identify priority areas that require targeted compliance and enforcement action. The risk assessment process is conducted across all major Commonwealth fisheries, including those operating in the IOTC Area of Competence. AFMA adopts a structured approach to monitor existing and emerging risks that may require mitigation strategies in addition to a general deterrence presence. Australia has also implemented a multi-faceted strategy to deter IUU fishing by foreign fleets in its area of interest, which includes on-the-water surveillance and enforcement, cooperation with regional neighbours, diplomatic representations, in-country education and capacity building, and international cooperation through RFMOs and other international agreements and arrangements.

4. Paragraph 11.b):

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

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.b) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

Pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 11(b) of Resolution 19/04, Australia takes measures to ensure Australian flagged fishing vessels comply with relevant IOTC measures and are not associated with, or engaged in, IUU fishing. Relevant measures are given effect through a combination of legislation (Fisheries Management Act 1991) and relevant regulations including fishing concession conditions. Australian fishing vessels are monitored through electronic monitoring (in selected fisheries), VMS, catch and effort reporting (logbooks, catch disposal records), on-board observers and in-port and at-sea inspections. Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) uses a biennial risk assessment process to identify priority areas that require targeted compliance and enforcement action. The risk assessment process is conducted across all major Commonwealth fisheries, including those operating in the IOTC Area of Competence. AFMA adopts a structured approach to monitor existing and emerging risks that may require mitigation strategies in addition to a general deterrence presence. Australia has also implemented a multi-faceted strategy to deter IUU fishing by foreign fleets in its area of interest, which includes on-the-water surveillance and enforcement, cooperation with regional neighbours, diplomatic representations, in-country education and capacity building, and international cooperation through RFMOs and other international agreements and arrangements.

5. Paragraph 11.c):

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

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.c) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

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

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

—

Sanctions:

—

Australia's national legislation, including fishing permit conditions requires vessels to keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish. Australia conducts regular compliance and enforcement action to ensure that Australian flagged vessels keep on board valid documentation regarding vessel registration and authorisations. This includes regular education and awareness regarding required documentation, including through targeted Port or at sea inspections.

6. Paragraph 11.d):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record have no history of IUU fishing activities or that AFVs are not engaged in or associated with IUU fishing:

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.d) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

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

Measures:

—

Punitive Actions:

—

Sanctions:

—

Pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 11(b) of Resolution 19/04, Australia takes measures to ensure Australian flagged fishing vessels comply with relevant IOTC measures and are not associated with IUU fishing. Relevant measures are given effect through a combination of legislation (Fisheries Management Act 1991) and relevant regulations including fishing concession conditions. Australian fishing vessels are monitored through electronic monitoring (in selected fisheries), VMS, catch and effort reporting (logbooks, catch disposal records), on-board observers and in-port and at-sea inspections. Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) uses a biennial risk assessment process to identify priority areas that require targeted compliance and enforcement action. The risk assessment process is conducted across all major Commonwealth fisheries, including those operating in the IOTC Area of Competence. AFMA adopts a structured approach to monitor existing and emerging risks that may require mitigation strategies in addition to a general deterrence presence. Australia has also implemented a multi-faceted strategy to deter IUU fishing by foreign fleets in its area of interest, which includes on-the-water surveillance and enforcement, cooperation with regional neighbours, diplomatic representations, in-country education and capacity building, and international cooperation through RFMOs and other international agreements and arrangements.

7. Paragraph 11.e):

Ensure under domestic law the owners/operators of AFVs on the IOTC Record are not engaged in/associated with tuna fishing activities conducted by vessels not entered into the IOTC Record in the IOTC area of competence:

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.e) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

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

Measures:

—

Punitive Actions:

—

Sanctions:

—

No Australian flagged fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels are engaged in or associated with tuna fishing activities conducted by vessels not entered into the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence.

8. Paragraph 11.f):

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

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.f) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

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

Measures:

-

Punitive Actions:

-

Sanctions:

-

Under Section 4(1) of the Fisheries Management Act 1991, a boat is an Australian boat and therefore may be nominated to a Commonwealth fishing concession if it satisfies one of the following conditions:

- the boat is operated from Australia, is wholly owned by an Australian resident/company incorporated and was built in Australia; or
- the boat is listed on the Australian Shipping Register (that is, it is an Australian flagged boat), with the exception of a boat wholly owned by a foreign resident and under a demise charter arrangement; or
- the boat (which may be foreign flagged or Australian flagged and under a demise charter arrangement) has been declared to be an Australian boat by AFMA under subsection 4(2) of the Fisheries Management Act 1991. Under subsection 4(2) of the Fisheries Management Act 1991, AFMA may declare a boat is taken to be an Australian boat for the purposes of the Act when among other conditions that must be met, AFMA is satisfied that there is sufficient Australian control over the boat's operation. Any boat that does not meet these conditions is considered to be a foreign boat and is not eligible for nomination to a Commonwealth fishing concession.

With regard to foreign boats, under sections 34, 35 and 36 of the Fisheries Management Act 1991, foreign entities and governments can apply for foreign fishing licenses authorising the use of a specified foreign boat in the Australian Fishing Zone. AFMA has not issued a foreign fishing license since 1996.

National legislation and ATF T&C with provisions of the obligations under Paragraphs 11 a) to f) - flag State actions, measures, punitive actions and sanctions - Resolution 19/04 (11):

Yes The 12 February 2025 - 10:04

Legislation : [AUS - Fisheries Management Act 1991.pdf](#) [MaritimePowersAct.pdf](#) [Final WTBF SFR Conditions 2023.pdf](#) [Final WTBF SFR Conditions 2024.pdf](#)

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

-

Information required: Report on vessels engaged in fishing or transshipment and not on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2024 - Deadline: 5/2/2025

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

- YES - Australia suspect the vessel(s) not on the IOTC Record to be engaged in fishing and/or transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competence in 2024

Additional information:

Anugrah 32: Indonesia advised Australia in letter dated 24 January 2025 that the vessel is currently under investigation.

Sinar Laut 10: Indonesia advised Australia in letter dated 24 January 2025 that the owner of the vessel was fined 17,200,040 Indonesian Rupiahs

<u>Date</u>	<u>Vessel name</u>	<u>Vessel Flag</u>	<u>Vessel identifiers</u>	<u>Actions taken</u>
20/08/2024	Anugrah 32	Indonesia	GT 36/A010822/572-573-33/KP-LH (Indonesian registration)	Australia has requested Indonesia to investigate and provide evidence of appropriate sanctions and flag state vessel monitoring and control.
1/08/2024	Anugrah 32	Indonesia	GT 36/A010822/572-573-33/KP-LH	Australia has requested Indonesia to investigate and provide evidence

			(Indonesian registration)	of appropriate sanctions and flag state vessel monitoring and control.
16/07/2024	Sinar Laut 10	Indonesia	GT25 No 313/NP, 2018 KA No 8259/L	<p>Australia on 16 July 2024 seized fishing gear and approximately 220kg of frozen fish (demersal), 20kg Pelagic including 2 whole tuna, 50kg of dried fish and 10kg of fresh fish.</p> <p>Australia on 16 September 2024 requested Indonesia to investigate and provide evidence of appropriate sanctions and flag state vessel monitoring and control.</p>
-	-	-	-	-

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



Information required: Particulars of the charter agreements in 2024 Deadline : 28/2/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

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

2. You have chartering agreements signed :

3. The particulars of charter agreements signed, catches, effort, observer coverage (as Chartering CP), is reported in the below table. Upload the information about these charter agreements in the UPLOAD section:

Charter	Start	End	Flag CP	Observer Coverage	Fishing Effort	Catch	Vessel No
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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



1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- [NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022](#)

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance, by persons/flagged vessels, with corrective actions – taken by the CPC to adhere to the prescribed catch levels when subject to catch reductions due to over-catch ?

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with IOTC binding measure are :Describe : -

Describe : -

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

Describe : -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2023 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:-

2. The catch of yellowfin tuna reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions are:

Fishing gear	YFT catch of baseline year	Reduction (%)	YFT catch in 2024 (T)	Baseline year
Purse Seine	-	-	-	-
Longline	-	-	-	-
Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Pole and line	-	-	-	-

Information required: CPCs subject to catch reductions, over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels in 2023 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2023 , due to over-catch in 2022 ?

-

YFT catch in 2022: -

YFT overcatch: - Percentage: -

Corrective measures / actions are ?

-

-

2. Legal Obligation - Upload the national legislation ?

No the -

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

-

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

-

Any additional information / remarks on the completion of part C of the Implementation report ?

None

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

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



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



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

Any additional information / remarks on the completion of part D of the Implementation report ?

None