

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: China

Date of submission: 12 February 2025 - 05:13

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

Notes:

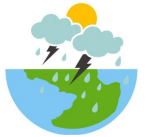
- All dates in the Implementation report must be in the following format => dd/mm/yyyy
- All laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force must be uploaded in the requirement 1.4 named "Transposition of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures into national legislation".

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 :

China government pushed new national legislation Nongyu Yuanhan (2025) 20 Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements and informed the industrial about the all the IOTC CMMs adopted on 28th Session and requested the industrial and vessels to comply with the CMMs.

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 :

China government pushed new national legislation Nongyu Yuanhan (2025) 20 Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements and informed the industrial about the all the IOTC CMMs adopted on 28th Session and requested the industrial and vessels to comply with the CMMs.

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

Reporting illegal activity of vessels in 2024 :

- NO - NIL report / Not applicable - CPC has NO 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:

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC has no additional information on vessels on the Draft IUU 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 China 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:

- NO - NIL report - China do not have information

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 :

China government pushed new national legislation Nongyu Yuanhan (2025) 20 Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements and informed the industrial about the all the IOTC CMMs adopted on 28th Session and requested the industrial and vessels to comply with the CMMs.

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 :

China government pushed new national legislation Nongyu Yuanhan (2025) 20 Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements and informed the industrial about the all the IOTC CMMs adopted on 28th Session and requested the industrial and vessels to comply with the CMMs.

Information required: At sea transhipments – CPCs reports participating in the ROP in 2023 - Deadline: 15/9/2024

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

- YES - Submitted

2. Participation in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transhipment at sea ?

- YES - We are participating in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transhipment at sea

3. The report on the list of LSTLVs & the quantities transhipped in 2023, and the report on the assessment of observer reports, is reported to the IOTC Secretariat ?

- - - Reasons : -

- - - Reasons : -

- - - Reasons : -

-

- YES - Complete - The two reports are provided

- Information: 12/09/2024

Species & quantities transhipped

1 -

- ALB - Albacore tuna

- Quantity: 2734885

2 -

- YFT - Yellowfin tuna

- Quantity: 4297000

3 -

- MLS - Stripped Marlin

- Quantity 28853

4 -

- SWO - Swordfish

- Quantity 1268753

5 -

- BLM - Black Marlin

- Quantity 64397

6 -

- BUM - Blue Marlin

- Quantity 295806

7 -

- SFA - Indo-pacific sailfish

- Quantity 37054

8 -

- SF - Sharks Fins

- Quantity 1370

9 -

- OIL - Oilfish

- Quantity 670039

10 -

- BET - Bieye tuna
- Quantity 3736207

4. Information on?

Number of LSTLVs having transhipped at sea in 2023 : 72
Quantities transhipped at sea (kg) in 2023 : 13134364

5. Reports uploaded ?

Yes the 12 September 2024 - 10:05

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

-

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

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

- YES - 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:

- -

- YES - Complete

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

If the template is not correct, please contact me to modify.

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 :

China government pulished new national legislation Nongyu Yuanhan (2025) 20 Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements and informed the industrial about the all the IOTC CMMs adopted on 28th Session and requested the industrial and vessels to comply with the CMMs.

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 China nominal catch reporting

BET catch declared : 6202 // BET discard declared : 0 ---- SKJ catch declared : 0 // SKJ discard declared : 0 ---- YFT catch declared : 4297 // 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 China 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

Describe : -

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government

Describe : -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- **Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF**
- Fine

Describe : -

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

- Is required/implemented by national legislation

- Since 11/02/2025

- - Since dd/mm/yyyy

- - 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 - 12:09

Legislation: [p0p](#)

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

Regulated by administrative orders.

6. Information on the implementation of this obligation :

Since China has no purse seiners in IOTC record, this measure is not binding to Chinese fleet. But for encouraging the longline industry, the related CMM is still notified to the industrial as in the screen shot.

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 China 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 : **3859** // 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

Describe : -

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government

Describe : -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- **Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF**
- Fine

Describe : -

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:

[Is required/implemented by national legislation](#) - Since 11/02/2025

- - Since dd/mm/yyyy

- - 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:

Yes the 11 February 2025 - 12:19

Legislation: [p00p](#)

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

Regulated by administrative orders.

6. Information on the implementation of this obligation :

Since China has no purse seiners in IOTC record, this measure is not binding to Chinese fleet. But for encouraging the longline industry, the related CMM is still notified to the industrial as in the screen shot.

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 :

China government pulished new national legislation Nongyu Yuanhan (2025) 20 Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements and informed the industrial about the all the IOTC CMMs adopted on 28th Session and requested the industrial and vessels to comply with the CMMs.

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 China 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:

China government publishes new national legislation every year to make sure the industrial comply with the IOTC CMMs.

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 :

[Notification of MARA on International Measurers Compliance of Tuna Fishsries \(2022\).pdf](#)

[Notification on the Issuance of the Elements of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance\(2024\).pdf](#)

[2025-Notification on the Issuance of the Elements of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance.docx](#)

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.
- System / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are not listed above, we specify/describe them in the below section
- Imports/landings/transshipments of tuna & tuna-like fish products in ports, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

IX. Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)

When shipping back or importing, exporting or processing and re-exporting frozen bigeye tuna and swordfish, enterprises shall, in accordance with the procedures, apply to this Ministry and the General Administration of Customs for statistical documents and other catch documentation through COFA.

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

(xiii) Other acts punishable by law.

Article 40 An enterprise whose qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has been suspended may resume its qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise and the distant-water fishing project of its fishing vessels if it has been examined and passed the examination by the competent department of fishery administration of the provincial people's government and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development after rectification, and if the enterprise fails to pass the examination after rectification in one year, it shall be disqualified from being qualified as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

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

– Reasons: –

- YES – The report is uploaded / submitted to the IOTC Secretariat.

Total quantities (Tons) of tuna and tuna-like fish **imported** in 2024 : 47

Total quantities (Tons) of tuna and tuna-like fish **landed** in 2024 : 3127.011

Total quantities (Tons) of tuna and tuna-like fish **transhipped** in 2024 : 0

Countries of export : MUS KOR JPN

Catch areas :

- IOTC

Report : Yes the 11 February 2025 - 04:53

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 ?

- YES - Implemented

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2023 :

- YES - Frozen Bigeye tuna were exported

Export country	Export TO Country	Total quantity exported (KG)	Product shape(s)
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan 	6891924.063	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gilled & gutted • Other
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korea 	37418	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gilled & gutted • Other
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):

-
-

- YES - We have examined the 2023 data and NO significant difference was identified between my EXPORT data and the IMPORTING DATA from CPCs

-- with CPCs -- for quantity --

When significant difference(s) were identified between China 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):

Yes the 11 February 2025 - 05:31

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

[Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements](#)



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

Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements

Vessels shall equip de-hooks, and use circle hooks whenever possible, to minimize the harm to possible bycaught sea turtles. Vessels are encouraged to use finfish as bait, using squid as bait is not encouraged. When a turtle is caught incidentally, it shall take practicable measures to safely release it following relevant requirements. According to regulations, the enterprise shall record incidents involving sea turtles during fishing operations and report such incidents timely to China Distant Water Fisheries Data Center. The information submitted includes the date of the incidental catch, location (latitude, longitude), type of gear, sea turtlespecies identification, size (curved or straight carapace length) and weight; capture and release condition (e.g., live/dead), bait type, hook type and size, target fishing depth, anatomical hooking location (e.g., flipper, mouth/jaw, swallowed, entangled), amount of gear left on the animal, and any associated photographs.

China attaches great importance to the implementation of fishing vessels operating in the Indian Ocean. In the *Notification on Strengthening the Protection of Bycatch Species in Distant Water Fisheries[Nongbanyu (2021) No.116]* and the *Bureau of Fisheries of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs published The Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements[Nongyu Yuanhan (2025) No.20]*, which are corresponding regulations on the protection of sea turtles.

All LL fishing vessels shall equip de-hooks, and use circle hooks whenever possible, to minimum the harm to possible bycaught sea turtles. Vessels are encouraged to use finfish as bait, using squid as bait is not encouraged. When a turtle is caught incidentally, it shall take practicable measures to safely release the turtle in accordance with relevant requirements. The enterprise shall record incidents involving sea turtles during fishing operations and report such incidents timely to China Distant Water Fisheries Data Centre according to regulations. The information submitted includes the date of the incidental catch, location (latitude, longitude), type of gear, sea turtle species identification, size (curved or straight carapace length) and weight; capture and release condition (e.g., live/dead), bait type, hook type and size, target fishing depth, anatomical hooking location (e.g., flipper, mouth/jaw, swallowed, entangled), amount of gear left on the animal, and any associated photographs.

Since 2008, the China Overseas Fisheries Association has provided free turtle release tools, such as de-hooks, line cutters, and dip nets for all LL fishing vessels. Also, teach the officers and crews how to safely release sea turtles at sea. China's fishery authorities organize training to explain how to identify bycatch species and the relevant treatment requirements for reducing the mortality of bycatch species for fishery companies every year. All LL fishing vessels are equipped with turtle identification guides and map posters. Observers are responsible for recording species-specific interactions of marine turtles in LL fisheries, including the number of turtles caught, their fates, and release status. In 2023, one turtle was recorded by Chinese observers in the Indian Ocean area.

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

Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements

Vessels shall equip de-hooks, and use circle hooks whenever possible, to minimum the harm to possible bycaught sea turtles. Vessels are encouraged to use finfish as bait, using squid as bait is not encouraged. When a turtle is caught incidentally, it shall take practicable measures to safely release the turtle in accordance with relevant requirements. The enterprise shall record incidents involving sea turtles during fishing operations and report such incidents timely to China Distant Water Fisheries Data Center according to regulations. The information submitted includes the date of the incidental catch, location (latitude, longitude), type of gear, sea turtlespecies identification, size (curved or straight carapace length) and weight; capture and release condition (e.g., live/dead), bait type, hook type and size, target fishing depth, anatomical hooking location (e.g., flipper, mouth/jaw, swallowed, entangled), amount of gear left on the animal, and any associated photographs.

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

- No

- Not applicable

d. For longline vessels

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

(b) Encourage use of whole finfish bait;

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

- Yes

Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements

Vessels shall equip de-hooks, and use circle hooks whenever possible, to minimize the harm to possible bycaught sea turtles. Vessels are encouraged to use finfish as bait, using squid as bait is not encouraged. When a turtle is caught incidentally, it shall take practicable measures to safely release it following relevant requirements. According to regulations, the enterprise shall record incidents involving sea turtles during fishing operations and report such incidents timely to China Distant Water Fisheries Data Center. The information submitted includes the date of the incidental catch, location (latitude, longitude), type of gear, sea turtlespecies identification, size (curved or straight carapace length) and weight; capture and release condition (e.g., live/dead), bait type, hook type and size, target fishing depth, anatomical hooking location (e.g., flipper, mouth/jaw, swallowed, entangled), amount of gear left on the animal, and any associated photographs.

China attaches great importance to the implementation of fishing vessels operating in the Indian Ocean. In the *Notification on Strengthening the Protection of Bycatch Species in Distant Water Fisheries*[Nongbanyu (2021) No.116]and the *Bureau of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs published The Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements*[Nongyu Yuanhan (2025) No.20], which are corresponding regulations on the protection of sea turtles.

All LL fishing vessels shall equip de-hooks, and use circle hooks whenever possible, to minimize the harm to possible bycaught sea turtles. Vessels are encouraged to use finfish as bait, using squid as bait is not encouraged. When a turtle is caught incidentally, it shall take practicable measures to safely release it following relevant requirements. The enterprise shall record incidents involving sea turtles during fishing operations and report such incidents timely to the China Distant Water Fisheries Data Centreaccording to regulations. The information submitted includes the date of the incidental catch, location (latitude, longitude), type of gear, sea turtle species identification, size (curved or straight carapace length) and weight; capture and release condition (e.g., live/dead), bait type, hook type and size, target fishing depth, anatomical hooking location (e.g., flipper, mouth/jaw, swallowed, entangled), amount of gear left on the animal, and any associated photographs.

Since 2008, the China Overseas Fisheries Associationhas provided free turtle release tools, such as de-hooks, line cutters, and dip nets for all LL fishing vessels. Also, teach the officers and crews how to safely release sea turtles at sea. China's fishery authorities organize training to explain how to identify bycatch species and the relevant treatment requirements for reducing

the mortality of bycatch species for fishery companies every year. All LL fishing vessels are equipped with turtle identification guides and map posters. Observers are responsible for recording species-specific interactions of marine turtles in LL fisheries, including the number of turtles caught, their fates, and release status. In 2023, one turtle was recorded by Chinese observers in the Indian Ocean area.

e. For purse seine vessels:

(a) Ensure that vessels:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- No

- Not applicable

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

- Yes

-
Since 2008, the China Overseas Fisheries Association has provided free turtle release tools, such as de-hooks, line cutters, and dip nets for all LL fishing vessels. Also, teach the officers and crews how to safely release sea turtles at sea. China's fishery authorities organize training to explain how to identify bycatch species and the relevant treatment requirements for reducing the mortality of bycatch species for fishery companies every year. All LL fishing vessels are equipped with turtle identification guides and map posters. Observers are responsible for recording species-specific interactions of marine turtles in LL fisheries, including the number of turtles caught, their fates, and release status. In 2023, one turtle was recorded by Chinese observers in the Indian Ocean area. Scientists and researchers from the Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU) take responsibility for China's tuna fishery and bycatch research in the Indian Ocean. The researchers are also working on research mitigation methods that may improve the mitigation of adverse effects on turtles.

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

- Yes

- Since 2008, the China Overseas Fisheries Association has provided free turtle release tools, such as de-hooks, line cutters, and dip nets for all LL fishing vessels. Also, teach the officers and crews how to safely release sea turtles at sea. China's fishery authorities organize training to explain how to identify bycatch species and the relevant treatment requirements for reducing the mortality of bycatch species for fishery companies every year. All LL fishing vessels are equipped with turtle identification guides and map posters. Observers are responsible for recording species-specific interactions of marine turtles in LL fisheries, including the number of turtles caught, their fates, and release status. In 2023, one turtle was recorded by Chinese observers in the Indian Ocean area. Scientists and researchers from the Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU) take responsibility for China's tuna fishery and bycatch research in the Indian Ocean. The researchers are also working on research mitigation methods that may improve the mitigation of adverse effects on turtles.

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

- No

- Not applicable

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:

- YES – A system exists exist to sign Government to Government access agreement

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

- NO – NIL report - No foreign flag vessels licensed under a Government (CPC) to Government (CPC) access agreement

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

- NO

- No foreign flag vessels licensed under a Government (CPC) to Government (CPC) access agreement

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 :

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the IOTC obligations
- National monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels include flag State inspection regimes at sea & in port

Describe :

V. Time and Area of Fishing Operation and Fishing Gear

Enterprises and fishing vessels shall strictly follow fishing area and condition specified in the High Seas Fishing Permit while conducting fishing operation. It is prohibited from conducting fishing activities in the jurisdiction of other countries without authorization from the country that has the resources. It is prohibited from using, installing or operating surface or submerged artificial lights for the purpose of aggregating tuna and tuna-like species. It is prohibited from using aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles for the purpose of fish finding and other fishing aids. It is prohibited from using large scale drift.

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
- Analysis of infringements & causes of non-compliance are investigated in accordance with organisational/operational procedures

Describe :

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as

distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

(iv) fishing with the fishing gears and fishing methods banned by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, or fishing for the species of fish prohibited for fishing by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, precious endangered aquatic wildlife or other marine organisms

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe : Article 40 An enterprise whose qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has been suspended may resume its qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise and the distant-water fishing project of its fishing vessels if it has been examined and passed the examination by the competent department of fishery administration of the provincial people's government and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development after rectification, and if the enterprise fails to pass the examination after rectification in one year, it shall be disqualified from being qualified as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

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 07/02/2025
- - 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 30 December 2024 - 07:17

Legislation : [ATF T&C \(3\).pdf Notification on the Issuance of the Elements of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance\(2024\).pdf](#) [2025-Notification on the Issuance of the Elements of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance.docx](#)

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

[Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements](#)

**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

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

- Control of flagged vessels at licensing
- 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...):

Yes the 11 February 2025 - 10:57



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:

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - No coastal fisheries active in the IOTC Area of Competence

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:

- NIL report - No coastal fisheries active in the IOTC Area of Competence

4. Action(s) to improve data collection that facilitate improvements in compliance in terms of IOTC mandatory reporting obligations:

a. Development or improvements in the implementation of logbooks:

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

—

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

China started the pilot logbook data submission system in 2005 to obtain more detailed information about catch and fishing efforts as required by the IOTC. In 2006 the Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, required all tuna fishing vessels to fill out logbooks and return them to the Bureau of Fisheries. The Bureau also announced that the implementation of the logbook program would be considered as one of the main factors for renewing fishing permission and licenses. With the support of the China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) and the cooperation of the tuna fishing companies, China's logbook system has been developed and implemented smoothly as a regular monitoring program. Since 2009, 100% logbook coverage for the LL fishery has been achieved. In 2022, 100% of the logbooks have been returned to Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU) for data checking. All the information in those logbooks has been entered into the national tuna fishery database at SHOU and is being processed. Preliminary analyses showed that the data quality of logbooks has improved than before. As indicated above, records for bycatch species, low-value species, in particular, are developing higher quality. In July 2022, the Chinese government issued administrative measures for electronic reporting, and announced the full implementation of the system as from January 2024 for all China-approved fishing vessels on the high seas.

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:

China set up a port sampling program in early 2012. The program was designed for vessels that return and unload catch in domestic ports in China. Size and species composition are the main information to be collected from the program. The challenge is the lack of detailed capture information (e.g., catch date and position) for the pooled catch unloaded in port. In 2023, 16 vessels were in the port sampling program, and about 376 individuals were measured from port sampling.

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:

Under authorization by the Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the SHOU has been in charge of the national tuna observer program in the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, and Indian Ocean. China began to implement the Scientific Observer program for tuna fishery in IOTC in 2002. So far, the program has been implemented successfully with the support of COFA. Observers have been dispatched each year since then, except the year 2011 due to the piracy activity (even though the observer had been selected and trained). In 2016, to further promote the normalization and institutionalization of the national distant water fisheries observers' program, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs formulated the implementation rules for national distant-water fisheries observer management. Since then, the government of China has provided more funding to support the observer program and a series of reforms have taken place in recruitment, training, dispatching, and management for observers. The development of national observer database and recruitment of observers from the general public guarantee the numbers required to meet the coverage. There were five observer trips conducted in 2023, details were described in the observer trip report submitted to the Secretariat.

d. *National Vessel registry:*

- Yes

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

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Industrial fisheries - Measures taken, implementation progress:

The Regulations on the Management of Distant Water Fisheries have been implemented since 2003, to strengthen the supervision and management of DWF. In 2020, the revised Regulations on the Management of Distant Water Fisheries were issued and implemented. Corresponding provisions are made in Part III 19 and Part IV 23 respectively. The registry will be under strict surveillance as the new national legislation and e-RAV are required.

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:

The Regulations on the Management of Distant Water Fisheries have been implemented since 2003, to strengthen the supervision and management of DWF. In 2020, the revised Regulations on the Management of Distant Water Fisheries were issued and implemented. All the Chinese longline vessels operating in the Indian Ocean have been equipped with the VMS system. Implement the most stringent monitoring system for distant water fishing vessels in the world, requiring reporting of vessel positions every 1 hour, which is higher than the internationally accepted requirement of reporting every 4 hours, and strictly preventing fishing vessels from illegally crossing the border.

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:

The National Data Centre for Distant-water Fisheries of China (DCFC), The Center works on data collection, compilation, storage, analysis, and management for distant-water fisheries of China. China is improving data collection and processing to increase the port sampling sample size and observer coverage. In 2024, based on the adopted conservation and management measures at the 27th Commission Meeting the Bureau of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs published *The Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements, [Nongyu Yuanhan (2025) No.20]*, which are corresponding regulations on the data collection and reporting.

b. *Development of data dissemination systems:*

- Yes

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

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

The National Data Centre for Distant-water Fisheries of China (DCFC), The Center works on data collection, compilation, storage, analysis, and management for distant-water fisheries of China. China is improving data collection and processing to increase the port sampling sample size and observer coverage. In 2024, based on the adopted conservation and management measures at the 27th Commission Meeting the Bureau of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs published *The Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements, [Nongyu Yuanhan (2025) No.20]*, which are corresponding regulations on the data collection and reporting.

c. *Frame surveys:*

- Yes

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

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

By conducting scientific surveys of specific sea areas, mainly for catch rates, collection of by-catch data, shark tagging surveys, etc.

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:

China collects, processes and submits data in accordance with the requirements of the iotc database to maintain consistency.

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

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

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

China is developing automated routines to process and extract IOTC data submissions.

f. *Steps to minimise data entry errors:*

- Yes

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

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

China minimize data entry errors by the following steps:

- (1) Set up clear guidelines: Establish clear guidelines for entering data, including the format, type of data, and any specific data validation requirements.
- (2) Simplify data entry: Streamline the data entry process by making it as easy as possible. Use drop-down menus, pre-populated fields, and other tools to reduce the need for manual data entry.
- (3) Train SHOU staff: Train SHOU staff on proper data entry procedures, including accuracy and attention to detail. Provide ongoing training and support to reinforce good habits.

(4) Conduct regular audits: Conduct regular audits of data entry processes to identify issues and make necessary improvements.

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

a. Steps to improve data validation:

- Yes

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

China improves data validation through the flow steps:

- (1) Use data validation: Implement data validation techniques to ensure that the data being entered is accurate, complete, and consistent. This can include using automated checks for data format, range, and logic.
- (2) Provide feedback: Provide feedback to SHOU staff on their data entry performance, highlighting areas of success and areas that need improvement. This can help motivate staff to improve their data entry skills and increase accuracy.
- (3) Standardize data fields: Standardize data fields and formats to reduce errors and improve data quality. This can include using consistent naming conventions, abbreviations, and units of measurement.
- (4) Encourage collaboration: Encourage collaboration among SHOU staff to identify areas for improvement in the data entry process. This can include soliciting feedback from staff on ways to streamline the process and reduce errors.
- (5) Monitor data quality: Regularly monitor data quality and completeness to ensure that the data being entered is accurate, timely, and consistent. This can include running reports to identify data entry errors or inconsistencies and addressing these issues on time.

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:

China set up a port sampling program in early 2012. The program was designed for vessels that return and unload catch in domestic ports in China. Size and species composition are the main information to be collected from the program. The challenge is the lack of detailed capture information (e.g., catch date and position) for the pooled catch unloaded in port. In 2022, 11 vessels were in the port sampling program. In 2023, 16 vessels were in the port sampling program.

c. Frame surveys:

–

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

By conducting scientific surveys of specific sea areas, mainly for catch rates, collection of by-catch data, shark tagging surveys, etc.

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:

China collects, processes and submits data in accordance with the requirements of the iotc database to maintain consistency.

e. Comparability of data from previous years:

- Yes

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

–

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

For the last five years, 100% of the logbooks have been returned to Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU) for data checking. Each year, SHOU compares and analyzes the data of the last five years and reports it to the Bureau of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs for review.

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
- Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies

Describe :

I Fishing Vessels Registration

The Commissions request that fishing vessels (including fishing support vessels) operating in the respected conversion areas shall register in the secretariats of Commissions through the flag state's authority or its authorized agency, fishing vessels not registered in the secretariats of Commissions shall not fish in the conversion areas, and any change of vessels' data and information shall also be registered in the secretariats of Commissions in a timely manner. Based on above measures, the enterprises have fishing vessels fish for tunas and obtained High Seas Fishing Permit from this Ministry shall register its fishing vessels through China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) in accordance with the request of the Commissions, and fishing operation can only commence after the completion of the registration. Any change of registered information shall be timely notified for the change. COFA shall register the relevant vessels in the Commissions without delay, in strict accordance with the operation condition described in High Seas Fishing Permit and request by the Commissions.

I. Strictly Complying with Measures and Continue to Strengthen the Work of International Compliance in Tuna Fisheries

The Commissions established conservation and management measures related to fishing vessels registration, fishing log books, fishing quota, limitation of fishing area and fishing gear, minimum catch size, fishing vessel position monitor, trans-shipment and accepting observers, high seas boarding and inspection, catch documentation scheme (CDS), bycatch species protection, marine environment protection, temporary access and fishing vessel chartering, fishing vessel marking, and continue to revise and update these measures. This Ministry has formulated relevant provisions to implement these measures (see the annex for relevant essential points). All tuna production enterprises and their fishing vessels are required to abide by the above regulatory measures, strictly regulate fishing activities, and timely and accurately submit relevant data. Any violations may constitute non-compliance, and serious violations may be added to the list of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels. This Ministry will seriously investigate and deal with all violations in accordance with the law.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements
- Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation

Describe :

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery

administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

(f) obstructing or refusing the supervision and management by the competent administrative department of the fishery industry, or obstructing or refusing inspection by law enforcement officers with jurisdiction on the high seas or in the sea areas under the jurisdiction of another country;

All tuna production enterprises and their fishing vessels are required to abide by the above regulatory measures, strictly regulate fishing activities, and timely and accurately submit relevant data. Any violations may constitute non-compliance, and serious violations may be added to the list of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels. This Ministry will seriously investigate and deal with all violations in accordance with the law

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Prohibition of fishing for a determined period
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe :

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

Article 40 An enterprise whose qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has been suspended may resume its qualification as a distant-water fishing enterprise and the distant-water fishing project of its fishing vessels if it has been examined and passed the examination by the competent department of fishery administration of the provincial people's government and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development after rectification, and if the enterprise fails to pass the examination after rectification in one year, it shall be disqualified from being qualified as a distant-water fishing enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

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:

- Mechanism to transpose IOTC Resolutions in national legislation
- Mechanism to implement IOTC Resolutions through administratives orders
- National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place
- Control regime over vessels flying China flag

Punitive Actions:

- Applied to operator
- Applied to captain
- Applied to owner
- Legal punitives actions
- Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture to China of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence
- Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board

- Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in China waters for a period

Sanctions:

- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

- (i) engaging in pelagic fishery production without the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, or engaging in high seas fishing production without obtaining a High Seas Fishery Fishing License; (ii) concealing the truth or making false statements when declaring or implementing pelagic fishery projects;
- (iii) not producing according to the type of operation, place, time limit, species and quota approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs or stipulated in the High Seas Fisheries Fishing Permit, or entering the waters under the jurisdiction of another country to conduct operations without authorization; (iv) fishing with the fishing gears and fishing methods banned by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, or fishing for the species of fish prohibited for fishing by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, precious endangered aquatic wildlife or other marine organisms; (e) failing to obtain valid vessel certificates, or failing to comply with the relevant regulations on distant-water fishing vessels, or recruiting or dispatching distant-water fishing crew members in violation of these regulations; (f) obstructing or refusing the supervision and management by the competent administrative department of the fishery industry, or obstructing or refusing inspection by law enforcement officers with jurisdiction on the high seas or in the sea areas under the jurisdiction of another country; (g) failing to report the situation and provide the required information, or intentionally report and provide untrue situation and information, or fail to fill in the fishing logbook as required; (viii) refuse to admit observers sent by the state observers or regional fisheries management organizations with jurisdiction or obstruct their normal work;
- (ix) Intentionally turning off, moving or interfering with equipment such as vessel position monitoring and automatic identification of fishing vessels, or intentionally reporting false information; unauthorized alteration of vessel names, identification numbers, vessel markings or vessel parameters, or unauthorized replacement of the main engine of a fishing vessel; and (x) being found by the relevant international fisheries organization to have engaged in, supported or assisted in illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries activities;
- (xi) In the event of a major production safety liability accident;
- (xii) In the event of a foreign-related violation that causes serious adverse effects;
- (xiii) Other acts punishable by law.

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:

- Implement IOTC Resolutions through national regulation
- Implement IOTC Resolutions through administrative orders
- National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place

Punitive Actions:

- Applied to operator
- Applied to captain
- Applied to owner
- Legal punitive actions
- Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture to China of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence
- Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board

- Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in China waters for a period

Sanctions:

- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

- (i) engaging in pelagic fishery production without the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, or engaging in high seas fishing production without obtaining a High Seas Fishery Fishing License; (ii) concealing the truth or making false statements when declaring or implementing pelagic fishery projects;
- (iii) not producing according to the type of operation, place, time limit, species and quota approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs or stipulated in the High Seas Fisheries Fishing Permit, or entering the waters under the jurisdiction of another country to conduct operations without authorization; (iv) fishing with the fishing gears and fishing methods banned by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, or fishing for the species of fish prohibited for fishing by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, precious endangered aquatic wildlife or other marine organisms; (e) failing to obtain valid vessel certificates, or failing to comply with the relevant regulations on distant-water fishing vessels, or recruiting or dispatching distant-water fishing crew members in violation of these regulations; (f) obstructing or refusing the supervision and management by the competent administrative department of the fishery industry, or obstructing or refusing inspection by law enforcement officers with jurisdiction on the high seas or in the sea areas under the jurisdiction of another country; (g) failing to report the situation and provide the required information, or intentionally report and provide untrue situation and information, or fail to fill in the fishing logbook as required; (viii) refuse to admit observers sent by the state observers or regional fisheries management organizations with jurisdiction or obstruct their normal work;
- (ix) Intentionally turning off, moving or interfering with equipment such as vessel position monitoring and automatic identification of fishing vessels, or intentionally reporting false information; unauthorized alteration of vessel names, identification numbers, vessel markings or vessel parameters, or unauthorized replacement of the main engine of a fishing vessel; and (x) being found by the relevant international fisheries organization to have engaged in, supported or assisted in illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries activities;
- (xi) In the event of a major production safety liability accident;
- (xii) In the event of a foreign-related violation that causes serious adverse effects;
- (xiii) Other acts punishable by law.

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:

- Control and enforcement regime over vessels flying China flag
- Implement terms and conditions of authorizations to fish (ATF) according to IPOA-IUU, paragraph 47
- To keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration & valid authorisation to fish/tranship obliged by national legislations
- To keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration & valid authorisation to fish/tranship obliged by terms & conditions of ATF
- Regular control - Inspection at sea of China vessels

Punitive Actions:

- Applied to operator
- Applied to captain

- Applied to owner
- Administrative punitives actions
- Legal punitives actions
- Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture to China of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence
- Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board
- Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in China waters for a period

Sanctions:

- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

- (i) engaging in pelagic fishery production without the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, or engaging in high seas fishing production without obtaining a High Seas Fishery Fishing License; (ii) concealing the truth or making false statements when declaring or implementing pelagic fishery projects;
- (iii) not producing according to the type of operation, place, time limit, species and quota approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs or stipulated in the High Seas Fisheries Fishing Permit, or entering the waters under the jurisdiction of another country to conduct operations without authorization; (iv) fishing with the fishing gears and fishing methods banned by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, or fishing for the species of fish prohibited for fishing by the country of entry into the fishery or by the RFMO with jurisdiction, precious endangered aquatic wildlife or other marine organisms; (e) failing to obtain valid vessel certificates, or failing to comply with the relevant regulations on distant-water fishing vessels, or recruiting or dispatching distant-water fishing crew members in violation of these regulations; (f) obstructing or refusing the supervision and management by the competent administrative department of the fishery industry, or obstructing or refusing inspection by law enforcement officers with jurisdiction on the high seas or in the sea areas under the jurisdiction of another country; (g) failing to report the situation and provide the required information, or intentionally report and provide untrue situation and information, or fail to fill in the fishing logbook as required; (viii) refuse to admit observers sent by the state observers or regional fisheries management organizations with jurisdiction or obstruct their normal work;
- (ix) Intentionally turning off, moving or interfering with equipment such as vessel position monitoring and automatic identification of fishing vessels, or intentionally reporting false information; unauthorized alteration of vessel names, identification numbers, vessel markings or vessel parameters, or unauthorized replacement of the main engine of a fishing vessel; and (x) being found by the relevant international fisheries organization to have engaged in, supported or assisted in illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries activities;
- (xi) In the event of a major production safety liability accident;
- (xii) In the event of a foreign-related violation that causes serious adverse effects;
- (xiii) Other acts punishable by law.

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:

- Regime to implement IOTC Resolutions through flag State Authorisation to Fish (ATF) terms & conditions - updated every year
- National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place
- Implement Terms & Conditions of authorizations (ATF) according to IPOA-IUU, paragraph 47
- Adopted legislation with principles/rules/standards of international instruments & any applicable RFMO CMMs
-

Adopted legislation national framework with national plans/programmes to combat IUU fishing / fishing related activities in support of such fishing

- Prior assessment of a vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with applicable measures
- Implement ATF Terms & Conditions according to IPOA–IUU p24 - Planning/funding/undertaking MCS operations that maximize ability to prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing
- No registration of vessels with a history of non-compliance
- Registration procedures - grounds for refusal of vessel registration, if on IUU vessels list or registered in 2 or more States
- Registration requirement - Information on owners/operators which identifies effective beneficial owners & operators
- Measures to ensure that persons subject to China jurisdiction, including owners/operators do not support/engage in IUU fishing/fishing related activities in support of such fishing

Punitive Actions:

- Applied to operator
- Applied to captain
- Applied to owner
- Legal punitives actions
- Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture to China of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence
- Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board
- Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in China waters for a period
- Penalty/Fine imposed by court
- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration
- Established in national law
- Established in national regulation

Sanctions:

- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

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:

- National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place to fight IUU
- Adopted legislation national framework with national plans/programmes to combat IUU fishing / fishing related activities in support of such fishing
- Implement ATF Terms & Conditions according to IPOA–IUU p24 - Planning/funding/undertaking MCS operations that maximize ability to prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing
- Registration requirement - Information on owners/operators which identifies effective beneficial owners & operators
- Maintain records of all vessels & current owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to China jurisdiction
- Measures to ensure that persons subject to China jurisdiction, including owners/operators do not support/engage in IUU fishing/fishing related activities in support of such fishing
- Monitoring/surveillance by VMS any encounter of flag Vessel with any other vessel

- At sea inspection procedures - control/verification of any encounter of flag Vessel with any other vessel
- Sanctions prevent vessel from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing

Punitive Actions:

- Applied to operator
- Applied to captain
- Applied to owner
- Administrative punitives actions
- Legal punitives actions
- Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture to China of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence
- Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board
- Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in China waters for a period
- Penalty/Fine imposed by court
- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration
- Established in national law
- Established in national regulation

Sanctions:

- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

(i) engaging in pelagic fishery production without the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, or engaging in high seas fishing production without obtaining a High Seas Fishery Fishing License; (ii) concealing the truth or making false statements when declaring or implementing pelagic fishery projects;

(x) being found by the relevant international fisheries organization to have engaged in, supported or assisted in illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries activities;

I. Fishing Vessels Registration

The Commission requests that all fishing vessels (including fishing support vessels) operating in the IOTC area of competence shall register in the secretariat of Commissions, fishing vessels not registered in the secretariat of the Commission shall not fish for tunas, transship tuna products at sea and material supply and other related activities in the IOTC area of competence. The enterprises have fishing vessels fish for tunas and obtained High Seas Fishing Permit from this Ministry shall register its fishing vessels through China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) in accordance with the request of the Commission, and fishing operation can only commence after the completion of the registration. Any change of registered information (including the number of crew on board), shall be timely notified for the change. COFA shall register the relevant vessels in the Commission and notify any change to the Commission without delay, in strict accordance with the operation condition described in High Seas Fishing Permit and request by the Commission.

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:

- Adopted legislation with principles/rules/standards of international instruments & any applicable RFMO CMMs
-

Adopted legislation national framework with national plans/programmes to combat IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing

- Record of vessels flying China flag include name/address/nationality of natural/legal person in whose name the vessel is registered
- Vessels record flying China flag include name/street address/ mailing address & nationality of natural /legal persons with beneficial ownership of the vessel
- Maintains a record of vessels flying China flag for vessels & owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to their jurisdiction
- China ensures that the obligations incumbent upon the vessel owners/operators/crews are clearly accessible & communicated to them
- Regime for authorizing fishing & fishing related activities - Information requirements allow identification of accountable persons, natural/legal person authorized to engage in fishing & fishing related activities

Punitive Actions:

- Applied to operator
- Applied to captain
- Applied to owner
- Administrative punitives actions
- Legal punitives actions
- Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture to China of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence
- Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board
- Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in China waters for a period
- Penalty/Fine imposed by court
- Established in national law
- Established by national regulation

Sanctions:

- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

I. Fishing Vessels Registration

The Commission requests that all fishing vessels (including fishing support vessels) operating in the IOTC area of competence shall register in the secretariat of Commissions, fishing vessels not registered in the secretariat of the Commission shall not fish for tunas, transship tuna products at sea and material supply and other related activities in the IOTC area of competence. The enterprises have fishing vessels fish for tunas and obtained High Seas Fishing Permit from this Ministry shall register its fishing vessels through China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) in accordance with the request of the Commission, and fishing operation can only commence after the completion of the registration. Any change of registered information (including the number of crew on board), shall be timely notified for the change. COFA shall register the relevant vessels in the Commission and notify any change to the Commission without delay, in strict accordance with the operation condition described in High Seas Fishing Permit and request by the Commission.

Article 39 Any offshore fishing enterprise, fishing vessel or crew member that commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level or by the fishery administration and fishery port supervision and management agency under which it is subordinate, in accordance with the Fishery Law of the People's Republic of China, the Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant laws and regulations. For enterprises that have already obtained the qualifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as distant-water fishing enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall, depending on the seriousness of the case and the magnitude of the impact, suspend or cancel their qualifications as distant-water fishing enterprises.

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 11 February 2025 - 05:01

Legislation : [Notification of MRAR on International Measurers Compliance of Tuna Fishsries \(2022\).pdf](#) [en.docx](#) [2025-Notification on the Issuance of the Elements of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance.docx](#)

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

Pelagic fisheries management regulations

Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements

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:

Additional information:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Vessel name</u>	<u>Vessel Flag</u>	<u>Vessel identifiers</u>	<u>Actions taken</u>
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

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 :

- NO - Nil report - No chartered vessels and no chartering agreement in 2024

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:

<u>Charter</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>End</u>	<u>Flag CP</u>	<u>Observer Coverage</u>	<u>Fishing Effort</u>	<u>Catch</u>	<u>Vessel No</u>

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 ?

- YES - Implemented

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 ?

- YES - CPC has system 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 are :

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

Describe : -

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
- Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation

Describe : -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Prohibition of fishing for a determined period
- Fine

Describe : -

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	4641	7.4	4297	2018
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 ?

- NO - NOT subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2023, no over-catch in 2022.

YFT catch in 2022 : -

YFT overcatch: - Percentage: 7.4

Corrective measures / actions are ?

-

2. Legal Obligation - Upload the national legislation ?

Yes the 11 February 2025 - 06:25

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

[Notification on the Issuance of Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries Compliance Elements](#)

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