

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: European Union

Date of submission: 12 February 2025 - 21:29

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 :

-

Information required: 2025 DFAD management plans

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

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

- YES - CPC has system / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements

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

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

Describe : Procedures are described in each DFADs management plan.

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

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

Describe :

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- **Other sanctions (specify below)**

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

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

- Yes for 2025
- Yes for 2024
- Yes for 2023
- Yes for 2022
- Yes for 2021
- Yes for 2020
- Yes for 2019
- Yes for 2018

3. Reporting/Updating the DFADs management plan:

- **YES - The 2025 DFADs management plan is uploaded below**

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

- YES – All sections are detailed

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

[EU - Law - REG \(EU\) 2022 2343 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL.pdf](#)

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

Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 - Article 9. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

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

NONE

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 :

-

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:

-

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 European Union 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 - European Union 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 :

-



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 :

Information required: Report on transshipments 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:

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

Nil report for EU-PRT, only landings were carried out. Report for EU-ITA will come in a few days

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 :

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 European Union nominal catch reporting

BET catch declared : 18758 // BET discard declared : 9 ---- SKJ catch declared : 114988 // SKJ discard declared : 56 ---- YFT catch declared : 60761 // YFT discard declared : 28

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

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

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

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

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

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

Describe :

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- **Other sanctions (specify below)**

Describe :

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

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

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

- Is required/implemented by national legislation

- Since

Since the adoption of Resolution 10/13 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

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

<http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

- - Since dd/mm/yyyy

- - Reasons 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 27 January 2025 - 19:26

Legislation: [REGULATION \(EU\) 2022 2343 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL \(3\).pdf](#)

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

Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007. Publicly available in English and French: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2343&qid=1671187725049>

6. Information on the implementation of this obligation :

NONE

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 European Union nominal catch reporting in 2023

DOL catch declared : 434 // DOL discard declared : 22.9 — BIL catch declared : 6.3 // BIL discard declared : 6.3 — GBA catch declared : 11.27 // GBA discard declared : 5 — TUN catch declared : 2669 // TUN discard declared : 24.5 — RRU catch declared : 236 // RRU discard declared : 46.8 — TRI catch declared : 18.3 // 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 :

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

Describe :

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

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

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

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

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

Describe :

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

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

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

Describe :

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

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

3. The obligation 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

Since the adoption of Resolution 10/13 by the IOTC. According to Article 216 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the agreements concluded by the Union are binding both on the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. EU Member States and EU Operators in the Indian Ocean have been officially notified of this Resolution and must comply with its provisions. EU Member States are bound to take the necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the IOTC measures in question by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. In addition, Article 21(2.b) of the Treaty of the European Union, foresees that the Union shall work to consolidate and support inter alia the principles of international law.

Since 2019, in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC

- - 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 27 January 2025 - 19:27

Legislation: [REGULATION \(EU\) 2022 2343 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL \(4\).pdf](#)

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

Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1380/oj>

6. Information on the implementation of this obligation :

NONE

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 :

-

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 European Union 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:

-

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

Yes - actions taken and described above

No - No action taken

Upload any document/information on actions taken :

-

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

None

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

Resolution 10/10 – Concerning market related measures



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

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

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No landing of tuna and tuna-like fish products in ports in 2024 .
- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No transshipment of tuna and tuna-like fish products in ports in 2024 .

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

– Reasons: –

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

Countries of export : –

Catch areas : –

Report : No the –

Comments/remarks about submission and implementation of this requirement:

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



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

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

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

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2023 :

Export country	Export TO Country	Total quantity exported (KG)	Product shape(s)
1	–	–	–

2	-	-	-
3	-	-	-
4	-	-	-
5	-	-	-
6	-	-	-
7	-	-	-
8	-	-	-
9	-	-	-
10	-	-	-

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

-
-
-

- - with CPCs - for quantity -

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

-

Resolution 11/02 Prohibition of fishing on data buoys



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

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

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

2. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys :

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

Damaged data buoys observations report :

No the -

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

No the -

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

Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 - Article 5(5). Publicly available in English and French: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2343/oj>

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

- Following IOTC Resolution 12/04, all EU vessels are required to collect detailed data of any encounter with marine turtle during fishing activities. All interaction with marine turtles are transmitted through the EU Scientific Report and its annexes (EU-Member States scientific reports). Additionally, Point 2 of Annex XIII of [EU Regulation 2019/1241](#) states that "Member States shall take the necessary steps to collect scientific data on incidental catches of sensitive species" in Union water, including those situated in the Indian Ocean.

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

- Adequate equipment for the disentanglement of turtles are made available onboard. Crews have been provided with proper training and they are able to operate correctly, in order to avoid unwanted catches and to release alive at sea turtles eventually caught. Manuals are regularly made available to the sector, containing instructions and information for a proper use of equipment and for identification of the various species of marine turtles. The IOTC identification guides and training are provided to the onboard observers for proper identification and handling of the sea turtles. In Mayotte and La Réunion, trainings and information [sessions](#) are also organized to raise awareness on marine turtles among EU coastal fishers.

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

- Yes

- N/A

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

-

[EU: EU Council Regulation \(EC\) No 520/2007](#) imposes to EU long liners “the development and putting in place of combinations of hook shapes, type of lures, depth and design of nets and fishing practices to minimize accidental catches or by-catches and mortality of sea turtles”. Moreover, the same regulation requires “the presence on board of equipment necessary for releasing sea turtles caught accidentally or as by-catch, including tools for unhooking them or cutting the lines and landing nets”. Obligation to carry line cutters and de-hookers is transposed under Article 21 of [Regulation \(EU\) 2022/2343](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007.

[France](#): Following IOTC Resolution 12/04, kits to extract hooks have been distributed to all long liners (in 2014). Leaflets to identify turtle species will be provided to all fishers in La Réunion and to the long liner fleet in the Indian Ocean. These leaflets are also to be distributed on vessels of other IOTC CPCs. Additionally, a care center for Turtle accidentally captured by longliners or other gears has been created in La Réunion.

[Spain](#): Spanish law ([Orden AAA/658/2014, Art. 19](#)) sets up measures to avoid the capture of marine turtles. It imposes that each vessel carry the necessary equipment to release marine turtles alive when they have been accidentally caught. Furthermore, any encounter with marine turtle must be recorded noting the date, position, the species, and if the turtle was released alive.

[Portugal](#): IPMA has provided guidance on how to safely handle and release the turtles, as well as ID guides.

e. For purse seine vessels:

(a) Ensure that vessels:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Yes

-

Regarding EU purse seiners, EU [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 520/2007](#) defines some rules that they must follow. Purse seine vessels have “an obligation to avoid, where possible, encircling sea turtles”. Moreover, those vessels are required to adopt “all the measures necessary for releasing encircled or caught sea turtles” and, like every EU fishing vessels, they are subject to an “appropriate handling, including the recovery or prompt release of sea turtles caught accidentally or as by-catch”. To avoid these situations, EU vessels are subject to “the development and application of specifications for appropriate gear for minimizing by-catches of sea turtles”. Regarding the use of FADs, EU regulation requires the “adoption of all the measures necessary for monitoring fish-aggregating devices in which sea turtles could be caught, to release those taken and recover devices that are not used”. The “Requins” project has provided a [guide](#) for “Good practices to reduce the mortality of sharks and rays caught incidentally by the tropical tuna purse seiners”. This guide also include instruction for accidental catches of marine turtles. All trips are monitored by observers, which record information on FADs designs and materials for verifying the compliance with the guidelines for NEFAD construction of resolution 19/02.

Article 10 of [Regulation \(EU\) 2022/2343](#) provides for the obligation to use non-entangling designs and materials for the construction of FADs.

EU-ESP regulation on the “Management of FADs” has forbidden the use of entangling FADs since the 30/06/2015 (Paragraph 10).

EU-FRA and EU-ITA FAD management plan include a specific part with indications to reduce the impact of FADs on ecosystems. The precision is made that FADs should not be made of entangling material. Logbook entries for FAD deployment must include the verification that no entangling materials are part of the FAD (two entries: one for the surface part and one for the submerged part). When encountering other floating object, the presence and size of entangling material must be noted in the logbook. On this floating objects, the replacement of highly entangling materials (mesh > 6,5 cm) is encouraged.

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

- The EU has financed multiple projects to understand the impact of fishing practices, in particular FADs. In 2014/2015, the CECOFAD project developed by three European institutes IEO, AZTI and IRD, funded by the EU, and in collaboration with EU industrial stakeholders, researched the effects of purse seine fishery using FADs. One of the objectives of this project was to know the composition of catches on FADs and to assess their impact on other maritime species (including accidental catches sea turtles). The project was later prolonged by CECOFAD2, which also assesses the impact of purse seiner vessels using dFADs. One of the most recent projects of the EU on dFADs is the [BIOFADs project](#), which tests designs and identifies options to mitigate impacts of drifting FADs on the ecosystem. Its aim was to identify suitable biodegradable materials for FAD construction to respond to resolution 19/02. On biodegradable FADs, the [SAREBIO project](#) also research alternative material in the deployment of FADs. The EU also provided research on the impact of other fishing gears and launched a [project](#) to evaluate the effects of hooks' shape & size on the catchability, yields and mortality of target and bycatch species. This includes the evaluation of the implementation of circle hooks.

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

- Yes

- All of the above projects are part of the EU's effort to mitigate the negative impacts of tuna fishery in the Indian Ocean (including the adverse effects on marine turtles). The EU is regularly providing scientific papers to the SC and its working parties including on impact of fisheries on marine turtles.

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

- Yes

- The EU is member of the IOSEA since 1983 and France has signed the IOSEA MoU.

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



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

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

- YES - Submitted

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:

- YES - Foreign vessels were licensed in 2024 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:

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- YES - Complet
- All information pertaining to Sustainable Fishing Pa

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seychelles 	10/03/2023	31/12/2028	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuna purse seine
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuna & tuna-like species 	N/A (100 tonnes/year + additional fee for catches above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catch reporting • ERS • Catch reporting: entering/leaving EEZ • Onboard fisheries observer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port inspection

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic catch reporting in EEZ • Fishing logbook 	
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:

- Yes – Complete

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 :

-

Describe :

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

Inspections at port in landing port aim at controlling fishing gears used.

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

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

-

Describe :

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

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

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

-

Describe :

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

the value of the fishery or aquaculture products obtained as a result of committing the serious infringement. In addition, accompanying sanctions may be taken.

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

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation
- Since 08/06/1998
- - Since -
- - Reasons -

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

First time implemented through Council Regulation (EC) No 1239/98 of 8 June 1998 amending Regulation (EC) No 894/97 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.
Nowadays integrated into Regulation (EU) 2019/1241.

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

Yes The 11 February 2025 - 20:29

Legislation : [EU - Law - REG \(EU\) 2019 1241 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL.pdf](#)

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

Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1967/2006, (EC) No 1224/2009 and Regulations (EU) No 1380/2013, (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973, (EU) 2019/472 and (EU) 2019/1022 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 894/97, (EC) No 850/98, (EC) No 2549/2000, (EC) No 254/2002, (EC) No 812/2004 and (EC) No 2187/2005. Publicly available in English and French: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1241/oj>

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
- Inspection at sea (EEZ) of flagged vessels
- Inspection in port of flagged vessels

Additional MCS actions in place:

-

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

No the -

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



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

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

For industrial fisheries:

- YES - Submitted

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

- YES - Submitted

2. A recording system to collect fisheries data exists:

- YES - A recording system to collect fisheries data exists

3. Mandatory data/statistics reported:

- YES - Mandatory data/statistics reported

For Industrial fisheries:

–

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

–

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

a. *Development or improvements in the implementation of logbooks:*

- Yes

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

Article 15 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, lays down the obligation for Masters of Community fishing vessels of 12 metres' length overall or more to be equipped with an electronic logbook. Article 14 establishes the obligation for EU vessels to complete paper logbooks if they are not subject to electronic logbook.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Article 15 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, lays down the obligation for Masters of Community fishing vessels of 12 metres' length overall or more to be equipped with an electronic logbook.

b. *Port-based sampling or related fisheries surveys:*

- Yes

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

Port sampling are carried out in the IOTC area by national scientific institutes and are regularly improved. Detailed information are provided in the EU scientific report.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Port sampling are carried out in the IOTC area by national scientific institutes and are regularly improved. Detailed information are provided in the EU scientific report.

c. *National observer scheme:*

- Yes

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

In the context of the coastal longline fleet of La Réunion, fish are measured at landing place.

In the context of the artisanal fleet of La Réunion, inspectors from SIH are present in port under the programme ObsDEB and are measuring fish.

In the context of the coastal longline fleet of Mayotte, the sale notes of the cooperative COPEMAY and the logbooks are used to survey the level of catches, however not always at species level.

In the context of the artisanal fleet of Mayotte, the programme ObsDEB is ensured by the Parc naturel marin of Mayotte. Details on the level of coverage is provided in the EU scientific report.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

There are national scientific observers on board purse seiners and longliners, as well as electronic observers on board purse seiners.

Coverage is well above the mandatory coverage level.

Detailed information are provided in the EU scientific report.

d. National Vessel registry:

- Yes

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

The EU Fleet Register is a database where **all** the fishing vessels flying the flag of an EU country have to be registered. Any changes in the status of a fishing vessel need to be registered by the member country in the Fleet Register.

The main objective of the Fleet Register is to enable any EU fishing vessel with key characteristics to be identified, with the aim of:

- Monitoring the implementation of capacity management countries
- Being a source of information for the officials of the European Commission and EU countries in charge of control and inspection
- Serving as an accurate source of statistical data on the European fishing fleet
- Serving as a reference database for vessels characteristics for other applications that manage information on fishing vessels

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The EU Fleet Register is a database where **all** the fishing vessels flying the flag of an EU country have to be registered.

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

- Yes

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

The VMS coverage for EU flagged vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence is 100%.

Article 9 of COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, provides that: "**2. Without prejudice to specific provisions contained in multiannual plans, a fishing vessel of 12 metres' length overall or more shall have installed on board a fully functioning device which allows that vessel to be automatically located and identified through the vessel monitoring system by transmitting position data at regular intervals. It shall also allow the fisheries monitoring centre of the flag Member State to poll the fishing vessel.**"

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The VMS coverage for EU flagged vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence is 100%.

All vessels are equipped with electronic logbook. The electronic and monitoring data are included in the electronic logbook onboard.

All purse seine vessels are equipped with electronic monitoring system. More details on the EU scientific report.

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:

Fishery statistics are derived from official national sources either directly by Eurostat for the EEA member countries.

The data are collected using internationally agreed concepts and definitions developed by the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, comprising Eurostat and several other international organisations with responsibilities in fishery statistics. The domain "Fisheries" contains data on catches by fishing region, on aquaculture production, on total production, on landings in EEA ports, on trade in fishery products, on the EEA fishing fleet.

Legislative framework: REGULATION (EU) 2017/1004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 May 2017 on the establishment of a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the common fisheries policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008. More information can also be found on the Europa webpage for Fisheries sector: data collection: https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/data_collection_en

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b. Development of data dissemination systems:

- Yes

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

The European Commission organises regularly meetings with Member States and EU scientists aiming at identifying data transmission failure, their origin and potential solutions.

Data Transmission (DT) Monitoring Tool, for reporting data transmission issues, is used by two different groups of EU experts to evaluate on a yearly basis the EU data transmission failures to the end users, including IOTC. These groups are The Regional Coordination Group on Large Pelagic (RG-LP), as well as the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF): <https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/web/dcf/compliance>

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c. Frame surveys:

- Yes

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

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d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:

- Yes

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

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

- Yes

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

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f. Steps to minimise data entry errors:

- Yes

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

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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:

Catch data are cross-checked using logbook data, landing data and sale notes, and revised several times over the year. Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data.

On the other hand, there is currently a process for the development of a Regional Database and Estimation System, RDBES. This is a regionally coordinated database platform and even if it currently only stores detailed commercial fisheries sampling data related to the North-East Atlantic Ocean, EU scientist are working towards the inclusion of large pelagic fisheries (including Indian Ocean). It addresses fishery management needs related to the European Union Common Fisheries Policy. The aims of the RDBES are: 1) To ensure that data can be made available for the coordination of regional fisheries data sampling plans, in particular for the EU DC-MAP Regional Coordination Groups (RCGs), 2) To provide a regional estimation system so that statistical estimates of quantities of interest can be produced from sample data in order to deliver data for ICES stock assessments and advice, 3) To increase the data quality, documentation of data and ensuring of approved estimation methods are used, 4) To serve and facilitate the production of fisheries management advice and status reports, 5) To increase the awareness of fisheries data collected by the users of the RDBES and the overall usage of these data.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

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b. Improvements in sampling coverage:

Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data.

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

Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data.

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Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

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c. Frame surveys:

Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data. On the other hand, there is currently a process for the development of a Regional Database and Estimation System, RDBES. This is a regionally coordinated database platform and even if it currently only stores detailed commercial fisheries sampling data related to the North-East Atlantic Ocean, EU scientist are working towards the inclusion of large pelagic fisheries (including Indian Ocean). It addresses fishery management needs related to the European Union Common Fisheries Policy. The aims of the RDBES are: 1) To ensure that data can be made available for the coordination of regional fisheries data sampling plans, in particular for the EU DC-MAP Regional Coordination Groups (RCGs), 2) To provide a regional estimation system so that statistical estimates of quantities of interest can be produced from sample data in order to deliver data for ICES stock assessments and advice, 3) To increase the data quality, documentation of data and ensuring of approved estimation methods are used, 4) To serve and facilitate the production of fisheries management advice and status reports, 5) To increase the awareness of fisheries data collected by the users of the RDBES and the overall usage of these data.

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

Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data.

On the other hand, there is currently a process for the development of a Regional Database and Estimation System, RDBES. This is a regionally coordinated database platform and even if it currently only stores detailed commercial fisheries sampling data related to the North-East Atlantic Ocean, EU scientist are working towards the inclusion of large pelagic fisheries (including Indian Ocean). It addresses fishery management needs related to the European Union Common Fisheries Policy. The aims of the RDBES are: 1) To ensure that data can be made available for the coordination of regional fisheries data sampling plans, in particular for the EU DC-MAP Regional Coordination Groups (RCGs), 2) To provide a regional estimation system so that statistical estimates of quantities of interest can be produced from sample data in order to deliver data for ICES stock assessments and advice, 3) To increase the data quality, documentation of data and ensuring of approved estimation methods are used, 4) To serve and facilitate the production of fisheries management advice and status reports, 5) To increase the awareness of fisheries data collected by the users of the RDBES and the overall usage of these data.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data.

On the other hand, there is currently a process for the development of a Regional Database and Estimation System, RDBES. This is a regionally coordinated database platform and even if it currently only stores detailed commercial fisheries sampling data related to the North-East Atlantic Ocean, EU scientist are working towards the inclusion of large pelagic fisheries (including Indian Ocean). It addresses fishery management needs related to the European Union Common Fisheries Policy. The aims of the RDBES are: 1) To ensure that data can be made available for the coordination of regional fisheries data sampling plans, in particular for the EU DC-MAP Regional Coordination Groups (RCGs), 2) To provide a regional estimation system so that statistical estimates of quantities of interest can be produced from sample data in order to deliver data for ICES stock assessments and advice, 3) To increase the data quality, documentation of data and ensuring of approved estimation methods are used, 4) To serve and facilitate the production of fisheries management advice and status reports, 5) To increase the awareness of fisheries data collected by the users of the RDBES and the overall usage of these data.

d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:

- Yes

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

Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data.

On the other hand, there is currently a process for the development of a Regional Database and Estimation System, RDBES. This is a regionally coordinated database platform and even if it currently only stores detailed commercial fisheries sampling data related to the North-East Atlantic Ocean, EU scientist are working towards the inclusion of large pelagic fisheries (including Indian Ocean). It addresses fishery management needs related to the European Union Common Fisheries Policy. The aims of the RDBES are: 1) To ensure that data can be made available for the coordination of regional fisheries data sampling plans, in particular for the EU DC-MAP Regional Coordination Groups (RCGs), 2) To provide a regional estimation system so that statistical estimates of quantities of interest can be produced from sample data in order to deliver data for ICES stock assessments and advice, 3) To increase the data quality, documentation of data and ensuring of approved estimation methods are used, 4) To serve and facilitate the production of fisheries management advice and status reports, 5) To increase the awareness of fisheries data collected by the users of the RDBES and the overall usage of these data.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data.

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e. Comparability of data from previous years:

- Yes

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

Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data.

On the other hand, there is currently a process for the development of a Regional Database and Estimation System, RDBES. This is a regionally coordinated database platform and even if it currently only stores detailed commercial fisheries sampling data related to the North-East Atlantic Ocean, EU scientist are working towards the inclusion of large pelagic fisheries (including Indian Ocean). It addresses fishery management needs related to the European Union Common Fisheries Policy. The aims of the RDBES are: 1) To ensure that data can be made available for the coordination of regional fisheries data sampling plans, in particular for the EU DC-MAP Regional Coordination Groups (RCGs), 2) To provide a regional estimation system so that statistical estimates of quantities of interest can be produced from sample data in order to deliver data for ICES stock assessments and advice, 3) To increase the data quality, documentation of data and ensuring of approved estimation methods are used, 4) To serve and facilitate the production of fisheries management advice and status reports, 5) To increase the awareness of fisheries data collected by the users of the RDBES and the overall usage of these data.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional sampling plans, which shall include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data.

On the other hand, there is currently a process for the development of a Regional Database and Estimation System, RDBES. This is a regionally coordinated database platform and even if it currently only stores detailed commercial fisheries sampling data related to the North-East Atlantic Ocean, EU scientist are working towards the inclusion of large pelagic fisheries (including Indian Ocean). It addresses fishery management needs related to the European Union Common Fisheries Policy. The aims of the RDBES are: 1) To ensure that data can be made available for the coordination of regional fisheries data sampling plans, in particular for the EU DC-MAP Regional Coordination Groups (RCGs), 2) To provide a regional estimation system so

that statistical estimates of quantities of interest can be produced from sample data in order to deliver data for ICES stock assessments and advice, 3) To increase the data quality, documentation of data and ensuring of approved estimation methods are used, 4) To serve and facilitate the production of fisheries management advice and status reports, 5) To increase the awareness of fisheries data collected by the users of the RDBES and the overall usage of these data.

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 :

Describe : The EU regularly update its legislation to modernise it. It was the case of the EU framework for fishery control that was very recently amended. In 2018, the European Commission proposed to revise the EU fisheries control system to simplify it and ensure full compliance with the reformed common fisheries policy. At the end of May 2023, the two co-legislators, the European Parliament and the Council, agreed on a final deal, that they approved formally on 20 December 2023. The EU now operated under a revised set of rules, modernising the way fishing activities are controlled, for both EU vessels and those fishing in EU waters: Regulation (EU) 2023/2842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 November 2023 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, and amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1967/2006 and (EC) No 1005/2008 and Regulations (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2017/2403 and (EU) 2019/473 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards fisheries control

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

Describe :

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

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

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

Describe : No specific actions pre-designed.

3. Paragraph 11.a):

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

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

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

Measures:

—

Punitive Actions:

—

Sanctions:

—

Obligations have been translated into EU regulations. Please see Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 and Article 7 of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy

4. Paragraph 11.b):

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

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

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

Measures:

—

Punitive Actions:

—

Sanctions:

—

The EU is a leading actor in the fight against IUU. If IUU activities were to be detected, immediate actions shall be undertaken. Please see Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, amending Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1936/2001 and (EC) No 601/2004 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1093/94 and (EC) No 1447/1999.

5. Paragraph 11.c):

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

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

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

Measures:

—

Punitive Actions:

—

Sanctions:

—

Obligations have been translated into EU regulations. Please see Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 and Article 7 of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy

6. Paragraph 11.d):

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

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

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

Measures:

—

Punitive Actions:

—

Sanctions:

—

The EU is a leading actor in the fight against IUU. If IUU activities were to be detected, immediate actions shall be undertaken. Please see Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, amending Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1936/2001 and (EC) No 601/2004 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1093/94 and (EC) No 1447/1999.

7. Paragraph 11.e):

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

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

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

Measures:

—

Punitive Actions:

—

Sanctions:

—

If IUU activities were to be detected, immediate actions shall be undertaken. Please see Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, amending Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1936/2001 and (EC) No 601/2004 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1093/94 and (EC) No 1447/1999.

8. Paragraph 11.f):

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

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

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

Measures:

—

Punitive Actions:

—

Sanctions:

—

Review of ownership of FV is done when registering vessels in the IOTC RAV. Those information are part of the minimum information for the fishing licences under Annex II of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy.

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 27 January 2025 - 19:15

Legislation : [REGULATION \(EU\) 2022 2343 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL.pdf](#) [COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION \(EU\) No 404 2011.pdf](#) [EU IUU Regulation 1005 2008.pdf](#)

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

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

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

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No404/2011 of 8 April 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy;
Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006

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:

- NO - Nil report for 2024 – European Union has no factual information

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 ?

- YES - Implemented

2. You have chartering agreements signed :

- YES as Flag CPC

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

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

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



1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2023 due to no over-catch in 2022

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

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

Describe : -

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

Describe : -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

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	-	-	-	-
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: -

Corrective measures / actions are ?

-
-

2. Legal Obligation - Upload the national legislation ?

No the -

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

Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006

Council Regulation (EU) 2024/1856 of 28 June 2024 amending Regulation (EU) 2024/257 fixing for 2024, 2025 and 2026 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, and Regulation (EU) 2023/194 fixing for 2023 such fishing opportunities

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

-

Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

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

- 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 :

Describe : The European Commission ensure that the total number of supply vessel by Member States and for the EU never exceed the percentage in resolution 24/02 (and any previous resolution). Services of DG MARE ensure that no license and authorisation be granted to supply vessels not previously authorised by the EU.

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

- Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements

Describe : Any license or authorisation granted above the limit would be considered as an error and corrective action, such as withdrawing the authorisation would be considered.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

Describe : Would not be considered as an "infringement of a vessel" as the error would stem from the administration.

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

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

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

- 2019
- 2023
- 2022
- 2021
- 2020
- 2024

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