Council of the European Union

Brussels, 19 April 2022
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NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL 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 - Four column document

Delegations find attached the annexes to the above-mentioned proposal and the initial positions on those, for the purposes of trilogues, in the following order:

1. Commission proposal
2. Amendments by the European Parliament
3. Council mandate

1. COMMISSION PROPOSAL[1]

ANNEX 1

Record once per set/shot/operation

Note: for all gears in this annex use the follow format for date and time

For date: when recording date of the set/shot/operation: record the YYYY/MM/DD

For time: record 24hr time as either the local time, GMT or national time and clearly specify which time has been used.

OPERATION

For longline:

Date of set

Position in latitude and longitude: either position at noon or position of start of gear or area code of operation (e.g. Seychelles EEZ, High seas, etc.) may be optionally used

Time of starting setting and, when possible, retrieving the gear

Number of hooks between floats: if there are different hooks counts between floats in a single set then record the most representative (average) number

Total number of hooks used in the set

Number of light–sticks used in the set

Type of bait used in the set: e.g. fish, squid, etc.

Optionally, sea surface temperature at noon with one decimal point (XX.X^{o}C)

For purse seine:

[1] Annexes set out in COM(2021) 113 final.

Date of set

Type of event: fishing set or deployment of a new FAD

Position in latitude and longitude and time of event, or if no event during the day, at noon

If fishing set: specify if the set was successful, nil, well; type of school (free swimming school or FAD associated. If FAD associated, specify the type (e.g. log or other natural object, drifting FAD, anchored FAD, etc.). Refer to the CMM 18/08

> *Procedures on a fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan, including a limitation on the number of FADs, more detailed specification of catch reporting from FAD sets, and the development of improved FAD designs to reduce the incidence of entanglement of non-target species* (or any subsequent superseding Resolution)

Optionally, sea surface temperature at noon with one decimal point (XX.X^{o}C)

For gillnet:

Date of set: record the date for each set or day at sea (for days without sets)

Total length of net (meters): floatline length used for each set in meters

Start fishing time: record the time when starting each set and, when possible, gear retrieving

Start and end position in latitude and longitude: record start and end latitude and longitude that represent the area that your gear is set between or, if no set, record the latitude and longitude at noon for days without sets

Depth at which net is set (meters): approximate depth at which the gillnet is set

For Pole and Line:

> Fishing effort information in logbooks shall be recorded by day. Catch information in logbooks shall be recorded by trip or, when possible, by fishing day.

Date of operation: record the day or date

Position in latitude and longitude at noon

Number of fishing poles used during that day

Start fishing time (record the time immediately after bait fishing is complete and the vessel heads to the ocean for fishing. For multiple days, the time at which search starts should be recorded) and end fishing time (record the time immediately after fishing is complete from the last school; on multiple days this is the time fishing stopped from the last school). For multiple days number of fishing days should be recorded.

Type of school: FAD associated and/or free school

CATCH

Catch weight (kg) or number by species per set/shot/fishing event for each of the species and form of processing in section Species below:

For longline by number and weight

For purse seine by weight

For gillnet by weight

For pole and line by weight or number

SPECIES

For Longline:

Primary Species	**FAO code**	**Other Species**	**FAO code**
Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*)	SBF	Shortbill spearfish (*Tetrapturus angustirostris*)	SSP
Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*)	ALB	Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*)	BSH

Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	BET	Mako sharks (*Isurus* spp.)	MAK
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	YFT	Porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*)	POR
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	SKJ	Hammerhead sharks (*Sphyrna* spp.)	SPN
Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*)	SWO	Silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*)	FAL
Striped marlin (*Tetrapturus audax*)	MLS	Other bony fishes	MZZ
Blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*)	BUM	Other sharks	SKH
Black marlin (*Makaira indica*)	BLM	Seabirds (in number)[1]	
Indo–Pacific sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*)	SFA	Marine Mammals (in number)	MAM
		Marine turtles (in number)	TTX
		Thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.)	THR
		Oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)	OCS
		Optional species to be recorded	
		Tiger shark (*Galeocerdo cuvier*)	TIG
		Crocodile shark (*Pseudocarcharias kamoharai*)	PSK
		Great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*)	WSH
		Mantas and devil rays (*Mobulidae*)	MAN
		Pelagic stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*)	PLS
		Other rays	

For Purse Seine:

Primary Species	**FAO code**	**Other species**	**FAO code**
Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*)	ALB	Marine turtles (in number)	TTX

[1] When a CPC is fully implementing the observer program the provision of seabird data is optional

Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	BET	Marine mammals (in number)	MAM
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	YFT	Whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) (in number)	RHN
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	SKJ	Thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.)	THR
Other IOTC species		Oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)	OCS
		Silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*)	FAL
		Optional species to be recorded	**FAO code**
		Mantas and devil rays (*Mobulidae*)	MAN
		Other sharks	SKH
		Other rays	
		Other bony fish	MZZ

For Gillnet:

Primary Species	**FAO code**	**Other Species**	**FAO code**
Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*)	ALB	Shortbill spearfish (*Tetrapturus angustirostris*)	SSP
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	BET	Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*)	BSH
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	YFT	Mako sharks (*Isurus* spp.)	MAK
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	SKJ	Porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*)	POR
Longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*)	LOT	Hammerhead sharks (*Sphyrna* spp.)	SPN
Frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*)	FRI	Other sharks	SKH
Bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*)	BLT	Other bony fish	MZZ
Kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*)	KAW	Marine turtles (in number)	TTX
Narrow barred Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*)	COM	Marine mammals (in number)	MAM
Indo–Pacific king mackerel	GUT	Whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) (in number)	RHN

(*Scomberomorus guttatus*)			
Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*)	SWO	Seabirds (in number)[1]	
Indo–Pacific sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*)	SFA	Thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.)	THR
Marlins (*Tetrapturus* spp, *Makaira* spp.)	BIL	Oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)	OCS
Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*)	SBF	**Optional species to be recorded**	
		Tiger shark (*Galeocerdo cuvier*)	TIG
		Crocodile shark (*Pseudocarcharias kamoharai*)	PSK
		Mantas and devil rays (Mobulidae)	MAN
		Pelagic stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*)	PLS
		Other rays	

For Pole and Line:

Primary Species	**FAO code**	**Other Species**	**FAO code**
Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*)	ALB	Other bony fish	MZZ
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	BET	Sharks	SKH
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	YFT	Rays	
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	SKJ	Marine turtles (in number)	TTX
Frigate and bullet tuna (*Auxis* spp.)	FRZ		
Kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*)	KAW		

[1] When a CPC is fully implementing the observer program the provision of seabird data is optional

Longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*)	LOT		
Narrow barred Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*)	COM		
Other IOTC species			

REMARKS

Discard of tuna, tuna-like fish and sharks to be recorded by species in weight (kg) or number for all gears should be recorded in the remarks

Any interactions with whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*), marine mammals, and seabirds should be recorded in the remarks

Other information is also written in the remarks

> **Note:** The species included in the logbooks are regarded as minimum requirement. Optionally other frequently caught shark and/or fish species should be added as required across different areas and fisheries.

ANNEX 2

GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF DRIFTING FISH AGGREGATING DEVICE (DFAD) MANAGEMENT PLANS

To support obligations in respect of the DFAD Management Plan (DFAD–MP) to be submitted to the Commission by Member States with fleets fishing in the IOTC area of competence, associated to DFADs, DFAD–MP should include:

1. An objective

2. Scope

Description of its application with respect to:

vessel-types and support and tender vessels

DFAD numbers and DFADs beacon numbers to be deployed

reporting procedures for DFAD deployment

incidental bycatch reduction and utilisation policy

consideration of interaction with other gear types

plans for monitoring and retrieval of lost DFADs

statement or policy on “DFAD ownership”

3. Institutional arrangements for management of the DFAD Management Plans:

institutional responsibilities

application processes for DFAD and /or DFAD beacons deployment approval

obligations of vessel owners and masters in respect of DFAD and /or DFAD beacons deployment and use

DFAD and/or DFADs beacons replacement policy

reporting obligations

4. DFAD construction specifications and requirements:

DFAD design characteristics (a description)

DFAD markings and identifiers, including DFADs beacons

lighting requirements

radar reflectors

visible distance

radio buoys (requirement for serial numbers)

satellite transceivers (requirement for serial numbers)

5. Applicable areas:

Details of any closed areas or periods e.g. territorial waters, shipping lanes, proximity to artisanal fisheries, etc.

6. Applicable period for the DFAD–MP.

7. Means for monitoring and reviewing implementation of the DFAD–MP.

8. DFAD logbook template (data to be collected specified in Annex 3).

ANNEX 3

DATA COLLECTION FOR DFADS

a) For each activity on a DFAD, whether followed by a set or not, each fishing, support and supply vessel to report the following information:

i. Vessel (name and registration number of the fishing, support or supply vessel)

ii. Position (as the geographic location of the event (Latitude and Longitude) in degrees and minutes)

iii. Date (as DD/MM/YYYY, day/month/year)

iv. DFAD identifier (DFAD or beacon ID)

v. DFAD type (drifting natural FAD, drifting artificial FAD),

vi. DFAD design characteristics

• Dimension and material of the floating part and of the underwater hanging structure

vii. Type of the activity (visit, deployment, hauling, retrieving, loss, intervention to service electronic equipment).

b) If the visit is followed by a set, the results of the set in terms of catch and bycatch, whether retained or discarded dead or alive. CPCs to report this data aggregated per vessel at 1*1 degree (where applicable) and monthly to the Secretariat

DATA COLLECTION FOR AFADS

a) Any activity around an AFAD.

b) For each activity on an AFAD (repair, intervention, consolidation, etc.), whether followed or not by a set or other fishing activities, the,

i. Position (as the geographic location of the event (Latitude and Longitude) in degrees and minutes)

ii. Date (as DD/MM/YYYY, day/month/year)

iii. AFAD identifier (i.e. AFAD Marking or beacon ID or any information allowing to identify the owner).

c) If the visit is followed by a set or other fishing activities, the results of the set in terms of catch and bycatch, whether retained or discarded dead or alive.

ANNEX 4

Mitigation measures for seabirds in longline fisheries

Mitigation	**Description**	**Specification**
Night setting with minimum deck lighting	No setting between nautical dawn and before nautical dusk. Deck lighting to be kept to a minimum.	Nautical dusk and nautical dawn are defined as set out in the Nautical Almanac tables for relevant latitude, local time and date. Minimum deck lighting should not breach minimum standards for safety and navigation.
Bird-scaring lines (Tori lines)	Bird-scaring lines shall be deployed during the entire longline setting to deter birds from approaching the branch line.	For vessels greater than or equal to 35 m: Deploy at least 1 bird-scaring line. Where practical, vessels are encouraged to use a second tori pole and bird scaring line at times of high bird abundance or activity; both tori lines should be deployed simultaneously, one on each side of the line being set. Aerial extent of bird-scaring lines must be greater than or equal to 100 m. Long streamers of sufficient length to reach the sea surface in calm conditions must be used. Long streamers must be at intervals of no more than 5m. For vessels less than 35 m: Deploy at least 1 bird-scaring line. Aerial extent must be greater than or equal to 75 m. Long and/or short (but greater than 1 m in length) streamers must be used and placed at intervals as follows: Short: intervals of no more than 2 m. Long: intervals of no more than 5 m for the first 55 m of bird scaring line. Additional design and deployment guidelines for bird-scaring lines are provided in Annex 5 of this regulation.
Line weighting	Line weights to be deployed on the snood prior to setting.	Greater than a total of 45 g attached within 1 m of the hook or; Greater than a total of 60 g attached within 3.5 m of the hook or; Greater than a total of 98 g weight attached within 4 m of the hook.

ANNEX 5

Supplemental Guidelines for Design and Deployment of Tori Lines

Preamble

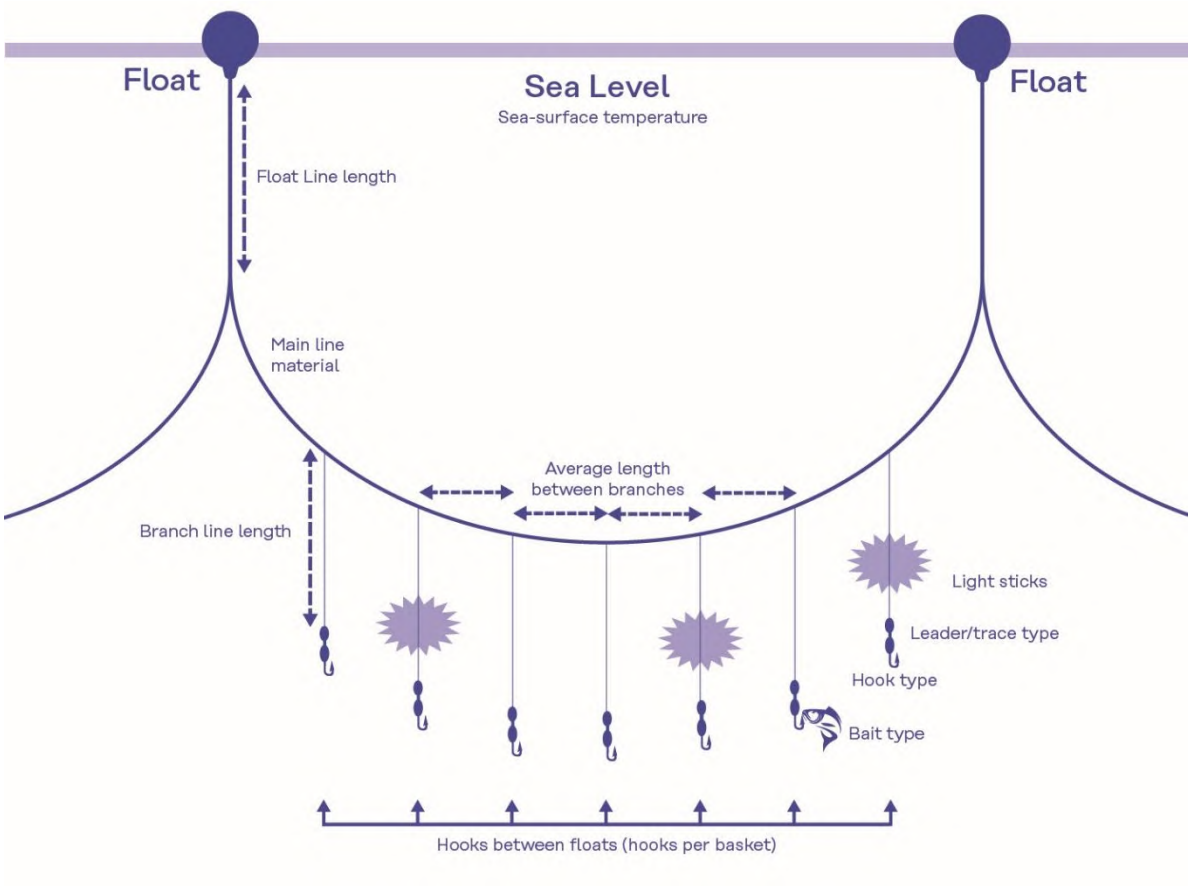
Minimum technical standards for deployment of tori lines are found in annex 4 of this regulation, and are not repeated here. These supplemental guidelines are designed to assist in the preparation and implementation of tori line regulations for longline vessels. While these guidelines are relatively explicit, improvement in tori line effectiveness through experimentation is encouraged, within the requirements of annex 4 in the regulation. The guidelines take into account environmental and operational variables such as weather conditions, setting speed and ship size, all of which influence tori line performance and design in protecting baits from birds. Tori line design and use may change to take account of these variables provided that line performance is not compromised. On-going improvement in tori line design is envisaged and consequently review of these guidelines should be undertaken in the future.

Tori line design (see Figure 1)

1. An appropriate towed device on the section of the tori line in the water can improve the aerial extension.
2. The above water section of the line should be sufficiently light that its movement is unpredictable to avoid habituation by birds and sufficiently heavy to avoid deflection of the line by wind.
3. The line is best attached to the vessel with a robust barrel swivel to reduce tangling of the line.
4. The streamers should be made of material that is conspicuous and produces an unpredictable lively action (e.g. strong fine line sheathed in red polyurethane tubing) suspended from a robust three-way swivel (that again reduces tangles) attached to the tori line.
5. Each streamer should consist of two or more strands.
6. Each streamer pair should be detachable by means of a clip so that line stowage is more efficient.

Deployment of tori lines

1. The line should be suspended from a pole affixed to the vessel. The tori pole should be set as high as possible so that the line protects bait a good distance astern of the vessel and will not tangle with fishing gear. Greater pole height provides greater bait protection. For example, a height of around 7 m above the water line can give about 100 m of bait protection.
2. If vessels use only one tori line it should be set to windward of sinking baits. If baited hooks are set outboard of the wake, the streamer line attachment point to the vessel should be positioned several meters outboard of the side of the vessel that baits are deployed. If vessels use two tori lines, baited hooks should be deployed within the area bounded by the two tori lines.
3. Deployment of multiple tori lines is encouraged to provide even greater protection of baits from birds.
4. Because there is the potential for line breakage and tangling, spare tori lines should be carried onboard to replace damaged lines and to ensure fishing operations can continue uninterrupted. Breakaways can be incorporated into the tori line to minimize safety and operational problems should a longline float foul or tangle with the in-water extent of a streamer line.
5. When fishers use a bait casting machine (BCM), they must ensure coordination of tori line and machine by: i) ensuring the BCM throws directly under the tori line protection, and ii) when using a BCM (or multiple BCMs) that allows throwing to both port and starboard, two tori lines should be used.
6. When casting branchline by hand, fishers should ensure that the baited hooks and coiled branchline sections are cast under the tori line protection, avoiding the propeller turbulence which may slow the sink rate.
7. Fishers are encouraged to install manual, electric or hydraulic winches to improve ease of deployment and retrieval of tori lines.



Longline (Gear Configuration): Average branch line length (meters): straight length in meters between snap and hook.

Translation:

Float

Sea level

Sea-surface temperature

Float line length

Main line material

Average length between branches

Branch line length

Light sticks

Leader/trace type

Hook type

Bait type

Hooks between floats (hooks per basket)

ANNEX 6

General provisions of chartering agreement

The chartering agreement shall contain the following conditions:

The flag CPC has consented in writing to the chartering agreement;
The duration of the fishing operations under the chartering agreement does not exceed 12 months cumulatively in any calendar year;
Fishing vessels to be chartered shall be registered to responsible Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, which explicitly agree to apply IOTC Conservation and Management Measures and enforce them on their vessels. All flag Contracting Parties or Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, concerned shall effectively exercise their duty to control their fishing vessels to ensure compliance with IOTC Conservation and Management Measures.
Fishing vessels to be chartered shall be on the IOTC record of vessels authorized to operate in the IOTC Area of Competence.
Without prejudice to the duties of the chartering CPC, the flag CPC shall ensure that the chartered vessel complies with both the legislation of the chartering CPC and of the flag CPCs and shall ensure compliance by chartered vessels with relevant Conservation and Management Measures established by IOTC, in accordance with their rights, obligations and jurisdiction under international law. If the chartered vessel is allowed by the chartering CPC to go and fish in the high seas, the flag CPC is then responsible for controlling the high seas fishing conducted pursuant to the charter arrangement. The chartered vessel shall report VMS and catch data to both the CPCs (chartering and flag) and to the IOTC Secretariat.
All catches (historical and current/future), including bycatch and discards, taken pursuant to the chartering agreement, shall be counted against the quota or fishing possibilities of the chartering CPC. The observer coverage (historical, current/future) on board such vessels shall also be counted against the coverage rate of the chartering CPC for the duration that the vessel fishes under the Charter Agreement.
The chartering CPC shall report to the IOTC all catches, including bycatch and discards, and other information required by the IOTC, and as per the Charter Notification Scheme detailed in Part IV of CMM 19/07.
Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) and, as appropriate, tools for differentiation of fishing areas, such as fish tags or marks, shall be used, according to the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures, for effective fishery management.

There shall be observer coverage of at least 5% of fishing effort.

The chartered vessels shall have a fishing license issued by the chartering CPC, and shall not be on the IOTC IUU list, and/or IUU list of other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations.

When operating under charter agreements, the chartered vessels shall not, to the extent possible, be authorized to use the quota (if any) or entitlement of the flag Contracting Parties or Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties. In no case, shall the vessel be authorized to fish under more than one chartering agreement at the same time.

Unless specifically provided in the chartering agreement, and consistent with relevant domestic law and regulation, the catches of the chartered vessels shall be unloaded exclusively in the Ports of the chartering Contracting Party or under its direct supervision in order to assure that the activities of the chartered vessels do not undermine IOTC Conservation and Management Measures.

The chartered vessel shall at all times carry a copy of the charter documentation.

2. AMENDMENTS BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT[1]

Amendment 103

Annex 1 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
If fishing set: specify if the set was successful, nil, well; type of school (free swimming school or FAD associated. If FAD associated, specify the type (e.g. log or other natural object, drifting FAD, anchored FAD, etc.). ***Refer to the CMM 18/08***	If fishing set: specify if the set was successful, nil, well; type of school (free swimming school or FAD associated. If FAD associated, specify the type (e.g. log or other natural object, drifting FAD, anchored FAD, etc.).

Amendment 104

Proposal for a regulation
Annex VI – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
The chartering CPC shall report to the IOTC all catches, including bycatch and discards, and other information required by the IOTC, and as per the Charter Notification Scheme detailed in ***Part IV of CMM 19/07***.	The chartering CPC shall report to the IOTC all catches, including bycatch and discards, and other information required by the IOTC, and as per the Charter Notification Scheme detailed in ***Article 36 of this Regulation***.

[1] Amendments to the annexes set out in the REPORT on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council 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 (COM(2021)0113 – C9 0095/2021 – 2021/0058(COD)), Committee on Fisheries, Rapporteur: Gabriel Mato (A9-0312/2021).

Amendment 105

Proposal for a regulation

Annex VI a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	ANNEX 6a
	(1) Annex III to CMM 19/06, referred to in point 12 of Article 3;
	(2) Annex V to CMM 19/02, referred to in point (d) of Article 9(3), Article 9(4) and Article 10;
	(3) Paragraph 5 of CMM 16/11, referred to in Article 12(1);
	(4) Annex I to CMM 19/03, referred to in Article 18(3);
	(5) The Guidelines for handling turtles included in the IOTC Marine Turtle Identification Cards, referred to in Article 21(1), point (a);
	(6) FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations, referred to in Article 21(4);
	(7) Annex I to CMM 05/07, referred to in Article 27(3);
	(8) Annex II to CMM 05/07, referred to in Article 27(3);
	(9) Annex I to CMM 03/03, referred to in Article 40(1);
	(10) Annex II to CMM 03/03, referred to in Article 40(1);
	(11) Annex IV to CMM 03/03, referred to in Article 40(3);
	(12) Annex III to CMM 03/03, referred to in Article 40(4);
	(13) Annex I to CMM 16/11, referred to in Article 42(2);
	(14) Annex II to CMM 16/11, referred to in Article 45(3);

(15) Annex III to CMM 16/11, referred to in Article 45(4);

(16) Annex I to CMM 18/03, referred to in Article 47(1);

(17) Annex II to CMM 18/07, referred to in Article 51(1) and point (f);

(18) Part IV of CMM 19/07, referred to in Annex 6.

3. COUNCIL MANDATE[1]

ANNEX 1

Record once per set/shot/operation

Note: for all gears in this annex use the follow format for date and time

For date: when recording date of the set/shot/operation: record the YYYY/MM/DD

For time: record 24hr time as either the local time, GMT or national time and clearly specify which time has been used.

OPERATION

For longline:

Date of set

Position in latitude and longitude: either position at noon or position of start of gear or area code of operation (e.g. Seychelles EEZ, High seas, etc.) may be optionally used

Time of starting setting and, when possible, retrieving the gear

Number of hooks between floats: if there are different hooks counts between floats in a single set then record the most representative (average) number

Total number of hooks used in the set

Number of light–sticks used in the set

Type of bait used in the set: e.g. fish, squid, etc.

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1 Council mandate on the Annexes, set out in doc. 8188/22.

Optionally, sea surface temperature at noon with one decimal point (XX.X^{o}C)

For purse seine:

Date of set

Type of event: fishing set or deployment of a new **fish aggregating device (**FAD**)**

Position in latitude and longitude and time of event, or if no event during the day, at noon

If fishing set: specify if the set was successful, nil, well; type of school (free swimming school or FAD associated. If FAD associated, specify the type (e.g. log or other natural object, drifting FAD, anchored FAD, etc.). Refer to the CMM 18/08

> *Procedures on a ~~fish aggregating devices (~~FADs~~)~~ management plan, including a limitation on the number of FADs, more detailed specification of catch reporting from FAD sets, and the development of improved FAD designs to reduce the incidence of entanglement of non-target species* (or any subsequent superseding Resolution)

Optionally, sea surface temperature at noon with one decimal point (XX.X^{o}C)

For gillnet:

Date of set: record the date for each set or day at sea (for days without sets)

Total length of net (meters): floatline length used for each set in meters

Start fishing time: record the time when starting each set and, when possible, gear retrieving

Start and end position in latitude and longitude: record start and end latitude and longitude that represent the area that your gear is set between or, if no set, record the latitude and longitude at noon for days without sets

Depth at which net is set (meters): approximate depth at which the gillnet is set

For Pole and Line:

Fishing effort information in logbooks shall be recorded by day. Catch information in logbooks shall be recorded by trip or, when possible, by fishing day.

Date of operation: record the day or date

Position in latitude and longitude at noon

Number of fishing poles used during that day

Start fishing time (record the time immediately after bait fishing is complete and the vessel heads to the ocean for fishing. For multiple days, the time at which search starts should be recorded) and end fishing time (record the time immediately after fishing is complete from the last school; on multiple days this is the time fishing stopped from the last school). For multiple days number of fishing days should be recorded.

Type of school: FAD associated and/or free school

CATCH

Catch weight (kg) or number by species per set/shot/fishing event for each of the species and form of processing in section **"**Species**"** below:

For longline by number and weight

For purse seine by weight

For gillnet by weight

For pole and line by weight or number

SPECIES

For lLongline:

Primary Species	**FAO code**	**Other Species**	**FAO code**
Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*)	SBF	Shortbill spearfish (*Tetrapturus angustirostris*)	SSP
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Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	YFT	Porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*)	POR
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	SKJ	Hammerhead sharks (*Sphyrna* spp.)	SPN
Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*)	SWO	Silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*)	FAL
Striped marlin (*Tetrapturus audax*)	MLS	Other bony fishes	MZZ
Blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*)	BUM	Other sharks	SKH
Black marlin (*Makaira indica*)	BLM	Seabirds (in number)[1]	
Indo–Pacific sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*)	SFA	Marine Mammals (in number)	MAM
		Marine turtles (in number)	TTX
		Thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.)	THR
		Oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)	OCS

[1] When a CPC is fully implementing the observer program the provision of seabird data is optional

		Optional species to be recorded	
		Tiger shark (*Galeocerdo cuvier*)	TIG
		Crocodile shark (*Pseudocarcharias kamoharai*)	PSK
		Great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*)	WSH
		Mantas and devil rays (*Mobulidae*)	MAN
		Pelagic stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*)	PLS
		Other rays	

For p~~P~~urse s~~S~~eine:

Primary Species	**FAO code**	**Other species**	**FAO code**
Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*)	ALB	Marine turtles (in number)	TTX
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	BET	Marine mammals (in number)	MAM
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	YFT	Whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) (in number)	RHN
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	SKJ	Thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.)	THR
Other IOTC species		Oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)	OCS
		Silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*)	FAL
		Optional species to be recorded	**FAO code**
		Mantas and devil rays (*Mobulidae*)	MAN
		Other sharks	SKH
		Other rays	
		Other bony fish	MZZ

For ~~g~~Gillnet:

Primary Species	**FAO code**	**Other Species**	**FAO code**
Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*)	ALB	Shortbill spearfish (*Tetrapturus angustirostris*)	SSP
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	BET	Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*)	BSH
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	YFT	Mako sharks (*Isurus* spp.)	MAK
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	SKJ	Porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*)	POR
Longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*)	LOT	Hammerhead sharks (*Sphyrna* spp.)	SPN
Frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*)	FRI	Other sharks	SKH
Bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*)	BLT	Other bony fish	MZZ
Kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*)	KAW	Marine turtles (in number)	TTX
Narrow barred Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*)	COM	Marine mammals (in number)	MAM
Indo–Pacific king mackerel (*Scomberomorus guttatus*)	GUT	Whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) (in number)	RHN
Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*)	SWO	Seabirds (in number)[1]	
Indo–Pacific sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*)	SFA	Thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.)	THR
Marlins (*Tetrapturus* spp, *Makaira* spp.)	BIL	Oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)	OCS
Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*)	SBF	**Optional species to be recorded**	
		Tiger shark (*Galeocerdo cuvier*)	TIG
		Crocodile shark (*Pseudocarcharias kamoharai*)	PSK

[1] When a CPC is fully implementing the observer program the provision of seabird data is optional

		Mantas and devil rays (Mobulidae)	MAN
		Pelagic stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*)	PLS
		Other rays	

For p~~P~~ole and l~~L~~ine:

Primary Species	**FAO code**	**Other Species**	**FAO code**
Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*)	ALB	Other bony fish	MZZ
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	BET	Sharks	SKH
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	YFT	Rays	
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	SKJ	Marine turtles (in number)	TTX
Frigate and bullet tuna (*Auxis* spp.)	FRZ		
Kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*)	KAW		
Longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*)	LOT		
Narrow barred Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*)	COM		
Other IOTC species			

REMARKS

Discard of tuna, tuna-like fish and sharks to be recorded by species in weight (kg) or number for all gears should be recorded in the remarks**.**

Any interactions with whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*), marine mammals, and seabirds should be recorded in the remarks**.**

Other information **should** ~~is~~ also **be** written in the remarks**.**

Note: The species included in the logbooks are regarded as minimum requirement. Optionally other frequently caught shark and/or fish species should be added as required across different areas and fisheries.

ANNEX 2

GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF DRIFTING FISH AGGREGATING DEVICE (DFAD) MANAGEMENT PLANS

To support obligations in respect of the DFAD **m**~~M~~anagement **p**~~P~~lan (DFAD–MP) to be submitted to the Commission by Member States with fleets fishing in the IOTC area of competence, associated to DFADs, DFAD–MP should include:

1. An objective

2. Scope

Description of its application with respect to:

vessel-types and support and tender vessels

DFAD numbers and DFAD~~s~~ beacon numbers to be deployed

reporting procedures for DFAD deployment

incidental bycatch reduction and utilisation policy

consideration of interaction with other gear types

plans for monitoring and retrieval of lost DFADs

statement or policy on "DFAD ownership"

3. Institutional arrangements for management of the DFAD ~~–~~ **MPs** ~~Management Plans~~:

institutional responsibilities

application processes for DFAD and /or DFAD beacons deployment approval

obligations of vessel owners and masters in respect of DFAD and /or DFAD beacons deployment and use

DFAD and/or DFAD~~s~~ beacons replacement policy

reporting obligations

4. DFAD construction specifications and requirements:

DFAD design characteristics (a description)

DFAD markings and identifiers, including DFAD~~s~~ beacons

lighting requirements

radar reflectors

visible distance

radio buoys (requirement for serial numbers)

satellite transceivers (requirement for serial numbers)

5. Applicable areas:

d~~D~~etails of any closed areas or periods e.g. territorial waters, shipping lanes, proximity to artisanal fisheries, etc.

6. Applicable period for the DFAD–MP.

7. Means for monitoring and reviewing implementation of the DFAD–MP.

8. DFAD logbook template (data to be collected specified in Annex 3).

GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF ANCHORED FISH AGGREGATING DEVICE (AFAD) MANAGEMENT PLANS

To support obligations in respect of the AFAD management plan (AFAD–MP) to be submitted to the IOTC Secretariat by CPCs with fleets fishing in the IOTC area of competence, associated to AFADs, AFAD–MP should include:

1. An objective
2. Scope:

Description of its application with respect to:

a) vessel types
b) AFAD numbers and/or AFADs beacons numbers to be deployed (per AFAD type)
c) reporting procedures for AFAD deployment
d) distances between AFADs
e) incidental bycatch reduction and utilisation policy
f) consideration of interaction with other gear types
g) the establishment of inventories of the AFADs deployed, detailing AFAD identifiers, characteristics and equipment of each AFAD as laid down in point 4 of the present Annex, coordinates of the AFAD's mooring sites, date of set, lost and reset
h) plans for monitoring and retrieval of lost AFADs
i) statement or policy on "AFAD ownership"

3. Institutional arrangements for management of the AFAD–MP:

a) institutional responsibilities
b) regulations applicable to the setting and use of AFADs
c) AFAD repairs, maintenance rules and replacement policy
d) data collection system
e) reporting obligations

4. AFAD construction specifications and requirements:

a) AFAD design characteristics (a description of both the floating structure and the

underwater structure, with special emphasis on any netting materials used)

b) anchorage used for mooring

c) AFAD markings and identifiers, including AFAD beacons if any

d) lighting requirements if any

e) radar reflectors

f) visible distance

g) radio buoys if any (requirement for serial numbers)

h) satellite transceivers (requirement for serial numbers)

i) echo sounder

5. Applicable areas:

a) coordinates of mooring sites, if applicable

b) details of any closed areas e.g., shipping lanes, Marine Protected Areas, reserves etc.

6. Means for monitoring and reviewing implementation of the AFAD–MP.

7. AFAD logbook template (data to be collected specified in Annex IV).

ANNEX 3

DATA COLLECTION FOR DRIFTING FISH AGGREGATING DEVICES (DFADs)~~S~~ AND ANCHORED FISH AGGREGATING DEVICES (AFADs)

DATA COLLECTION FOR DFADs

a) For each activity on a DFAD, whether followed by a set or not, each fishing, support and supply vessel to report the following information:

i. Vessel (name and registration number of the fishing, support or supply vessel)

ii. Position (as the geographic location of the event (Latitude and Longitude) in degrees and minutes)

iii. Date (as DD/MM/YYYY, day/month/year)

iv. DFAD identifier (DFAD or beacon ID)

v. DFAD type (drifting natural FAD, drifting artificial FAD)~~,~~

vi. DFAD design characteristics

• Dimension and material of the floating part and of the underwater hanging structure

vii. Type of the activity (visit, deployment, hauling, retrieving, loss, intervention to service electronic equipment).

b) If the visit is followed by a set, the results of the set in terms of catch and bycatch, whether retained or discarded dead or alive. CPCs to report this data aggregated per vessel at 1*1 degree (where applicable) and monthly to the Secretariat

DATA COLLECTION FOR AFADs~~S~~

a) Any activity around an AFAD.

b) For each activity on an AFAD (repair, intervention, consolidation, etc.), whether followed or not by a set or other fishing activities**:**~~, the,~~

i. Position (as the geographic location of the event (Latitude and Longitude) in degrees and minutes)
ii. Date (as DD/MM/YYYY, day/month/year)
iii. AFAD identifier (i.e. AFAD **m**~~M~~arking or beacon ID or any information allowing to identify the owner).

c) If the visit is followed by a set or other fishing activities, the results of the set in terms of catch and bycatch, whether retained or discarded dead or alive.

ANNEX 4

Mitigation measures for seabirds in longline fisheries

Mitigation	**Description**	**Specification**
Night setting with minimum deck lighting	No setting between nautical dawn and before nautical dusk. Deck lighting to be kept to a minimum.	Nautical dusk and nautical dawn are defined as set out in the Nautical Almanac tables for relevant latitude, local time and date. Minimum deck lighting should not breach minimum standards for safety and navigation.
Bird-scaring lines (Tori lines)	Bird-scaring lines shall be deployed during the entire longline setting to deter birds from approaching the branch line.	For vessels greater than or equal to 35 m: Deploy at least 1 bird-scaring line. Where practical, vessels are encouraged to use a second tori pole and bird scaring line at times of high bird abundance or activity; both tori lines should be deployed simultaneously, one on each side of the line being set. Aerial extent of bird-scaring lines must be greater than or equal to 100 m. Long streamers of sufficient length to reach the sea surface in calm conditions must be used. Long streamers must be at intervals of no more than 5m. For vessels less than 35 m: Deploy at least 1 bird-scaring line. Aerial extent must be greater than or equal to 75 m. Long and/or short (but greater than 1 m in length) streamers must be used and placed at intervals as follows: Short: intervals of no more than 2 m. Long: intervals of no more than 5 m for the first 55 m of bird scaring line. Additional design and deployment guidelines for bird-scaring lines are provided in Annex 5 of this regulation.
Line weighting	Line weights to be deployed on the snood prior to setting.	Greater than a total of 45 g attached within 1 m of the hook or; Greater than a total of 60 g attached within 3.5 m of the hook or; Greater than a total of 98 g weight attached within 4 m of the hook.

ANNEX 5

Supplemental Guidelines for Design and Deployment of Tori Lines

Preamble

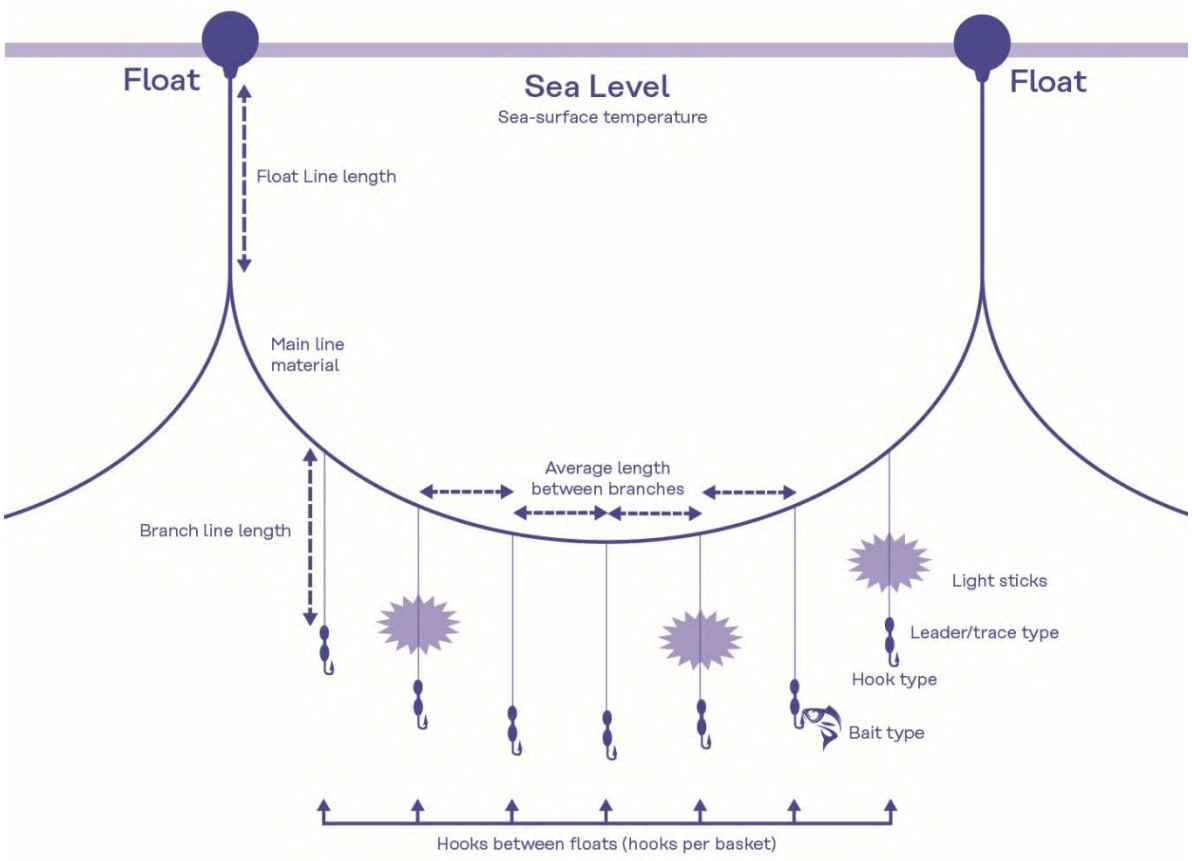
Minimum technical standards for deployment of tori lines are found in annex 4 of this regulation, and are not repeated here. These supplemental guidelines are designed to assist in the preparation and implementation of tori line regulations for longline vessels. While these guidelines are relatively explicit, improvement in tori line effectiveness through experimentation is encouraged, within the requirements of annex 4 in the regulation. The guidelines take into account environmental and operational variables such as weather conditions, setting speed and ship size, all of which influence tori line performance and design in protecting baits from birds. Tori line design and use may change to take account of these variables provided that line performance is not compromised. On-going improvement in tori line design is envisaged and consequently review of these guidelines should be undertaken in the future.

Tori line design (see Figure 1)

1. An appropriate towed device on the section of the tori line in the water can improve the aerial extension.
2. The above water section of the line should be sufficiently light that its movement is unpredictable to avoid habituation by birds and sufficiently heavy to avoid deflection of the line by wind.
3. The line is best attached to the vessel with a robust barrel swivel to reduce tangling of the line.
4. The streamers should be made of material that is conspicuous and produces an unpredictable lively action (e.g. strong fine line sheathed in red polyurethane tubing) suspended from a robust three-way swivel (that again reduces tangles) attached to the tori line.
5. Each streamer should consist of two or more strands.
6. Each streamer pair should be detachable by means of a clip so that line stowage is more efficient.

Deployment of tori lines

1. The line should be suspended from a pole affixed to the vessel. The tori pole should be set as high as possible so that the line protects bait a good distance astern of the vessel and will not tangle with fishing gear. Greater pole height provides greater bait protection. For example, a height of around 7 m above the water line can give about 100 m of bait protection.
2. If vessels use only one tori line it should be set to windward of sinking baits. If baited hooks are set outboard of the wake, the streamer line attachment point to the vessel should be positioned several meters outboard of the side of the vessel that baits are deployed. If vessels use two tori lines, baited hooks should be deployed within the area bounded by the two tori lines.
3. Deployment of multiple tori lines is encouraged to provide even greater protection of baits from birds.
4. Because there is the potential for line breakage and tangling, spare tori lines should be carried onboard to replace damaged lines and to ensure fishing operations can continue uninterrupted. Breakaways can be incorporated into the tori line to minimize safety and operational problems should a longline float foul or tangle with the in-water extent of a streamer line.
5. When fishers use a bait casting machine (BCM), they must ensure coordination of tori line and machine by: i) ensuring the BCM throws directly under the tori line protection, and ii) when using a BCM (or multiple BCMs) that allows throwing to both port and starboard, two tori lines should be used.
6. When casting branchline by hand, fishers should ensure that the baited hooks and coiled branchline sections are cast under the tori line protection, avoiding the propeller turbulence which may slow the sink rate.
7. Fishers are encouraged to install manual, electric or hydraulic winches to improve ease of deployment and retrieval of tori lines.



Longline (Gear Configuration): Average branch line length (meters): straight length in meters between snap and hook.

Translation:

Float

Sea level

Sea-surface temperature

Float line length

Main line material

Average length between branches

Branch line length

Light sticks

Leader/trace type

Hook type

Bait type

Hooks between floats (hooks per basket)

ANNEX 6

General provisions of chartering agreement

The chartering agreement shall contain the following conditions:

The flag CPC has consented in writing to the chartering agreement;

The duration of the fishing operations under the chartering agreement does not exceed 12 months cumulatively in any calendar year;

Fishing vessels to be chartered shall be registered to responsible Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, which explicitly agree to apply IOTC Conservation and Management Measures and enforce them on their vessels. All flag Contracting Parties or Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, concerned shall effectively exercise their duty to control their fishing vessels to ensure compliance with IOTC Conservation and Management Measures.

Fishing vessels to be chartered shall be on the IOTC record of vessels authorized to operate in the IOTC Area of Competence.

Without prejudice to the duties of the chartering CPC, the flag CPC shall ensure that the chartered vessel complies with both the legislation of the chartering CPC and of the flag CPCs and shall ensure compliance by chartered vessels with relevant Conservation and Management Measures established by IOTC, in accordance with their rights, obligations and jurisdiction under international law. If the chartered vessel is allowed by the chartering CPC to go and fish in the high seas, the flag CPC is then responsible for controlling the high seas fishing conducted pursuant to the charter arrangement. The chartered vessel shall report VMS and catch data to both the CPCs (chartering and flag) and to the IOTC Secretariat.

All catches (historical and current/future), including bycatch and discards, taken pursuant to the chartering agreement, shall be counted against the quota or fishing possibilities of the chartering CPC. The observer coverage (historical, current/future) on board such vessels shall also be counted against the coverage rate of the chartering CPC for the duration that the vessel fishes under the Charter Agreement.

The chartering CPC shall report to the IOTC all catches, including bycatch and discards, and other information required by the IOTC, and as per the Charter Notification Scheme detailed in Part IV of CMM 19/07.

Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) and, as appropriate, tools for differentiation of fishing areas, such as fish tags or marks, shall be used, according to the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures, for effective fishery management.

There shall be observer coverage of at least 5% of fishing effort.

The chartered vessels shall have a fishing license issued by the chartering CPC, and shall not be on the IOTC IUU list, and/or IUU list of other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations.

When operating under charter agreements, the chartered vessels shall not, to the extent possible, be authorized to use the quota (if any) or entitlement of the flag Contracting Parties or Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties. In no case, shall the vessel be authorized to fish under more than one chartering agreement at the same time.

Unless specifically provided in the chartering agreement, and consistent with relevant domestic law and regulation, the catches of the chartered vessels shall be unloaded exclusively in the Ports of the chartering Contracting Party or under its direct supervision in order to assure that the activities of the chartered vessels do not undermine IOTC Conservation and Management Measures.

The chartered vessel shall at all times carry a copy of the charter documentation.

ANNEX 7

IOTC Transhipment Declaration

Carrier Vessel	Fishing Vessel
Name of the Vessel and Radio Call Sign: Flag: Flag State license number: National Register Number, if available: IOTC Register Number, if available:	Name of the Vessel and Radio Call Sign: Flag: Flag State license number: National Register Number, if available: IOTC Register Number, if available:

	Day	Month	Hour	Year		Agent's name:	Master's name of LSTV:	Master's name of Carrier:
Departure					from			
Return					to	Signature:	Signature:	Signature:
Transhipment								

Indicate the weight in kilograms or the unit used (e.g. box, basket) and the landed weight in kilograms of this unit:_____kilograms

LOCATION OF TRANSHIPMENT

Species	Port		Sea	Type of product							
				Whole	Gutted	Headed	Filleted				

If transhipment effected at sea, IOTC Observer Name and Signature:

ANNEX 8

IOTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document

DOCUMENT NUMBER	IOTC BIGEYE TUNA STATISTICAL DOCUMENT

EXPORT SECTION

1. FLAG OF COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY

2. DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL AND REGISTRATION NUMBER (if applicable)

Vessel Name

Registration Number

LOA (m)

IOTC Record No. (if applicable) :

3. TRAPS (if applicable)

4. POINT OF EXPORT (City, State / Province, Country / Entity / Fishing Entity)

5. AREA OF CATCH (check one of the following)

(a) Indian (b) Pacific (c) Atlantic

* In case of (b) or (c) checked, the item 6 and 7 below do not need to be filled out.

6. DESCRIPTION OF FISH

Product Type (*1) F/FR D/GG/DR/FL/OT		Time of Harvest (mm/yy)	Gear Code (*2)	Net Weight (Kg)

*1= F=Fresh, FR=Frozen, RD=Round, GG=Gilled and Gutted, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet

OT=Other, describe the type of product

*2= When the Gear Code is OT, describe the type of gear,

7. EXPORTER CERTIFICATION I certify that the above information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name: Company name: Address: Signature: Date: License Number (if applicable):

8. GOVERNMENT VALIDATION I validate that information listed above is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Total weight of the shipment: Kg Name & Title: Signature: Date: Government Seal
IMPORT SECTION: IMPORTER CERTIFICATION I certify that the above information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Importer Certification (Intermediate Country / Entity / Fishing Entity) Name: Address: Signature: Date: License # (if applicable): Importer Certification (Intermediate Country / Entity / Fishing Entity) Name: Address: Signature: Date: License # (if applicable): Final Point of Import City: State/Province: Country / Entity / Fishing Entity:

NOTE: If a language other than English or French is used in completing this form, please add an English translation of this document.

INSTRUCTIONS:

DOCUMENT NUMBER: Block for the issuing Country to designate a country coded Document Number.

(1) FLAG COUNTRY/ENTITIES/FISHING ENTITIES: Fill in the name of the country of the vessel that harvested the Bigeye tuna in the shipment and issued this Document. According to the Recommendation, only the flag state of the vessel that harvested the Bigeye tuna in the shipment or, if the vessel is operating under a charter arrangement, the exporting state can issue this Document.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL (if applicable): Fill in the name and registration number, length overall(LOA) and IOTC Record number of the vessel that harvested the Bigeye tuna in the shipment.

(3) TRAPS (if applicable): Fill in the name of the trap that harvested the Bigeye tuna in the shipment.

(4) POINT OF EXPORT: Identify the City, State or Province, and Country from which the Bigeye tuna was exported.

(5) AREA OF CATCH: Check the area of catch. (If (c) or (d) checked, items 6 and 7 below do not need to be filled out.)

(6) DESCRIPTION OF FISH: The exporter must provide, to the highest degree of accuracy, the following information.

NOTE: One row should describe one product type

(1) Product Type: Identify the type of product being shipped as either FRESH or FROZEN, and in ROUND, GILLED AND GUTTED, DRESSED, FILLET or OTHER form. For OTHER, describe the type of products in the shipment.

(2) Time of Harvest: Fill in the time of harvest (in month and year) of the Bigeye tuna in the shipment

(3) Gear Code: Identify the gear type which was used to harvest the Bigeye tuna using the list below. For OTHER TYPE, describe the type of gear, including farming.

(4) Net product weight: in kilograms.

(5) EXPORTER CERTIFICATION: The person or company exporting the Bigeye tuna shipment must provide his/her name, company name, address, signature, date the shipment was exported, and dealer license number (if applicable).

(6) GOVERNMENT VALIDATION: Fill in the name and full title of the official signing the Document. The official must be employed by a competent authority of the flag state government of the vessel that harvested the Bigeye tuna appearing on the Document or other individual or institution authorised by the flag state. When appropriate, this requirement is waived according validation of the document by a government official, or if the vessel is operating under a charter arrangement, by a government official or other authorised individual or institution of the exporting state. The total weight of the shipment shall also be specified in this block.

(7) IMPORTER CERTIFICATION: The person or company that imports Bigeye tuna must provide his/her name, address, signature, date the Bigeye tuna was imported, license number (if applicable), and final point of import. This includes imports into intermediate countries. For fresh and chilled products, the signature of the importer may be substituted by a person of a customs clearance company when the authority for signature is properly accredited to it by the importer.

GEAR CODE:

GEAR CODE	GEAR TYPE,
BB	BAITBOAT
GILL	GILLNET
HAND	HANDLINE
HARP	HARPOON
LL	LONGLINE
MWT	MID-WATER TRAWL
PS	PURSE SEINE
RR	ROD AND REEL
SPHL	SPORT HANDLINE
SPOR	SPORT FISHERIES UNCLASSIFIED
SURF	SURFACE FISHERIES UNCLASSIFIED

TL	TENDED LINE
TRAP	TRAP
TROL	TROLL
UNCL	UNSPECIFIED METHODS
OT	OTHER TYPE

RETURN A COPY OF COMPLETED DOCUMENT TO: (the name of the office of the competent authority of the flag state).

ANNEX 9

IOTC bigeye tuna re-export certificate

DOCUMENT NUMBER	IOTC BIGEYE TUNA RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE

RE-EXPORT SECTION:

1. RE-EXPORTING COUNTRY / ENTITY / FISHING ENTITY

2.POINT OF RE-EXPORT

3.DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTED FISH

Product Type(*) F/FR	RD/GG/DR/FL/OT	Net Weight (Kg)	Flag country/ Entity/Fishing Entity	Date of Import

4.DESCRIPTION OF FISH FOR RE-EXPORT

Product Type(*) F/FR	RD/GG/DR/FL/OT	Net Weight (Kg)	

*F=FRESH, FR=Frozen, RD=Round, GG=Gilled and Gutted, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet

OT=Other(Describe the type of product)

5. RE-EXPORTER CERTIFICATION: I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name/Company Name Address Signature Date License Number (if applicable)

6. GOVERNMENT VALIDATION: I validate that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name & Title Signature Date Government Seal

IMPORT SECTION:

7. IMPORTER CERTIFICATION: I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Importer Certification (Intermediate Country / Entity / Fishing Entity)

Name: Address: Signature: Date: License # (if applicable)

Importer Certification (Intermediate Country / Entity / Fishing Entity)

Name: Address: Signature: Date: License # (if applicable)

Importer Certification (Intermediate Country / Entity / Fishing Entity)

Name: Address: Signature: Date: License # (if applicable)

Final Point of Import

City: State/Province: Country / Entity / Fishing Entity:

NOTE: If a language other than English or French is used in completing this form, please add the English translation of this document.

INSTRUCTIONS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: Block for the issuing Country/Entity/Fishing Entity to designate a Country/Entity/Fishing Entity coded document number.

(1) RE-EXPORTING COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY

Fill in the name of the Country/Entity/Fishing Entity which re-exports the Bigeye tuna in the shipment and issued this Certificate. According to the Recommendation, only the re-exporting Country/Entity/Fishing Entity can issue this Certificate.

(2) POINT OF RE-EXPORT

Identify the City/State Province and Country/Entity/Fishing Entity from which the Bigeye tuna was re-exported.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTED FISH

The exporter must provide, to the highest degree of accuracy, the following information: NOTE: One row should describe one product type. (1)Product type: Identify the type of product being shipped as either FRESH or FROZEN, and in ROUND, GILLED AND GUTTED, DRESSED, FILLET or OTHER form. For OTHER, describe the type of products in the shipment. (2) Net weight: Net product weight in kilograms. (3) Flag Country/Entity/Fishing Entity: the name of the Country/Entity/Fishing Entity of the vessel that harvested the Bigeye tuna in the shipment. (4) Date of import: Imported date.

(4) DESCRIPTION OF FISH FOR RE-EXPORT

The exported must provide, to the highest degree of accuracy, the following information: NOTE: One row should describe one product type. (1) Product type: Identify the type of product being shipped as either FRESH or FROZEN, and in ROUND, GILLED AND GUTTED, DRESSED FILLET or OTHER form. For OTHER, describe the type of products in the shipment. (2) Net weight: Net product weight in kilograms.

(5) RE-EXPORTER CERTIFICATION

The person or company re-exporting the Bigeye tuna shipment must provide his/her name, address, signature, date the shipment was re-exported, and re-exporter's license number (if applicable).

(6) GOVERNMENT VALIDATION

Fill in the name and full title of the official signing the Certificate. The official must be employed by a competent government authority of the re-exporting Country/Entity/Fishing Entity appearing on the Certificate, or other individual or institution authorised to validate such certificates by the competent government authority.

(7) IMPORTER CERTIFICATION

The person or company that imports Bigeye tuna must provide his/her name, address, signature, date the Bigeye tuna was imported, license number (if applicable) and re-exported final point of import. This includes imports into intermediate Countries/Entities/Fishing Entities. For fresh and chilled products, the signature of the importer may be substituted by a person of a customs clearance company when the authority for signature is properly accredited to it by the importer.

RETURN A COPY OF THE COMPLETED CERTIFICATE TO: (the name of the office of the competent authority of the re-exporting Country/Entity/Fishing Entity).

ANNEX 10

Information to be provided in advance by vessels requesting port entry

1. Intended port of call						
2. Port State						
3. Estimated date and time of arrival						
4. Purpose(s)						
5. Port and date of last port call						
6. Name of the vessel						
7. Flag State						
8. Type of vessel						
9. International Radio Call Sign						
10. Vessel contact information						
11. Vessel owner(s)						
12. Certificate of registry ID						
13. IMO ship ID, if available						
14. External ID, if available						
15. IOTC ID						
16. VMS	No	Yes: National	Yes: RFMO(s)	Type:		
17. Vessel dimensions	Length		Beam		Draft	
18. Vessel master name and nationality						

19. Relevant fishing authorization(s)

Identifier	*Issued by*	*Validity*	*Fishing area(s)*	*Species*	*Gear*

20. Relevant transshipment authorization(s)

Identifier		*Issued by*		*Validity*	
Identifier		*Issued by*		*Validity*	

21. Transshipment information concerning donor vessels

Date	*Location*	*Name*	*Flag State*	*ID number*	*Species*	*Product form*	*Catch area*	*Quantity*

22. Total catch onboard				**23. Catch to be offloaded**
Species	*Product form*	*Catch area*	*Quantity*	*Quantity*