

EVALUATING FISHERIES TRANSPARENCY

In Six Southwest Indian Ocean Nations



A report by the Environmental Justice Foundation





Protecting People and Planet

The Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF) exists to protect the natural world and defend our basic human right to a secure environment.

EJF works internationally to inform policy and drive systemic, durable reforms to protect our environment and defend human rights.

We investigate and expose abuses and support environmental defenders, Indigenous peoples, communities and independent journalists on the frontlines of environmental injustice.

Our campaigns aim to secure peaceful, equitable and sustainable futures.

EJF is committed to combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing as well as associated human rights abuses in the fishing sector.

Our investigators, researchers, filmmakers and campaigners work with grassroots partners and environmental defenders across the globe.

Our work to secure environmental justice aims to protect our global climate, ocean, forests and wildlife and defend basic human rights.

Registered charity no. 1088128

info@ejfoundation.org
ejfoundation.org

Publication date: May 2024

All images copyright EJF unless stated otherwise.



Contents

Introduction	4
Methods	6
1. Comoros	7
2. Madagascar	10
3. Mauritius	14
4. Mozambique	18
5. Seychelles	22
6. Tanzania	26
Conclusion	30
Annexes:	31
Annex 1: Transparency gap analysis for Comoros	31
Annex 2: Transparency gap analysis for Madagascar	35
Annex 3: Transparency gap analysis for Mauritius	40
Annex 4: Transparency gap analysis for Mozambique	45
Annex 5: Transparency gap analysis for Seychelles	49
Annex 6: Transparency gap analysis for Tanzania	53



Introduction

Our ocean sustains and supports the human rights of over three billion people who rely on marine and coastal ecosystems for their livelihoods.¹ However, these rights are under threat. Overfishing, a heavily subsidised industrial fishing industry and destructive fishing practices, among other threats, have left many in peril, facing impossible competition and dwindling fish populations. The latest estimates suggest that over a third of fish populations assessed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are exploited at unsustainable levels ('overfished') and a further 57% are fished to their maximum sustainable levels.²

Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing exacerbates the harms associated with the global industrial fishing industry, and is recognised as a serious threat to marine habitats and ecosystems with knock on effects for food security and livelihoods for many of the world's poorest.³ It is estimated that IUU fishing accounts for one in every five fish caught worldwide – in some regions, it represents close to 40% of the total catch – and costs the global economy between US\$10 billion and US\$23.5 billion every year.⁴ Driven by the desire to reduce operating costs, IUU fishing is also often associated with the use of trafficked or forced labour to crew vessels.⁵

Many regulators and seafood buyers are aware of the devastating impacts of IUU fishing and associated abuses, but their efforts to remove fishery products tainted with illegality from their markets and supply chains are frustrated by a lack of transparency in the global fishing industry.

This lack of transparency, coupled with the often remote nature of fishing, make it difficult to identify the actors involved, including the fishing vessels themselves, the route of their product to market and their owners. The challenges in uncovering a vessel's illegal activities, both current and past, mean that illegal operators are at low risk of capture and sanction by control authorities. Ultimately, the industry-wide lack of transparency is one of the most important enablers of illegal activities.

In 2022, EJF and international NGO partners established the global Coalition for Fisheries Transparency.⁶ The Coalition is working to enhance transparency and accountability in fisheries around the world through the implementation of the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency.⁷ The Charter is centred around 10 cost-effective, realistically achievable policy principles pinpointing the most essential transparency priorities needed to improve equity in fisheries and combat illegal fishing and human rights abuses at sea.

To manage fisheries sustainably, stakeholders need to be able to access all relevant information: where and when fishing vessels are operating, for what and how they are fishing, who is working on board, and under what conditions. Delivering transparency across all aspects of seafood production and supply chains, through improved legal requirements and operational practices within fisheries management regimes, would be transformative in achieving sustainable, legal and ethical global fisheries.

Since the 1980s, marine capture production in the waters of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) has steadily increased⁸ and accounted for 7% of world's captures in 2020.⁹ Characterised by their high biodiversity,¹⁰ the waters of the Southwest Indian Ocean (SWIO) region provide livelihoods for millions of people, and have served as a primary source of food and economic activity in the region for generations.^{11,12} In Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles and Tanzania, 42% of the total catch from small-scale fisheries is for personal consumption, and the sale of fish accounts for about 32% of fishing households' income in the region.¹³ While demersal species – those found living on, or close to, the bottom of the ocean¹⁴ – are estimated to represent a significant portion of the catches made by artisanal fishers, the SWIO is also renowned for its industrial fisheries targeting highly migratory species such as tuna.^{15,16}

While a great variety of fishing nations exploit the SWIO tuna and tuna-like fisheries, distant-water fishing fleets have traditionally been active in the region. In the Indian Ocean, these include fleets belonging to China, the European Union (EU), Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.¹⁷ These fleets operate either under the flag of the nationality of their beneficial owner, local flags or flags of convenience (FoC).¹⁸ A similar phenomenon can be seen in other industrial fisheries in the region, including the coastal shrimp fishery in Madagascar. This was largely exploited in 2023 by vessels which, according to research carried out by EJF, retain ownership links with China and Europe despite being operated under the Malagasy flag through the intermediary of local companies.

The attractiveness of fishing grounds in the region is associated with a level of vulnerability to IUU fishing and associated abuses. According to recent estimates, US\$112.9 million of potential income was lost in Madagascar, Mozambique and Tanzania between 2015 and 2021 from suspected IUU fishing activities targeting the tuna and shrimp fisheries.¹⁹ An EJF investigation into a fleet of three longliners, known as the ISRARs, further exemplifies the attractiveness of the region for unscrupulous operators. These reportedly Chinese-owned vessels relocated their operation to the SWIO

and broader WIO region after their illegal activities in the Atlantic Ocean had been uncovered.²⁰ The opacity characterising much of the global fishing industry was a key enabler of the fleet's IUU fishing activities and associated human rights abuses – allowing the vessels' operators and owners to continue doing business and their products to enter international supply chains.

Fisheries transparency is a central issue in the SWIO region. Artisanal fishers organisations from across the region have been denouncing the difficulty of accessing reliable fisheries data, and calling for greater cooperation at the regional level to improve transparency and build trust among small-scale fishers, investors and commercial partners in order to manage fisheries resources in a more sustainable manner.²¹

While the lack of transparency in the fisheries sector remains problematic in the region, the issue has recently gained traction under the influence of the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI). Seychelles was the world's second country to be recognised as a FiTI candidate (out of six officially recognised candidate countries),²² and the first ever to publish a report on compliance with the FiTI Standard.²³ Madagascar was the third country to be recognised as a FiTI candidate²⁴ and recently submitted its first FiTI report.²⁵ FiTI maintains a strong focus on the region, with stocktake assessments carried out for two non-member countries (Comoros and Mauritius) and more assessments planned in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique.²⁶



The Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI)

FiTI is a global multi-stakeholder partnership between governments, civil society, and industry, that seeks to increase transparency and participation for a more sustainable management of marine fisheries.²⁷ The FiTI Standard sets out detailed requirements for implementing countries on the publication of information relating to fisheries regulations, access agreements, the state of fisheries resources, vessel registries and fishing licences, catch data, trade data, labour standards, law enforcement, subsidies, and beneficial ownership.²⁸ Candidate countries submit annual reports on their progress towards implementing the FiTI Standard, and undergo a regular validation process to certify compliance or non-compliance.²⁹

While the FiTI Standard can play an important role in combating IUU fishing, its focus is more broadly on ensuring the sustainability of fisheries.³⁰ It is thus complementary to other transparency initiatives geared specifically towards combating IUU fishing and associated human rights abuses, such as the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency.³¹

Methods

In recent years, Seychelles has been taking on a leading role regionally in promoting transparency in the fisheries sector. Seychelles hosts the FiTI Secretariat, and has been fostering intergovernmental collaboration and capacity building, working with other countries in the region on improving data-collection and presentation,³² and organising multi-stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on the importance of transparency in fisheries management.³³

These developments have contributed to improving fisheries transparency in the region. The FiTI International Board recognised that ‘meaningful progress’ had been achieved by Seychelles since its first report,³⁴ and Madagascar’s multi-stakeholder group reported ‘notable progress’ in domestic participatory fisheries management under the influence of FiTI.³⁵

However, progress has not been uniform.³⁶ As this report will show, much remains to be done to achieve an adequate level of transparency in the management of the region’s fisheries, in particular in relation to the fight against IUU fishing and associated human rights abuses.

The findings outlined in this briefing are based on a review of publicly accessible laws and regulations. Competent national authorities were contacted to provide input and comments.

For each country, a summary of the findings is provided, along with recommendations for improvement. Detailed analyses, with indicators for each principle of the Charter, and references to relevant legal provisions, are provided in the Annex. Indicators to measure compliance with the Charter principles are taken from previous EJF publications on fisheries transparency.³⁷



1. Comoros

1.1 Introduction

Comoros is highly dependent on the ocean, with its 160,000 km² exclusive economic zone (EEZ) estimated to be 100 times larger than its land area.³⁸ Comoros' fisheries sector, composed primarily of tuna and tuna-like species, contributes around 24% to the nation's agricultural gross domestic production (GDP) and 7.5% to the overall economy, according to the World Bank.³⁹ Its coastal population is heavily reliant on fishing for income and food security, particularly given that it is one of the poorest countries in the world, and hosts a low number of tourist arrivals in comparison to its neighbouring countries.⁴⁰ Comoros held the chairpersonship of the African Union between February 2023 and February 2024, where it prioritised the blue economy, alongside climate action and defending the interests of island states.⁴¹

IUU fishing remains a major problem in Comoros. The island state went up 25 places on the IUU Fishing Index between 2021 and 2023, one of the most significant increases on the index, and now ranks first in Africa for IUU fishing.⁴² Comoros is currently one of the six countries

to be red-carded by the EU IUU carding system, being yellow-carded (a formal warning to improve) in October 2015 and then upgraded to red (subject to sanctions) in May 2017. The red card decision was based on the use of the Comoros flag as a flag of convenience, with most of the Comorian-flagged fleet having no connection with the country and operating mainly in West African waters.⁴³ While the IUU Fishing Risk Index shows a decreased (improved) flag score by response, its coastal score, overall flag score, port score, and general score have all increased.

Comoros has stepped up its efforts against IUU fishing in recent years, with the Comorian government making combating IUU fishing a national priority. The government, alongside the non-governmental organisation Trygg Mat Tracking (TMT), and the FAO are holding a series of seven national workshops^{44,45} and a monitoring, control, and surveillance review conducted by the FAO took place in February 2024.⁴⁶ Cooperation in areas such as joint fisheries surveillance patrols and the registration of fishing vessels has been seen as crucial for the lifting of the EU red card, as Comoros runs an open registry and previously allowed for the flagging of vessels operating globally despite not having the means to monitor their operations or assume flag state responsibilities.⁴⁷

1.2 Findings

Summary – Implementation status of the key principles of the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency by Comoros:

Vessel information

×	1. Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels.
×	2. Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.
×	3. Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.
–	4. Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.

Fishing activity

–	5. Make vessel position data public.
✓	6. Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.
○	7. Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.

Governance and management

–	8. Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.
–	9. Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.
–	10. Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.

● **PRINCIPLE 1: Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels.**

Comoros law provides a register for vessels, however legal provisions to mandate IMO numbers for all eligible vessels, or national unique vessel identifier (UVI) schemes for non-eligible vessels are not fully implemented.

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 2: Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.**

Publicly accessible information on vessel registries, fishing licences and authorisations, or arrests and sanctions appears to be unavailable.

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 3: Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.**

There is no publicly accessible list of fishing licences, or a provision providing for the submission of beneficial ownership information in the legal and regulatory framework analysed.

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 4: Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.**

All international fishing vessels flying the Comoros flag have been deregistered, and legislation combats frequent changing of flags as well as prohibits vessels without a valid fishing authorisation from its flag state. However, the legal framework does not provide for a register of vessels owned by nationals but flagged to other countries.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 5: Make vessel position data public.**

Comoros does not make Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data public, and the Comoros Maritime Code is relatively restrictive as it requires only the largest fishing vessels to use an Automatic Identification System (AIS).

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 6: Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.**

Legislation bans trans-shipment in the Comoros EEZ, and there have been no reported trans-shipments at sea to the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC).

Status: Fully implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 7: Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.**

Comoros law creates a national authority in charge of certification catches intended for export, but no further information could be obtained.

Status: Unable to ascertain implementation status

● **PRINCIPLE 8: Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.**

Comoros is not a party to the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), nor the ILO Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector, nor the IMO Cape Town Agreement. Article 27 of Comoros Fisheries and Aquaculture Code, however, provides relevant measures and the country is party to all fundamental ILO Conventions.

Status: **Partially implemented**

● **PRINCIPLE 9: Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.**

No regular data publication matching Principle 9 was identified, and the information sent to the IOTC does not qualify as easily accessible for small-scale fishers and other communities considered under the principle.

Fisheries legislation sets an inclusive and transparent co-management and 'participative approach' as two of its key principles.

Status: **Partially implemented**

● **PRINCIPLE 10: Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.**

The Comoros Maritime Code establishes a list of mandatory documents for vessels entering or leaving Comorian ports, including the crew list. However, information about crew does not appear publicly available.

Status: **Partially implemented**

1.3 Recommendations

EJF recommends that the government of the Union of the Comoros fully implements the principles of the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency, with a particular focus on the following measures:

- Mandate IMO numbers for all eligible vessels;
 - Ensure public access to registries of fishing vessels and publish the list of vessels licenced to fish in Comorian waters;
 - Provide vessels information to the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels for all eligible vessels (over 12 metres length overall);
 - Publish information about all arrests and sanctions imposed on individuals and companies for IUU fishing activities, human trafficking, and other related crimes;
 - Require legal persons to provide information on true beneficial owners (natural persons) when applying for a fishing licence or authorisation or for vessel registration, and publish information about beneficial ownership in all public vessels lists.
 - Mandate AIS for fishing vessels, and ensure adequate publication of VMS where possible;
 - Ensure that traceability for the distribution and export of domestically sourced fish products specifies the key data elements to be recorded;
 - Ratify the PSMA, ILO Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector and the IMO Cape Town Agreement;
 - Publish all collected fisheries data and scientific assessments in order to facilitate access to information for stakeholders;
 - Revise fisheries data access, as well as processes, policies, and decisions relating to participatory fisheries management to ensure information is more easily accessible to the public, particularly small-scale fishers and other relevant communities.
 - Make information about crew on all vessels, both flagged to Comoros and licenced to fish in the Comoros EEZ, publicly available in aggregated form. This should include nationality, age, race and gender of crew, as well as contractual terms, recruitment agencies, location and means of joining vessels, and conditions on vessels.
-

2. Madagascar

2.1 Introduction

Madagascar is the fourth largest island in the world, home to a coastline stretching 5,600 km and an EEZ extending over 1,000,000 km².⁴⁸ Its fisheries sector is of vital economic importance to the country, reportedly accounting for as much as 7% of its GDP and when combined with aquaculture supports 1.5 million people in the country, mostly living in coastal regions.⁴⁹

Madagascar has been facing significant challenges related to IUU fishing in recent years, both as a coastal and a flag state. Incursions of Madagascar-flagged shrimp trawlers into the inshore exclusion zone reserved for artisanal fishing are commonplace.⁵⁰ Vessels operated by Société Madagascar Produit du Sud (aka Mapro Sud), a local Chinese-controlled joint venture, have been found to have fished illegally in Malagasy waters after their licence

had expired,⁵¹ and have been accused of using illegal driftnets⁵² and of catching and discarding undersized fish.⁵³ Madagascar-flagged vessels have also been involved in illegal sea cucumber harvesting operations in the EEZ of neighbouring states.⁵⁴

Incidents of IUU fishing in Madagascar occur in a context of poor transparency in fisheries management. Concerns have repeatedly been raised over the conditions surrounding the auctioning of fishing rights to Chinese-controlled companies⁵⁵ and the licensing of industrial vessels, including vessels found to have been involved in IUU fishing.⁵⁶

Madagascar has taken steps to address these challenges, notably joining a regional initiative for the establishment of an MCS coordination centre,⁵⁷ and by committing to implement the FiTI Standard,⁵⁸ with notable progress accomplished in recent years, in particular the publication of the list of vessels licenced to fish in Malagasy waters.

2.2 Findings

Summary – Implementation status of the key principles of the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency by Madagascar:

Vessel information

×	1. Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels.
–	2. Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.
×	3. Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.
✓	4. Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.

Fishing activity

×	5. Make vessel position data public.
–	6. Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.
–	7. Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.

Governance and management

–	8. Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.
–	9. Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.
×	10. Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.

● **PRINCIPLE 1: Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels.**

Malagasy law does not require fishing vessels flying the flag of Madagascar to obtain an IMO number (for eligible vessels) or to be assigned any other UVI for the purposes of registration or licensing.

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 2: Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.**

Madagascar maintains a register listing both national- and foreign-flagged vessels licenced to fish in its waters, but the register is not publicly accessible and the state does not provide vessel information to the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels. Despite provisions requiring the Fisheries Minister to publish the list of all fishing authorisations every year, the list of vessels licenced to fish was not made public until 2022.

There is no legal basis for the publication of information about arrests and sanctions for IUU fishing. Information about IUU fishing is published sporadically on the website of the Maritime Information Fusion Centre, but systematised data with the details of vessels and offenders are not available, and there is no coverage of working conditions for crew.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 3: Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.**

Information about true beneficial owners is not required to be provided upon vessel registration or licensing. For some Madagascar-flagged vessels registered with the IOTC, information about beneficial ownership is available on the IOTC's website, but does not correspond to the definition of a beneficial owner (the listed beneficial owner is a legal person, not a natural person).

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 4: Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.**

Malagasy law does not permit foreign-owned vessels to operate under the Malagasy flag. Fishing licences cannot be granted to foreign vessels flying a known flag of convenience.

Status: Fully implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 5: Make vessel position data public.**

Madagascar requires fishing vessels to operate a VMS but does not make VMS data public. Malagasy law does not require fishing vessels to transmit AIS.

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 6: Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.**

Trans-shipments are prohibited in Malagasy waters but remain authorised and unregulated on the high seas for Madagascar-flagged vessels.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 7: Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.**

Malagasy law provides for the establishment of a traceability system for seafood products, but the key data elements to be recorded do not appear to be specified by law or regulations.

Status: **Partially implemented**

● **PRINCIPLE 8: Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.**

Madagascar is a party to the Agreement on Port State Measures and to all fundamental ILO Conventions, but has yet to become a party to the ILO Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector, and has not committed to ratify the IMO Cape Town Agreement.

Status: **Partially implemented**

● **PRINCIPLE 9: Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.**

Fisheries data and statistics, including catch by species and sector, fishing activity by flag and gear type, and exports, are available online for Madagascar, but the source of the data is unclear.

Participatory fisheries management is regulated under Malagasy law, with provisions specifying the rights and obligations of artisanal fishers. However, the applicable legal regime is fragmented and difficult to understand for local communities.

Status: **Partially implemented**

● **PRINCIPLE 10: Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.**

Information on the demographics and working conditions of crew operating onboard Madagascar-flagged fishing vessels is not publicly available, and there does not appear to be a legal basis for the collection and publication of such data.

Status: **Not implemented**

2.3 Recommendations

EJF recommends that the government of the Republic of Madagascar fully implements the principles of the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency, with a particular focus on the following measures:

- Mandate IMO numbers for all eligible vessels;
 - Ensure public access to registries of fishing vessels;
 - Provide vessels information to the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels for all eligible vessels (over 12 metres length overall);
 - Require legal persons to provide information on true beneficial owners (natural persons) when applying for a fishing licence or authorisation or for vessel registration, and publish information about beneficial ownership in all public vessels lists.
 - Publish information about all arrests and sanctions imposed on individuals and companies for IUU fishing activities, human trafficking, and other related crimes;
 - Require automatic identification systems for fishing vessels;
 - Become a party to the ILO Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector;
 - Publish all collected fisheries data and scientific assessments in order to facilitate access to information for stakeholders;
 - Revise the legal framework governing participatory fisheries management to clarify the rights and obligations of artisanal fishers and make the processes, policies, and decisions relating to participatory fisheries management more easily accessible to the public;
 - Collect, verify, and publish data on the nationality, age, race and gender of crew, as well as contractual terms, recruitment agencies, location and means of joining vessels, and conditions on vessels.
-

3. Mauritius

3.1 Introduction

The island state of Mauritius boasts a vast EEZ of 2,300,000km²,⁵⁹ with the fisheries sector said to employ an estimated 11,000 people and contribute 1.5% to national GDP.⁶⁰ The main industrial fishery in Mauritius is tuna, with the country serving as a major exporter of canned tuna to the EU,⁶¹ as well as the EU having a Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA) for tuna that allows 85 EU-flagged vessels access to Mauritian waters.⁶² The country is also an important port state, with Port Louis servicing the region's distant-water longline fleets – receiving over 900 visits a year by foreign fishing vessels.⁶³

Mauritius is a party to the PSMA, a first of its kind legally binding treaty aimed at stopping IUU-caught fish entering markets through increased port controls and scrutiny of

foreign fishing vessels.⁶⁴ As discussed above, it services a number of foreign longline fleets, including those who have either historically, or contemporarily, been identified as high-risk for IUU fishing and human rights abuses – including China and Taiwan. In 2018, EJF traced the Fuh Sheng No. 11, a Taiwanese-flagged longliner, to the port of Saint Louis.⁶⁵ Crew from the vessel had reported conditions akin to modern slavery, including physical violence and punishingly long days, as well as the finning of endangered sharks.⁶⁶

An assessment conducted by FiTI In 2022 raised concerns about a lack of transparency in the Mauritian fisheries sector, stating that “the majority of what is required for open and inclusive fisheries management remains inaccessible”.⁶⁷ However, in November 2023 Mauritius enacted a new fisheries law⁶⁸ which, if fully implemented, would substantially improve transparency in key aspects of the country's fisheries sector.

3.2 Findings

Summary – Implementation status of the key principles of the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency by Mauritius:

Vessel information

✓	1. Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels.
×	2. Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.
×	3. Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.
–	4. Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.

Fishing activity

–	5. Make vessel position data public.
–	6. Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.
–	7. Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.

Governance and management

–	8. Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.
–	9. Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.
×	10. Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.

● **PRINCIPLE 1: Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels.**

Mauritian law requires all vessels to be permanently marked with a UVI.

Status: Fully implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 2: Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.**

Mauritius does not publish the list of vessels authorised to fish in its waters, and does not share information from its vessels registry with the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels.

There is no legal basis for the publication of information about arrests and sanctions for IUU fishing. Aggregated information about action taken against IUU fishing is available in the annual reports of the Fisheries Ministry, but the details of vessels and offenders are not published, and there is no coverage of working conditions for crew.

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 3: Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.**

Information about true beneficial owners is required to be provided upon vessel registration, but that information is not publicly available. For Mauritius-flagged vessels registered with the IOTC, information about beneficial ownership is available on the IOTC's website, but does not correspond to the definition of a beneficial owner (the listed beneficial owner is a legal person, not a natural person).

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 4: Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.**

It is unclear whether, under Mauritian law, foreign-owned or controlled companies may own and operate a Mauritius-flagged fishing vessel.

It is noted that Mauritius is considered a flag of convenience by the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF).

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 5: Make vessel position data public.**

Mauritius does not make VMS data public, but requires Mauritius-flagged vessels to use AIS.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 6: Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.**

Trans-shipments are subject to prior authorisation, but the presence of an observer and electronic monitoring are not required.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 7: Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.**

Mauritian law provides for the establishment of a traceability system both for imported and for exported seafood products but, as far as exports are concerned, the key data elements to be recorded do not appear to be specified by regulations.

Status: **Partially implemented**

● **PRINCIPLE 8: Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.**

Mauritius is a party to the Agreement on Port State Measures and to most of the Fundamental ILO Conventions, but has yet to become a party to the Protocol (PO29) to the Forced Labour Convention, and to the Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector . Mauritius has also not committed to ratify the IMO Cape Town Agreement.

Status: **Partially implemented**

● **PRINCIPLE 9: Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.**

Basic information about catch volume in the main fisheries are published in the annual reports of the Fisheries Ministry, but the level of detail is insufficient to provide stakeholders with the necessary information to participate in decision-making. Up-to-date fisheries management plans and stock assessments do not appear to have been published despite the relevant legal provisions.

Mauritian law provides for the establishment of a consultative committee to represent the interests of artisanal fishers, but there do not appear to be provisions to ensure the publication of the committee's opinions.

Status: **Partially implemented**

● **PRINCIPLE 10: Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.**

Information on the demographics and working conditions of crew operating onboard Mauritius-flagged fishing vessels is not publicly available, and there does not appear to be a legal basis for the collection and publication of such data.

Status: **Not implemented**

3.3 Recommendations

EJF recommends that the government of the Republic of Mauritius fully implements the principles of the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency, with a particular focus on the following measures:

- Ensure public access to registries of fishing vessels and publish the list of vessels licenced to fish in Mauritian waters;
 - Provide vessels information to the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels for all eligible vessels (over 12 metres length overall);
 - Publish information about beneficial ownership in all public vessels lists;
 - Publish information about all arrests and sanctions imposed on individuals and companies for IUU fishing activities, human trafficking, and other related crimes;
 - Require all Mauritius-flagged vessels to be owned and operated by Mauritian nationals or companies with a genuine link to Mauritius.
 - Make VMS data public;
 - Improve traceability for the distribution and export of domestically sourced fish products by specifying the key data elements to be recorded;
 - Become a party to the ILO Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector;
 - Improve fisheries data collection and publish all collected data and scientific assessments in order to facilitate access to information for stakeholders;
 - Improve transparency in participatory fisheries management by mandating the publication of the Consultative Committee's opinions;
 - Collect, verify, and publish data on the nationality, age, race and gender of crew, as well as contractual terms, recruitment agencies, location and means of joining vessels, and conditions on vessels.
-

4. Mozambique

4.1 Introduction

Mozambique's coastline stretches over 2,500 km, and is home to two thirds of the country's population.⁶⁹ This coast, the fourth longest in Africa, gives rise to a maritime area of around 587,000 km² (including both territorial waters and the EEZ).⁷⁰ A fifth of the coastal population relies on Mozambique's fisheries for income generation and food security.⁷¹ The fisheries sector is overseen by the Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP), and represented approximately 10.3% of national GDP in 2017.⁷² Total annual fish production in 2022, as reported by MIMAIP, reached 455,544 tonnes, of which 95.6% was artisanal and 4.4% industrial/semi-industrial.⁷³ Marine fish comprise roughly 90% of the total catch.⁷⁴

In recent years, Mozambique has faced a number of challenges relating to IUU fishing in its waters, many of which have been caused or aggravated by an environment of weak transparency within its fisheries. Existing research and EJF's investigative work have both shown that Chinese-owned fishing vessels have been routinely trawling for fish within 12 nautical miles of shore,⁷⁵ which

is prohibited under Mozambican law.⁷⁶ These vessels have even been found to trawl for fish and shrimp within 3 nautical miles of the coast, in zones reserved for artisanal fishers,⁷⁷ as well as within Marine Protected Areas such as the Ponta do Ouro. Many Chinese-owned vessels appear to have been operating in the EEZ without publicly declared licences,^{78,79} and illegally catching and exporting prohibited species.⁸⁰

Mozambique has taken a number of steps in tackling illegal fishing within its EEZ, such as the publication of the National Plan to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in 2009 which set out a roadmap including 85 new IUU countermeasures.⁸¹ While IUU fishing has been addressed in subsequent legislation, most notably the 2020 Marine Fisheries Regulation (REPMAR) which banned fishing vessels with a history of IUU infractions from flying the Mozambican flag,⁸² the implementation and enforcement of the measures laid out in the National Plan has been poor. As a result, IUU fishing continues to represent a challenge for the Mozambican economy: according to the country's Ministry of the Sea, Interior Waters and Fisheries, Mozambique is continuing to lose between US\$60-70 million each year to this practice.⁸³

4.2 Findings

Summary – Implementation status of the key principles of the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency by Mozambique:

Vessel information

–	1. Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels.
–	2. Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.
×	3. Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.
–	4. Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.

Fishing activity

×	5. Make vessel position data public.
–	6. Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.
–	7. Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.

Governance and management

–	8. Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.
✓	9. Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.
×	10. Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.



● **PRINCIPLE 1: Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels.**

Mozambican legislation does not require fishing vessels flying the Mozambican flag to provide an IMO number during the registration process, nor is such a number a pre-requisite for the award of a licence to fish within Mozambican waters.⁸⁴ However, Mozambique has implemented a national UVI scheme, and appears to maintain a vessel registry, though it is not publicly available.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 2: Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.**

The Mozambican government publishes lists of fishing licences awarded to industrial and semi-industrial vessels on the National Fisheries Administration's (ADNAP) website.⁸⁵ However, these lists are typically split into separate documents, with industrial licences published in both dedicated (but incomplete) industrial licence lists, as well as within annual fishing campaign documents. Additionally, both existing research⁸⁶ and EJF investigations have found that official licence lists published in the recent past have been incomplete, as licences have been issued without being declared through official channels.

While Mozambique is assumed to maintain a registry of fishing vessels, it appears to not be publicly available. The country is, however, listed as a data provider on the FAO's website for the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, having provided information on Mozambican-flagged vessels and ports.

Despite Article 120(2) of the 2020 Marine Fisheries Regulation (REPMAR) requiring the central fisheries administration body responsible for fisheries inspection to regularly publish a list of fishing vessels that have committed IUU offences within Mozambican waters, this was not found on the ADNAP or Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP) websites.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 3: Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.**

Information on beneficial ownership is not required upon vessel licensing in Mozambique, as evidenced by its lack of inclusion in Article 9 of Decree No. 74/2017 approving the Regulation for the Concession of Fishing Rights and Fishing Licensing. If held in some form by the government, such information is not included on the published fishing licence lists on ADNAP's website.

According to the IOTC, information on beneficial ownership has been submitted for all 24 of the MOZ-flagged vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC Competence Area.⁸⁷ However, this information does not correspond to the Charter's definition of a beneficial owner as the listed beneficial owner is a legal person, not a natural person.

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 4: Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.**

In order to obtain a 'national' fishing licence and fly the Mozambican flag, fishing vessels must be operated and/or owned by Mozambican registered companies or individuals. It appears, however, that there is no legislation in place to prevent foreign vessels flying known FoC obtaining 'foreign' fishing licences and operating in Mozambican waters.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 5: Make vessel position data public.**

Mozambique's 2020 REPMAR legislation requires both industrial and semi-industrial fishing vessels to use a VMS system, though enforcement of this law is believed to be weak. While MIMAIP's annual reports list the total number of boats monitored through VMS, unedited VMS data is not made public. AIS is also 'adopted' as a monitoring tool in the same piece of legislation, but does not appear to be mandatory.

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 6: Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.**

Trans-shipments are illegal within Mozambican waters for fishing vessels, but are permitted on the high seas and in the waters of third states, subject to prior authorisation from the minister for fisheries. Observers are required to prepare and submit reports of trans-shipments on board the vessels for which they are responsible, but observers are not mandatory on all ships.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 7: Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.**

Mozambican law sets out requirements for the use of ERS and catch reports, mandating that, if not using ERS, all licence-holding fishing vessels must submit catch reports to the regional fisheries administration body three times a month. However, existing legislation does not appear to outline additional traceability rules or provisions regarding import/export or catch documentation schemes.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 8: Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.**

Mozambique is a party to the Agreement on Port State Measures and to the fundamental ILO conventions on freedom of association, forced labour, discrimination and child labour. However, it has not ratified the ILO conventions and on occupational safety (no. 155) and health (no. 187), nor the Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector. The country is also not a party to the IMO Cape Town Agreement, but is a signatory to the 2019 Torremolinos Declaration.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 9: Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.**

Data on catches and effort, broken down by fleet, target fishery and company, as well as wider fisheries statistics, are periodically published on the MIMAIP and ADNAP websites.

The country's 2020 REPMAR law adopted the principle of participatory fisheries management as its preferred model of governance, and underlined its aim for broad participation in decision making. This same legislation also gave *Conselhos Comunitários de Pesca* (Community Fishing Councils) legal status, and established a legal framework for community-managed fishing areas and co-management agreements.

Status: Implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 10: Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.**

Information on the demographics and working conditions of crew operating onboard fishing vessels holding Mozambican fishing licences is not publicly available, and there does not appear to be a legal basis for the collection and publication of such data.

Status: Not implemented

4.3 Recommendations

To tackle the ongoing challenge of IUU fishing in Mozambican waters, EJF recommends that the government of the Republic of Mozambique fully implements the principles of the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency, with a particular focus on the following measures:

- Mandate IMO numbers for all eligible vessels;
- Ensure public access to registries of fishing vessels;
- Ensure that all lists of fishing licences are up-to-date and complete;
- Publish information about all arrests and sanctions imposed on individuals and companies for IUU fishing activities, human trafficking, and other related crimes;
- Require legal persons, both Mozambican and international, to provide information on true beneficial owners (natural persons) when applying for a fishing licence, fishing authorisation or registration, and publish information about beneficial ownership in all public vessels lists;
- Prohibit the use of FoC by foreign vessels fishing in Mozambican jurisdictional waters;
- Mandate AIS for fishing vessels, and ensure adequate enforcement of current VMS requirements;
- Make unedited VMS data public with regular transmission intervals sufficient to ensure vessels can be effectively tracked;
- Become a party to the ILO conventions 155 and 187 on occupational safety (no. 155) and health (no. 187), as well as the Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector, and the IMO Cape Town Agreement;
- Collect, verify, and publish data on the nationality, age, race and gender of crew, as well as contractual terms, recruitment agencies, location and means of joining vessels, and conditions on vessels.

5. Seychelles

5.1 Introduction

The fishing industry is the second largest sector of the Seychellois economy – employing almost 20% of the country’s total population and contributing between 8% and 20% of GDP.⁸⁸ The country is a hub of the Indian Ocean purse seine tuna fishery, with Port Victoria used for landings and trans-shipment.⁸⁹ Two important global distant water fleets have agreements to fish in Seychelles’ EEZ – with an EU SFPA permitting access to 40 purse seiners and 8 longliners to target tuna,⁹⁰ and a three-year deal with the Taiwan Deep Sea Tuna Longline Boatowners and Exporters Association granting access for up to 100 tuna longliners.⁹¹

There have been a number of reports of IUU fishing in Seychellois waters in recent years, many of which are linked to fishing vessels from neighbouring countries in the Indian Ocean. In 2024, 18 vessels were arrested for illegal fishing and the illegal harvest of sea cucumbers

- all of whom reportedly hailed from either Madagascar or Sri Lanka.⁹² Likewise, a Sri Lankan national was fined the equivalent of \$41,000 in 2024 for illegally fishing in Seychelles.⁹³ While this shows an ongoing issue with illegal actors trying to access the country’s fish resources, it is also testament to the country’s capacity and willingness to successfully detect and prosecute IUU fishing offences.

In recent years, Seychelles has been taking on a leading role regionally in promoting transparency in the fisheries sector. Seychelles was the world’s second country to be recognised as a FiTI candidate,⁹⁴ and the first ever to publish a report on compliance with the FiTI Standard.⁹⁵ The FiTI International Board recognised that ‘meaningful progress’ had been achieved by Seychelles since its first report.⁹⁶ In November 2023, the Seychelles government also introduced a new Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill,⁹⁷ which would, if enacted and implemented, substantially improve transparency in key aspects of the country’s fisheries sector.⁹⁸

5.2 Findings

Summary – Implementation status of the key principles of the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency by Seychelles:

Vessel information

–	1. Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels.
–	2. Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.
×	3. Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.
–	4. Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.

Fishing activity

×	5. Make vessel position data public.
×	6. Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.
–	7. Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.

Governance and management

–	8. Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.
✓	9. Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.
×	10. Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.

● **PRINCIPLE 1: Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels.**

Seychelles law provides for the recording of a vessel's IMO number in the national register of fishing vessels, and all industrial vessels registered with the IOTC appear to have an IMO number. However it is unclear whether eligible Seychelles-flagged fishing vessels are required as a matter of law to obtain an IMO number, or to be assigned any other UVI.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 2: Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.**

The lists of vessels licenced to fish in national waters and authorised to fish outside national waters are publicly available. Information about a number of Seychelles-flagged fishing vessels was entered into the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels, however the information provided is incomplete (information about ownership is notably missing).

Information about arrests and sanctions for IUU fishing activities is published in the annual reports of the Seychelles Fishing Authority, but information about human rights abuses at sea does not appear to be covered.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 3: Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.**

Under Seychelles law, all companies are required to maintain a register of beneficial owners, but information about beneficial owners is not required to be provided upon vessel registration or licensing. Information about beneficial ownership is available for Seychelles-flagged vessels registered with the IOTC, but in many cases the published information does not correspond to the definition of a beneficial owner (the listed beneficial owner is a legal person, not a natural person), and in some cases there is reason to believe that the available information does not identify the true beneficial owner.

It is noted that the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill would require full information on effective beneficial owners to be provided upon vessel registration.

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 4: Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.**

While Seychelles law does not in principle permit foreign-owned vessels to operate under the Seychelles flag, foreign ships designated by ministerial order may exceptionally still be registered in the country. Moreover, there does not appear to be any provision to prevent vessels operating under a known flag of convenience from fishing in national waters.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 5: Make vessel position data public.**

Seychelles does not make VMS data public, and it is unclear whether fishing vessels are required to use AIS under Seychelles law.

It is noted that the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill would explicitly mandate AIS.

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 6: Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.**

Trans-shipments at sea do not appear to be regulated under Seychelles law.

It is noted that the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill would prohibit Seychelles-flagged vessels from engaging in trans-shipments both in the Seychelles EEZ and on the high seas.

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 7: Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.**

Seychelles law provides for the establishment of a traceability system for seafood products, but the key data elements to be recorded do not appear to be specified by law or regulations.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 8: Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.**

Seychelles is a party to the Agreement on Port State Measures and to most of the Fundamental ILO Conventions, but has yet to become a party to the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention (no. 187), to the Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention (Po29), and to the Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector. Seychelles has also not committed to ratifying the IMO Cape Town Agreement.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 9: Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.**

Detailed fisheries data and statistics are published in the annual reports of the Seychelles Fishing Authority and online, along with stock assessments and other scientific reports.

Participatory fisheries management is regulated under Seychelles law, with provisions on the participation of artisanal fishers in decision-making. The co-management plan for the Mahé Plateau, as well as minutes of committee meetings, are easily accessible online.

Status: Fully implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 10: Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.**

Information on the demographics and working conditions of crew operating onboard Seychelles-flagged fishing vessels is not publicly available, and there does not appear to be a legal basis for the collection and publication of such data.

Status: Not implemented

5.3 Recommendations

EJF recommends that the government of the Republic of Seychelles fully implements the principles of the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency, with a particular focus on the following measures:

- Require legal persons to provide information on true beneficial owners (natural persons) when applying for a fishing licence or authorisation or for vessel registration, and publish information about beneficial ownership in all public vessels lists;
 - Implement measures to stop the use of FoCs by vessels fishing in national waters;
 - Require automatic identification systems for fishing vessels;
 - Ban at-sea trans-shipment in national waters as well as on the high seas for Seychelles-flagged vessels;
 - Become a party to the ILO Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention (no. 187) and the Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector;
 - Publish information about arrests and sanctions for human and labour rights abuses in the fisheries sector;
 - Collect, verify, and publish data on the nationality, age, race and gender of crew, as well as contractual terms, recruitment agencies, location and means of joining vessels, and conditions on vessels.
-

6. Tanzania

6.1 Introduction

Tanzania has a significant coastline of 1,400 km, with fisheries playing a significant role in food security and coastal livelihoods.⁹⁹ While the country does not have a significant fleet of industrial vessels flying its flag, it is the main EEZ targeted by Chinese longliners in the region, reportedly licencing 30 Chinese-flagged vessels between September 2022 and August 2023, in an agreement with the China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA).¹⁰⁰ Tanzanian media sources suggest that these 30 licences, along with 15 granted to a Spanish fishing operation, are collectively worth US\$2.1 million.¹⁰¹

Chinese vessels operating in the Tanzanian EEZ rely on at-sea trans-shipment or landing catch elsewhere in the Indian Ocean. This poses a logistical challenge when trying to detect and deter IUU fishing, creating

a reliance on at-sea investigation which requires significant resources, particularly across such a large coast and EEZ. This issue, combined with the propensity of the Chinese distant water fleet for IUU fishing and human rights abuses, poses a serious threat to the legality and sustainability of fishing operations in Tanzanian waters.

In a 2018 joint operation between the Tanzanian government and the NGO Sea Shepherd, a Chinese-flagged vessel was boarded and it was found to have shark fins numbering far beyond the bodies on board – indicating illegal shark finning.¹⁰² Beyond this, the crew reported that they had been threatened by the captain with a gun, and that they would be refused food should they fail to catch fish.¹⁰³ Notably, 24 Chinese-flagged vessels fled Tanzania following this arrest, 19 of which had not undertaken the requisite pre-departure inspection – resulting in fines worth almost 7 million euros levied against these vessels by the Tanzanian government.¹⁰⁴

6.2 Findings

Summary – Implementation status of the key principles of the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency by Seychelles:

Vessel information

✓	1. Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels.
✗	2. Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.
✗	3. Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.
–	4. Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.

Fishing activity

–	5. Make vessel position data public.
✓	6. Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.
○	7. Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.

Governance and management

–	8. Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.
–	9. Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.
–	10. Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.

● **PRINCIPLE 1: Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels.**

Both the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development (DSF&D) Act (2020)¹⁰⁵ and DSF&D Regulations (2021)¹⁰⁶ indirectly require vessels to have IMO numbers should they wish to operate in Tanzanian waters or under a Tanzanian flag – however it is not explicitly mandated in either of these documents.

Elsewhere, Section 22 the Tanzanian Merchant Shipping Regulation and Section 21 of the Zanzibar Maritime Transport Act both provide for an ‘official number’ to be permanently marked on a vessel’s structure, however again they do not explicitly reference an IMO number.

Status: Fully implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 2: Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.**

Tanzania does not publish information on licences, authorisations and/or sanctions, and likewise does not provide vessel information to the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels. A small amount of information on access agreements (specifically related to tuna and tuna-like species) is published through reporting requirements such as compliance questionnaires and compliance reports, however this does not provide specific vessel information such as name, IMO number or call sign.

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 3: Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.**

While Tanzania collects some information on beneficial ownership, in-part indirectly via relevant RFMOs, there does not appear to be information on the beneficial ownership of vessels made publicly available by the country.

Status: Not implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 4: Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.**

There is no explicit provision banning fishing vessels that fly a FoC from fishing in Tanzanian waters. However, Section 41 of the DSFM&D Regulations, which establishes the conditions for accessing the country’s fisheries, states that vessels must be authorised by their flag states and have “good standing” on an authorised vessels list of an applicable RFMO. Such a regulation can be considered as de facto minimising the risk of such vessels being able to access the country’s fisheries.

It should also be noted that Tanzania (Zanzibar) is considered an FoC by the International Transport Workers’ Federation (ITF).¹⁰⁷ In 2018, the country closed its vessel registry – reportedly in order to review the status of ships flying its flag after a series of arrests for illicit activities including drug and gun smuggling.¹⁰⁸ The registry was reopened by the Zanzibar Maritime Authority in 2021, welcoming once again applications for vessel registration.¹⁰⁹

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 5: Make vessel position data public.**

Section 68 of the DSF&D Regulations requires all vessels install and maintain an AIS, and that vessels continually report to the country’s Vessel Monitoring Operation Center. However, Tanzania is yet to publish its VMS data.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 6: Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.**

Section 39 of the DSF&D Act explicitly prohibits trans-shipment within the Tanzanian EEZ or by Tanzanian nationals/ fishing vessels operating in areas outside of national jurisdiction without written permission by the competent authorities.

Status: Fully implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 7: Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.**

Section 60 of the DSFM&D Act states that the “Director General shall ensure implementation of statistical document requirements of a relevant [RFMO] for import, export or re-export and by requiring submission of statistical documents by any person who imports [fish] into [TZA] [...]”. The provisions however in this section are very general and as such it is not clear whether key data elements are recorded.

Status: Unable to ascertain implementation status

● **PRINCIPLE 8: Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.**

Tanzania is not a party to a number of relevant international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade, including the PSMA, ILO C188 and the IMO Cape Town Agreement - although in the case of the PSMA and ILO C188 Tanzanian domestic law essentially duplicates the requirements set out in the agreements.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 9: Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.**

Data appears to be published sporadically by the Tanzanian government, for example 2017 catch data was published by the Deep Sea Fishing Authority in 2017, and an Annual Fisheries Statistics Report for 2020 published by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (mainland). There does not appear however to be regular data publication matching Principle 9. It is believed that information sent to the IOTC and published by this RFMO does not qualify as easily accessible for small-scale fishers and other communities considered under Principle 9.

Status: Partially implemented

● **PRINCIPLE 10: Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.**

Form No. 1 of the DSFM&D Regulations mandates the submission of the “list of names of crew showing citizenship” as attachment to applications for fishing licences, which also applies to Form No. 2 on authorisations to fish beyond the country’s EEZ (for Tanzanian vessels).

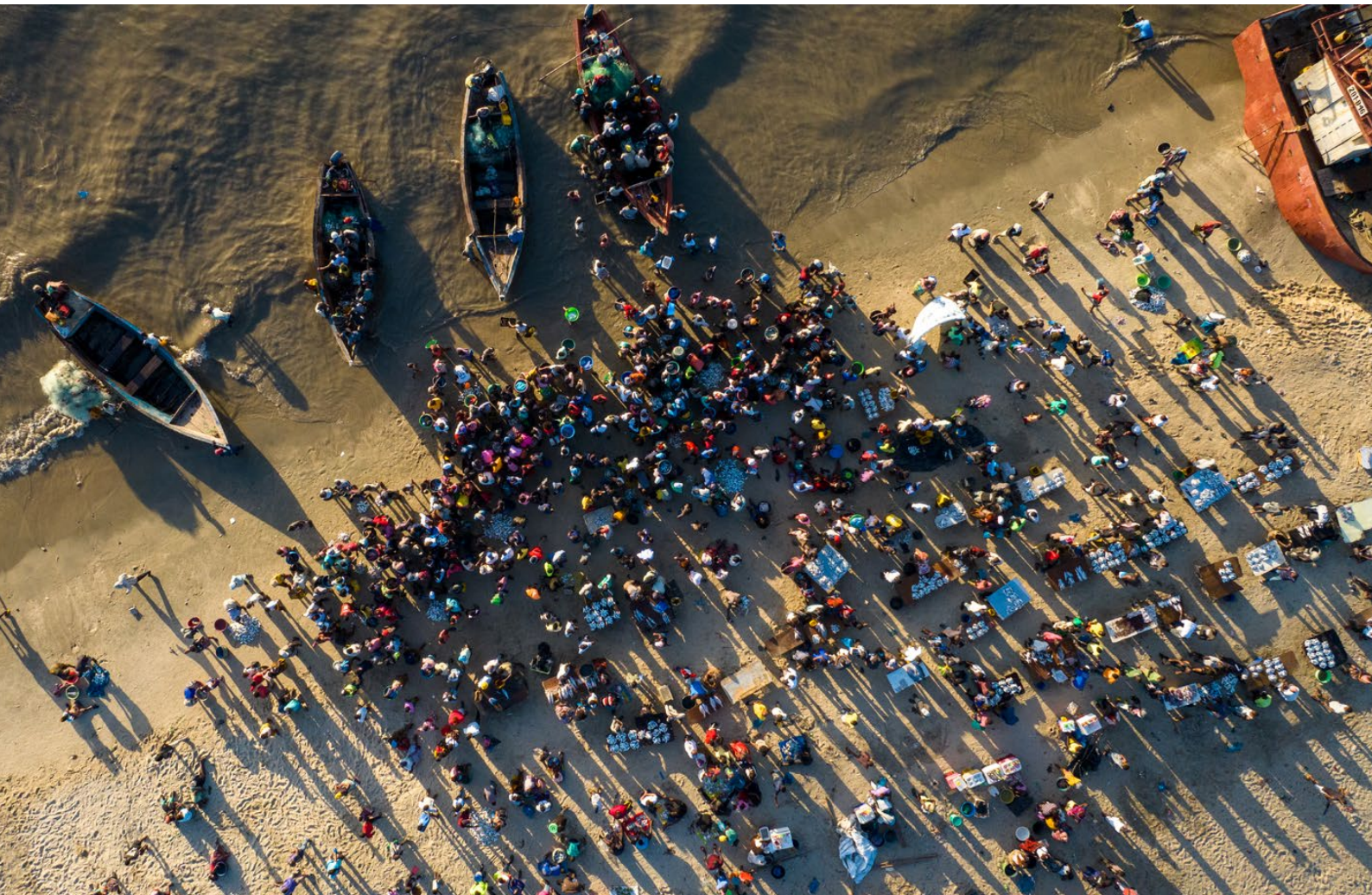
There does not appear to be aggregated information about crews published by the Tanzanian government.

Status: Partially implemented

6.3 Recommendations

EJF recommends that the government of the Republic of Tanzania fully implements the principles of the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency, with a particular focus on the following measures:

- Publish detailed information on vessels that are authorised to fish in the waters of Tanzania, and vessels flying the flag of Tanzania and authorised to fish elsewhere. This should include information on the beneficial ownership of each vessel.
 - Publish information about all arrests and sanctions imposed on individuals and companies for IUU fishing activities, human trafficking, and other related crimes.
 - Ratify the PSMA, the IMO Cape Town Agreement and the ILO Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector.
 - Publish all collected fisheries data and scientific assessments in order to facilitate access to information for stakeholders;
 - Revise the legal framework governing participatory fisheries management to clarify the rights and obligations of artisanal fishers and make the processes, policies, and decisions relating to participatory fisheries management more easily accessible to the public;
 - Collect, verify, and publish data on the nationality, age, race and gender of crew, as well as contractual terms, recruitment agencies, location and means of joining vessels, and conditions on vessels.
-



Conclusion

IUU fishing poses a grave threat to the wellbeing of the SWIO's marine ecosystems, and risks undermining regional efforts to build a legal, ethical and sustainable blue economy. The impacts of illegal fishing are felt disproportionately by coastal communities, many of whom are made vulnerable by multiple interacting stressors, including climate breakdown, land-use change, political and economic marginalisation and declining fish populations.

An industry-wide lack of transparency is a key enabler of illegality in fisheries – providing a veil behind which actors who profiteer from harmful activities can hide. This briefing has sought to assess the extent to which transparency measures form a part of the fisheries management framework of six SWIO coastal states, using the Global Charter for Transparency as a benchmark. It has found that region-wide, fisheries regulations fail to fully mandate and implement key transparency measures to the detriment of overall management of precious marine resources.

The transparency measures required in the region are relatively low-cost, and are quick to implement – with almost immediate benefits for the better monitoring of fishing operations linked to the waters of the SWIO. By fully implementing the measures outlined in the Global Charter for Transparency, nations in the SWIO would be taking a significant step towards better protected, safer and more legal fisheries – with socio-economic and ecological benefits felt far beyond the region.



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Transparency gap analysis for Comoros

GCFT requirement	status	legal provisions / source	notes
PRINCIPLE 1: Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels (including transport and supply vessels).			
Mandate IMO numbers for all eligible vessels.		<p>Decree No 15-050 provides that persons who wish to register a vessel under the country's flag must provide fishing authorities with its IMO number "if applicable" ("le cas échéant"). Similarly, it provides that licence applications must include information on IMO numbers "if applicable" ("le cas échéant").</p> <p>IOTC Res. 19/04 which provides for IMO numbers would apply to vessels falling within its scope (no eligible vessels at present).</p> <p>COM Maritime Code provides that IMO numbers are one of the "vessel identifiers" ("éléments d'individualisation"). Its Article 90 defines identification requirements which include a "registration number" for fishing vessels. IMO numbers must (only) be visibly marked for vessels subject to the SOLAS Convention. It is understood that SOLAS does not apply to F/Vs.</p>	Not (fully) implemented.
Implement a national unique vessel identifier scheme for non-eligible vessels.		<p>Article 23 of COM Fisheries and Aquaculture Code provides that, without prejudice to maritime rules, authorised Comorian vessels must be marked as per the relevant regulatory texts to allow for their identification. Article 41 of Decree No 15-050 refers to the FAO Standard Specifications for the Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels.¹¹⁰</p> <p>Article 90 of COM Maritime Code defines identification requirements which include a (painted) "registration number" for fishing vessels.</p>	Not implemented.
Maintain a vessel registry.		<p>Article 12 of COM Fisheries and Aquaculture Code provides for the creation of a vessel registry (of authorised vessels, see also Article 24).</p> <p>Article 61 of COM Maritime Code provides for a register of registered vessels.</p>	Implemented.
PRINCIPLE 2: Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.			
Publish up-to-date lists of fishing licences and authorisations.		-	<p>Not implemented.</p> <p>Unable to find a publicly accessible list of fishing licences and authorisation.</p> <p>COM has no vessels listed on the records of authorised vessels of the IOTC and SIOFA (no eligible vessels). COM reports licensed foreign vessels to the IOTC and shares information with the IOTC but it is not releasing details in its annual reports.</p>
Ensure public access to vessel registries.		-	<p>Not implemented.</p> <p>Unable to find a publicly accessible vessel registry.</p>

Provide all information to the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels (including all eligible vessels over 12 metres length overall).			Not implemented. (May not have eligible vessels). COM is not listed as a data provider on the FAO's website for the Global Record of Fishing Vessels .
Publish information about arrests and sanctions imposed on individuals and companies for IUU fishing activities, human trafficking, and other related crimes.		No such publication is foreseen in COM Fisheries and Aquaculture Code which provides that information collected by the authority in charge of MCS may be shared with competent authorities in the region.	Not implemented. Unable to find that information.
PRINCIPLE 3: Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.			
Require companies to provide information on true beneficial ownership when applying for a fishing licence, fishing authorisation or registration.		IOTC Res. 19/04 provides for the submission of beneficial ownership (BO) information to the IOTC for vessels falling within its scope.	Partially implemented/applicable. (Via IOTC). Unable to find a provision to that effect in the legal and regulatory framework analysed.
Publish information about beneficial ownership in all public lists.			Not implemented. Unable to find a publicly accessible list of fishing licences.
PRINCIPLE 4: Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.			
Close open registries to fishing vessels.		COM is (still) considered a flag of convenience (FoC) by ITF although it is understood that all international fishing vessels have been deregistered. In order to address the issue of COM's FoC, Article 11-1 of COM Fisheries and Aquaculture Code provides that no fishing vessel can be registered in the country's registry without having the agreement of the ministry in charge of fisheries. Article 11-2 provides that if this procedure has not been respected, the registration must then be considered null.	Implemented.
Stop the use of flags of convenience by vessels fishing in national waters.		Article 27(f) of COM Fisheries and Aquaculture Code provides that no licence can be granted or renewed if the applicant vessel has changed flag more than twice in the previous 3 years (unless the owner can prove these changes were legitimate). Article 27(i) of COM Fisheries and Aquaculture Code provides that no licence can be granted or renewed if the applicant vessel does not have a valid fishing authorisation from its flag state.	Implemented.
Maintain a register of vessels owned by nationals but flagged to other countries.			Not implemented. Unable to find provisions to that effect.

PRINCIPLE 5: Make vessel position data public.			
Require automatic identification systems for fishing vessels.		<p>Article 55-20 of COM Fisheries and Aquaculture Code relates to “vessel monitoring systems” in general terms. It provides that no licence or authorisation can be granted if the applicant vessel is not equipped with a “location device approved by the administration”. AIS (or a given VMS) is not explicitly mentioned.</p> <p>Article 265 of COM Maritime Code provides that vessels of certain types must be equipped with AIS, this includes: (i) vessels of 300GT or more operating internationally, and (ii) vessels of 427GT or more operating nationally.</p>	<p>Implemented.</p> <p>However, it is of note that the COM Maritime Code is relatively restrictive as it limits the mandatory use of AIS to the larger F/Vs (i.e., excludes vessels which could be considered of relatively important tonnage from a fishing perspective).</p>
Make unedited vessel monitoring system data public with regular transmission intervals sufficient to ensure vessels can be effectively tracked.		-	<p>Not implemented.</p> <p>VMS data is not publicly available.</p>
PRINCIPLE 6: Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.			
Implement a ban on trans-shipments at sea unless pre-authorised, subject to robust and verifiable electronic monitoring, and covered by a human observer scheme appropriate to the fishery.		Articles 55-4 and 55-5 of COM Fisheries and Aquaculture Code provide that trans-shipment at sea within the country’s waters are banned, and that Comorian vessels may only trans-ship at sea in the framework of RFMO rules.	<p>Implemented.</p> <p>COM reports no trans-shipment at sea to the IOTC.</p>
PRINCIPLE 7: Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.			
Mandate the recording of standardised key data elements (vessel identification, identification of exporter and importer companies, product type, species name, weight, date of catch, area of catch, catch method or fishing gear, port of landing, processing location).		<p>No proper “CDS” traceability rules are meant to be defined by a regulatory act. However, (part of the) key data elements are understood to be required via logbooks, port State measures, etc.</p> <p>Decree No 15-05 creates a national authority in charge of certification catches intended for export. No further information on applicable rules could be retrieved.</p>	Unclear whether requirement met.
PRINCIPLE 8: Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.			
Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing		<p>While COM is not a party to the PSMA it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is bound by IOTC Res. 16/11 which directly refers to the PSMA and largely replicates the provisions of the PSMA. ● Included in the COM Fisheries and Aquaculture Code several provisions deriving from the PSMA (Section 4, Chapter 4, Title 2). 	<p>Partially implemented.</p> <p>COM is not a party to the PSMA.</p>
ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work		Article 27 of COM Fisheries and Aquaculture Code provides that no licence can be granted or renewed if the applicant vessel does not meet the safety standards or does not respect the international standards for working on board fishing vessels.	<p>Partially implemented.</p> <p>COM is a party to all fundamental ILO Conventions but the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155) ● Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)
ILO Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector		Article 27 of COM Fisheries and Aquaculture Code provides that no licence can be granted or renewed if the applicant vessel does not meet the safety standards or does not respect the international standards for working on board fishing vessels.	<p>Not implemented. (In spite of Article 27).</p> <p>COM is not a party to C188.</p>

IMO Cape Town Agreement		Article 27 of COM Fisheries and Aquaculture Code provides that no licence can be granted or renewed if the applicant vessel does not meet the safety standards or does not respect the international standards for working on board fishing vessels.	Not implemented. (In spite of Article 27). COM is not a party to the CTA .
PRINCIPLE 9: Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.			
Publish all collected fisheries data and scientific assessments in order to facilitate access to information for small-scale fishers, fish workers, indigenous communities, industry associations, and civil society in developing fisheries rules, regulations, subsidies and fisheries budgets, and decisions on access to fisheries resources.		<p>Article 7-1 of COM Fisheries and Aquaculture Code sets an inclusive and transparent co-management and “participative approach” as two of its key principles. Article 13 discusses the collection of artisanal fisheries data. Sections 3 (scientific fishing) and 4 (exploratory fishing) of Chapter 3, Title 2 discuss what must be done with the data collected in these contexts. Publication is not mentioned. 5 co-management agreements (with coastal communities) could be found on FAOLEX (e.g., see this one). These agreements structure co-management in the localities they cover, they also provide for the collection and publication of data (“<i>large diffusion</i>”).</p> <p>Nonetheless, not much could be found online. Relevant publications found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Dashboard” (fleet, output, catches, etc., 2019) ● Statistical bulletins (2017-2019) ● Statistics on fleet (2022) ● IOTC data 	Partially implemented. While some publication could be found, no regular data publication matching Principle 9 could be identified. It is believed that information sent to the IOTC and published by this RFMO does not qualify as easily accessible for small-scale fishers and other communities considered under Principle 9.
Make the processes, policies, and decisions relating to participatory fisheries management easily accessible to the public and enforcement agencies.		Article 7-1 of COM Fisheries and Aquaculture Code sets an inclusive and transparent co-management and “participative approach” as two of its key principles. This translates in Article 11 imposing on the authorities to consult stakeholders when developing fisheries management plans. 5 co-management agreements (with coastal communities) could be found on FAOLEX (e.g., see this one). These agreements structure co-management in the localities they cover.	Implemented.
PRINCIPLE 10: Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.			
Collect and verify data on the nationality, age, race and gender of crew, as well as contractual terms, recruitment agencies, location and means of joining vessels, and conditions on vessels.		Article 236 of COM Maritime Code establishes a list of mandatory documents for vessels entering or leaving Comorian ports. They include the crew list and, for vessels leaving Comorian ports, a detailed crew list (names/surnames, nationality, position, place and date of birth, ID number, port and date of arrival, provenance). Article 240 provides for crew lists (“ <i>rôle d’équipage</i> ”) which shall include names, ID and position of crewmembers, and conditions of employment. Rules on crew and work on board are further defined in the COM Maritime Code.	Implemented.
Ensure information about crew is publicly available in aggregated form.			Not implemented. Unable to find official reports on this subject.

Annex 2: Transparency gap analysis for Madagascar

GCFT requirement	status	legal provisions / source	notes
PRINCIPLE 1: Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels (including transport and supply vessels).			
Mandate IMO numbers for all eligible vessels.		-	Unable to find provisions to that effect. It is noted that none of the MDG-flagged vessels on the IOTC record of authorised vessels have an IMO number. According to MDG's most recent IOTC compliance report , these vessels are not eligible for an IMO number.
Implement a national unique vessel identifier scheme for non-eligible vessels.		<i>Tout navire de pêche autorisé à pêcher dans les eaux maritimes sous juridiction nationale doit se conformer aux mesures suivantes : a) marquage des navires de manière à faciliter leur identification, conformément aux normes de la FAO réglementant le marquage et l'identification des navires de pêche.¹¹¹</i>	The 1989 FAO Standard Specifications for the Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels , to which the legislation refers, are outdated and do not require a UVI (only IRCS). Requirements for external markings are supposed to be set by administrative decision, ¹¹² but the relevant regulation could not be found. According to MDG's 2022 FiTI report , no UVI is recorded in vessel registries.
Maintain a vessel registry.		<i>L'Etat malgache tient un registre d'immatriculation où figurent les noms et les caractéristiques des navires battant son pavillon.¹¹³</i> <i>Le Ministère en charge de la Pêche et de l'aquaculture tient un registre dans lequel sont inscrits tous les navires étrangers autorisés à pêcher dans les eaux sous juridiction malagasy.¹¹⁴</i>	According to MDG's 2022 FiTI report , MDG authorities maintain a registry of fishing vessels.
PRINCIPLE 2: Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.			
Publish up-to-date lists of fishing licences and authorisations.		<i>A chaque fin d'année, toutes les autorisations de pêche font l'objet d'une large diffusion par le Ministère en charge de la Pêche et de l'aquaculture.¹¹⁵</i> Fisheries Ministry - Data and statistics	This is a recent change. The licence list was not public until March 2022 . The licence list for 2022 is available as an annex to MDG's 2022 FiTI report .
Ensure public access to vessel registries.		-	Unable to find a publicly accessible vessel registry. According to MDG's 2022 FiTI report , the vessel registry is not public.

Provide all information to the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels (including all eligible vessels over 12 metres length overall).		-	MDG is not listed as a data provider on the FAO's website for the Global Record of Fishing Vessels . There are no records of MDG-flagged vessels in the system.
Publish information about arrests and sanctions imposed on individuals and companies for IUU fishing activities, human trafficking, and other related crimes.		Décret n° 2015-998 du 23 juin 2015 portant création, organisation et fonctionnement du Centre de fusion d'informations maritimes, Art. 4 CFIM - IUU fishing reports	MDG's Maritime Information Fusion Centre (CFIM) publishes sporadic information about IUU fishing, including arrests and sanctions, with the name of vessels and companies involved. However systematised data are not available, and there is no coverage of working conditions for crew.
PRINCIPLE 3: Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.			
Require companies to provide information on true beneficial ownership when applying for a fishing licence, fishing authorisation or registration.		Loi n° 99-028 portant refonte du Code maritime, Art. 2.2.08 Décret n° 2016-1492 portant réorganisation générale des activités de pêche maritime, Art. 6-26.	Only information on the vessel's legal owner or operator is required upon registration and licensing. It is noted that pursuant to a March 2023 ministerial note , a declaration of beneficial owners is now required for all companies participating in public tenders.
Publish information about beneficial ownership in all public lists.		Fisheries Ministry - Data and statistics IOTC record of authorised vessels	Only the identity of the vessel's legal owner or operator is provided in domestic lists. For 5 of the 9 MDG-flagged vessels registered with the IOTC, information about beneficial ownership is available in the IOTC database. However, this information does not correspond to the definition of a beneficial owner, as the listed person is a company, not a natural person; the listed beneficial owner is also the same as the legal owner and operator.
PRINCIPLE 4: Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.			
Close open registries to fishing vessels.		<i>L'exercice de la pêche commerciale dans les eaux territoriales malagasy est réservé aux personnes physiques de nationalité malagasy ou morales de droit malagasy, au moyen des embarcations et navires battant pavillon malagasy.¹¹⁶</i> <i>Pour être naturalisé malgache, un navire doit répondre aux conditions suivantes :</i> <i>1. appartenir soit à une personne physique résidant sur le territoire malgache, soit à une société ayant son siège social à Madagascar ; [...] 4. être armé par un équipage malgache. Toutefois, une dérogation peut être accordée par le service central de la Marine Marchande en cas d'insuffisance d'officiers malgaches.¹¹⁷</i>	

Stop the use of flags of convenience by vessels fishing in national waters.		<i>Le Ministère en charge de la Pêche et de l'aquaculture doit également refuser d'octroyer une licence de pêche à un navire de pêche et/ou navire d'appui s'il est déterminé que l'État de pavillon d'un tel navire n'est pas en mesure ou a démontré par le passé qu'il n'était pas en mesure d'exercer effectivement ses obligations en tant qu'Etat de pavillon.¹¹⁸</i>	
Maintain a register of vessels owned by nationals but flagged to other countries.		-	Unable to find provisions to that effect.
PRINCIPLE 5: Make vessel position data public.			
Require automatic identification systems for fishing vessels.		<i>Tout navire de pêche autorisé à pêcher dans les eaux maritimes sous juridiction nationale et tout navire de pêche national autorisé à opérer au-delà de ces eaux est tenu d'utiliser un système de suivi des navires. Un tel système doit permettre de transmettre automatiquement des informations au Centre de Surveillance des Pêches, permettant ainsi un suivi permanent de la position du navire de pêche.¹¹⁹</i> Arrêté n° 1613/2002 portant adoption d'un système de suivi satellitaire à bord de tout navire opérant dans le secteur de la pêche	Only VMS is required.
Make unedited vessel monitoring system data public with regular transmission intervals sufficient to ensure vessels can be effectively tracked.		-	VMS data is not publicly available.
PRINCIPLE 6: Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.			
Implement a ban on trans-shipments at sea unless pre-authorized, subject to robust and verifiable electronic monitoring, and covered by a human observer scheme appropriate to the fishery.		<i>Tous les transbordements des navires de pêche dans les eaux sous juridiction malagasy sont interdits.¹²⁰</i>	At-sea trans-shipments by MDG-flagged vessels on the high seas, as well as in-port trans-shipment by foreign-flagged vessels, remain authorised.

PRINCIPLE 7: Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.

<p>Mandate the recording of standardised key data elements (vessel identification, identification of exporter and importer companies, product type, species name, weight, date of catch, area of catch, catch method or fishing gear, port of landing, processing location).</p>		<p><i>Le Ministère en charge de la Pêche et de l'aquaculture veille à ce qu'un système de traçabilité soit instauré pour contrôler l'origine des produits de pêche destinés à la vente.¹²¹</i></p> <p><i>Les missions de l'ASH sont les suivantes: [...] élaborer les réglementations relatives à la traçabilité et à la sécurité sanitaire des produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture et contrôler leur application.¹²²</i></p> <p><i>Tout vendeur de produits et/ou sous-produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, les restaurateurs et les exportateurs ne doivent acheter que des produits, issus de la collecte et /ou de l'aquaculture, avec des références du permis de collecte et du visa de conformité valide et de la fiche de traçabilité des produits.¹²³</i></p> <p><i>Les établissements de transformation ne doivent acheter que des produits et/ou sous-produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, issus de la collecte ayant la référence du permis de collecte et du visa de conformité valide et des produits de l'aquaculture ayant une fiche de traçabilité.¹²⁴</i></p> <p><i>Le journal de pêche doit contenir, notamment, des données sur l'identité du navire, la composition des captures totales par espèces ciblées et accessoires, les statistiques sur les rejets, les statistiques sur l'effort de pêche, le lieu de pêche, la date et la durée de la pêche ainsi que les informations sur les transbordements.¹²⁵</i></p>	<p>Unable to find the regulations specifying the type of information to be recorded in the 'traceability card' (fiche de traçabilité).</p>
--	--	---	--

PRINCIPLE 8: Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.

<p>Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing</p>		<p>Loi n° 2016-043 du 17 janvier 2017 autorisant l'adhésion de Madagascar à l'Accord relatif aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du Port visant à prévenir, contrecarrer et éliminer la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée</p> <p>Décret n° 2017-164 du 9 mars 2017 portant adhésion de Madagascar à l'Accord relatif aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port visant à prévenir, contrecarrer et éliminer la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée</p>	
<p>ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work</p>		<p>-</p>	<p>MDG is a party to all fundamental ILO Conventions.</p>
<p>ILO Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector</p>		<p>-</p>	<p>MDG is not a party to C188.</p>
<p>IMO Cape Town Agreement</p>		<p>-</p>	<p>MDG did not commit to ratify the Cape Town Agreement: is not a signatory to the 2019 Torremolinos Declaration.</p>

PRINCIPLE 9: Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.

<p>Publish all collected fisheries data and scientific assessments in order to facilitate access to information for small-scale fishers, fish workers, indigenous communities, industry associations, and civil society in developing fisheries rules, regulations, subsidies and fisheries budgets, and decisions on access to fisheries resources.</p>		<p>Loi n° 2015-53 portant Code de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, Art. 172</p> <p>Hay Natoria - Dashboard</p>	<p>Datasets including catch by species and sector, fishing activity by flag and gear type, and exports are available on Hay Natoria, an environmental data portal developed in the framework of a USAID project. Whether the data published on this website is official government data is unclear. The website's contact section refers to the National Office for the Environment, a government agency, but the source of the data is not specified.</p> <p>A mirror of the Fisheries Ministry's website hosted by a digital consulting firm contains the skeleton of a data portal apparently under development, with virtually no data.</p> <p>According to MDG's 2022 FiTI report, the exploitation status of national fisheries resources and fishing pressures were not assessed by the MDG authorities.</p>
<p>Make the processes, policies, and decisions relating to participatory fisheries management easily accessible to the public and enforcement agencies.</p>		<p>Décret n° 2016-1352 portant organisation des activités de préservation des ressources halieutiques et écosystèmes aquatiques</p> <p>Loi n° 96-025 relative à la gestion locale des ressources naturelles renouvelables</p> <p>Décret n° 2000-027 relatif aux communautés de base chargées de la gestion locale de ressources naturelles renouvelables</p> <p>Loi n° 2015-005 portant refonte du Code de gestion des aires protégées</p>	<p>According to the MIHARI network, the legal regime for participatory fisheries management is fragmented and difficult to understand for local communities.</p>

PRINCIPLE 10: Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.

<p>Collect and verify data on the nationality, age, race and gender of crew, as well as contractual terms, recruitment agencies, location and means of joining vessels, and conditions on vessels.</p>		-	<p>MDG legislation provides for the issuance of seafarers' identity documents with explicit reference to the provisions of ILO C185,¹²⁶ so at least some record must be kept of MDG nationals who can be employed onboard fishing vessels.</p> <p>Seafarers' rights and penalties applicable in cases of violations are clearly set out by law,¹²⁷ but provisions mandating reporting and data collection and verification to monitor compliance could not be identified.</p>
<p>Ensure information about crew is publicly available in aggregated form.</p>		-	<p>Unable to find official data on this subject.</p>

Annex 3: Transparency gap analysis for Mauritius

GCFE requirement	status	legal provisions / source	notes
PRINCIPLE 1: Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels (including transport and supply vessels).			
Mandate IMO numbers for all eligible vessels.		<i>the chartered vessel shall at all times be required to carry a copy of the following documentation [...] where eligible, International Maritime Organisation (IMO) ship identification number¹²⁸</i>	Only chartered vessels are required to possess an IMO number. The licence forms for MUS- and foreign-flagged vessels ¹²⁹ do not contain a field for specification of the IMO number. It is noted that 19 out of 20 MUS-flagged vessels on the IOTC record of authorised vessels have an IMO number.
Implement a national unique vessel identifier scheme for non-eligible vessels.		<i>every ship shall, before registration, be marked permanently and conspicuously to the satisfaction of the Director in the following manner: [...] its official number and net tonnage shall be permanently marked on a main part of the ship's permanent structure that is readily visible and accessible in such manner as may be specified by a surveyor¹³⁰</i>	
Maintain a vessel registry.		<i>The supervising officer shall [...] keep (a) a register of Mauritius fishing vessels; (b) a register of foreign fishing vessels¹³¹</i> See also Merchant Shipping Act 2007, s. 12	
PRINCIPLE 2: Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.			
Publish up-to-date lists of fishing licences and authorisations.		<i>There shall be established and maintained an information system in the Ministry with the objectives of meeting national, regional and international requirements relating to information and data, including the objectives and principles of this Act. The information system shall be available on the website of the Ministry and subject to confidentiality requirements¹³²</i> <i>The supervising officer shall [...] keep any other register for any other registration, licence or authorisation granted or issued under this Act [...] any person may, on application to the supervising officer and on good cause shown, obtain a transcript of an entry in a Register¹³³</i>	Requests for access to the list of licences and authorisations may only be made for specific vessels and may be denied. The list of vessels authorised to fish in MUS waters does not appear to be available on the Fisheries Ministry's website . Information on MUS-flagged vessels authorised to fish in the IOTC area is available in the IOTC database .
Ensure public access to vessel registries.		<i>any person may, on application to the supervising officer and on good cause shown, obtain a transcript of an entry in a Register¹³⁴</i>	Requests for access to the registry may only be made for specific vessels and may be denied.
Provide all information to the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels (including all eligible vessels over 12 metres length overall).		-	MUS is not listed as a data provider on the FAO's website for the Global Record of Fishing Vessels . There are no records of MUS-flagged vessels in the system.
Publish information about arrests and sanctions imposed on individuals and companies for IUU fishing activities, human trafficking, and other related crimes.		Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping - Annual reports	Only aggregated data on the number of prosecutions, fines and gear seizures for IUU fishing is published in the Fisheries Ministry's annual reports.

PRINCIPLE 3: Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.

<p>Require companies to provide information on true beneficial ownership when applying for a fishing licence, fishing authorisation or registration.</p>		<p>An application for a licence or an authorisation under this Act shall not be considered unless [...] in case the applicant is a company, the application is accompanied by a document issued by the body that has incorporated the company certifying the legal and beneficial ownership of the company¹³⁵</p> <p>See also Fisheries and Marine Resources Act 2007 (repealed), s. 6(2) and (3)(r).</p>	
<p>Publish information about beneficial ownership in all public lists.</p>		<p>IOTC record of authorised vessels</p>	<p>Information on beneficial ownership for MUS- and foreign-flagged vessels authorised to fish in MUS waters does not appear to be public.</p> <p>Information about beneficial ownership is available in the IOTC database for all of the 20 MUS-flagged vessels registered with the IOTC. However the listed beneficial owner is not a natural person and is systematically the same as the domestic legal owner or operator.</p>

PRINCIPLE 4: Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.

<p>Close open registries to fishing vessels.</p>		<p>For the purposes of this Act, a person is qualified to be the owner of a Mauritius ship where he is (a) a citizen of Mauritius; (b) a body corporate incorporated in Mauritius and the place where meetings of its directors are regularly held is in Mauritius; or (c) a maritime entity.¹³⁶</p> <p>A 'maritime entity' is defined as a partnership, 'société', association or other body of persons which is a business entity.¹³⁷</p> <p>Where the holders of the majority interest in a ship are not resident in Mauritius, the ship shall only be entitled to be registered if a representative person resident in Mauritius is appointed in relation to the ship, who may be the managing owner of that ship so nominated for the purpose¹³⁸</p> <p>ITF - List of flags of convenience</p>	<p>Any 'maritime entity', including an entity with a legal personality distinct from that of its members,¹³⁹ can own, register and operate a MUS-flagged vessel, regardless of nationality.</p> <p>It is noted that under the previous fisheries law, MUS-flagged fishing vessels could only be registered if owned by an MUS national or a company registered under MUS law with a place of business in MUS.¹⁴⁰ No such requirement exists in the new fisheries law.</p> <p>It is also noted that MUS is considered a flag of convenience by the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF).</p>
<p>Stop the use of flags of convenience by vessels fishing in national waters.</p>		<p>The supervising officer shall reject an application for the grant or issue of a licence, an authorisation or a vessel registration under this Act where he determines that [...] the fishing vessel is registered under a flag that is reasonably considered to be a "flag of non-compliance" because of the failure of the flag State to exercise effective flag State responsibility based, inter alia, on criteria set out in paragraph 2 of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance.¹⁴¹</p>	
<p>Maintain a register of vessels owned by nationals but flagged to other countries.</p>		<p>-</p>	<p>Unable to find provisions to that effect.</p>

PRINCIPLE 5: Make vessel position data public.

<p>Require automatic identification systems for fishing vessels.</p>	<p>Every fishing boat or fishing vessel of not less than 12 metres overall length shall, in addition to any vessel monitoring system, be fitted with such AIS as the Permanent Secretary may approve.</p> <p>Every fishing boat of not less than 12 metres nor more than 24 metres overall length shall be fitted with a Class B AIS transponder.</p> <p>Every fishing vessel exceeding 24 metres overall length shall be fitted with a Class A AIS transponder.¹⁴²</p> <p>Every master of a fishing boat or fishing vessel shall, except where the boat or vessel is anchored in the port of Port Louis or within the lagoon area, operate the AIS, at all times.¹⁴³</p> <p>Fisheries Act 2023, ss. 47(1)(b) and 156</p>	<p>Regulations on AIS only apply to MUS-flagged vessels.¹⁴⁴ However foreign-flagged vessels required to operate an AIS must do so when in MUS waters.¹⁴⁵</p> <p>It is noted that the Fisheries Ministry's website provides for slightly different AIS requirements based on GT for vessels applying for licences: 'Proof of installation of Automatic Identification System (AIS) Class B type for vessels less than 300 Gross registered Tonnage (GRT) and Class A type for vessels more than 300 GRT.'</p>
--	---	--

<p>Make unedited vessel monitoring system data public with regular transmission intervals sufficient to ensure vessels can be effectively tracked.</p>	<p>The following information shall be confidential information [...] any information or other data supplied by a mobile transceiver unit¹⁴⁶</p> <p>The public shall have access to information not designated as confidential¹⁴⁷</p> <p>Fisheries and Marine Resources (Vessel Monitoring System) Regulations 2022</p>	<p>VMS data is not publicly available.</p>
--	--	--

PRINCIPLE 6: Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.

<p>Implement a ban on trans-shipments at sea unless pre-authorised, subject to robust and verifiable electronic monitoring, and covered by a human observer scheme appropriate to the fishery.</p>	<p>No person shall conduct transshipment activities in the maritime zones in Mauritius, or being a citizen of Mauritius or on board a Mauritius fishing vessel, shall conduct transshipment operations, whether using a donor vessel or receiving vessel, in areas beyond national jurisdiction without a valid and applicable authorisation.¹⁴⁸</p>	<p>Observers are responsible for monitoring trans-shipments¹⁴⁹ but their presence is not required on all vessels.¹⁵⁰ There do not appear to be requirements concerning electronic monitoring of trans-shipments.</p>
--	---	--

PRINCIPLE 7: Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.

<p>Mandate the recording of standardised key data elements (vessel identification, identification of exporter and importer companies, product type, species name, weight, date of catch, area of catch, catch method or fishing gear, port of landing, processing location).</p>	<p>Fisheries and Marine Resources (Import of Fish and Fish Products) Regulations 2012</p> <p>Fisheries and Marine Resources (Export of Fish and Fish Products) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 (as amended), Schedule, Chap. XXVII</p>	<p>Applicable regulations set out detailed requirements for the traceability of imported fish products, including information about vessel name and approval number, species name, quantity, and country of origin; a requirement to provide catch certificates for tuna and other pelagic species; and an obligation to implement systems and procedures to trace the fish and identify business operators in the supply chain.</p> <p>Traceability requirements also apply to the distribution and export of domestically sourced fish products, however the type of information to be recorded is not specified.</p>
--	---	---

PRINCIPLE 8: Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.

Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing		-	Instrument of accession deposited in 2017.
ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work		-	MUS is a party to most fundamental ILO Conventions but not to Po29.
ILO Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector		-	Mauritius is not a party to C188 .
IMO Cape Town Agreement		-	SYC did not commit to ratify the Cape Town Agreement: is not a signatory to the 2019 Torremolinos Declaration .

PRINCIPLE 9: Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.

<p>Publish all collected fisheries data and scientific assessments in order to facilitate access to information for small-scale fishers, fish workers, indigenous communities, industry associations, and civil society in developing fisheries rules, regulations, subsidies and fisheries budgets, and decisions on access to fisheries resources.</p>		<p><i>There shall be established and maintained an information system in the Ministry with the objectives of meeting national, regional and international requirements relating to information and data, including the objectives and principles of this Act.</i></p> <p><i>The information system shall be available on the website of the Ministry and subject to confidentiality requirements¹⁵¹</i></p> <p><i>A fisheries management plan shall identify the fishery and its characteristics, including the current status of the fishery and resource, including area, species and fishing [...] The supervising officer may cause copies of any fisheries management plan to be made available on relevant websites and at such other place as he may approve¹⁵²</i></p> <p>Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping - Annual reports</p>	<p>Some basic fisheries statistics (mainly catch volume per fishery) are published in the Fisheries Ministry's annual reports.</p> <p>Fisheries management plans with an assessment of the exploitation status of the fishery do not appear to have been published in recent years. According to a review of MUS's fisheries management plans published in 2022, the last stock assessments for offshore fisheries were carried out in 2012 and 2005.</p>
<p>Make the processes, policies, and decisions relating to participatory fisheries management easily accessible to the public and enforcement agencies.</p>		<p>Fisheries Act 2023, ss. 5(k) and (m), 9, and 15(1)</p>	<p>The Fisheries Act 2023 includes within its core principles the participation of artisanal fishers in the management of their fisheries, and broad and accountable participation of stakeholders in fisheries management, based on the principle of transparency.</p> <p>The Act also establishes a Consultative Committee to advise on matters of general policy and conduct inquiries in relation to fisheries matters, which is to include representatives of fishing cooperatives and of artisanal fisheries.</p> <p>There do not appear to be provisions for the publication of the Committee's opinions.</p> <p>Which measures the Committee will take to ensure transparency in participatory fisheries management remains to be seen.</p>

PRINCIPLE 10: Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.

<p>Collect and verify data on the nationality, age, race and gender of crew, as well as contractual terms, recruitment agencies, location and means of joining vessels, and conditions on vessels.</p>		<p><i>The master of every Mauritius ship shall make and maintain a list of the crew containing such particulars as may be prescribed.¹⁵³</i></p> <p><i>No ships company shall employ a seafarer to work on board any of its ships unless [...] documentation and data relevant to all seafarers employed on its ships are maintained and readily available for inspection, including documentation and data on their experience, training, medical fitness and competency in assigned duties.¹⁵⁴</i></p>	<p>A record with basic information about crew is kept by each individual vessel but there do not seem to be provisions for the establishment of a national register of seafarers.</p> <p>Seafarers' rights and penalties applicable in cases of violations are clearly set out by law,¹⁵⁵ but provisions mandating reporting and data collection and verification to monitor compliance could not be identified.</p>
<p>Ensure information about crew is publicly available in aggregated form.</p>			<p>Unable to find official data on this subject.</p>

Annex 4 - Transparency gap analysis for Mozambique

GCFT requirement	status	legal provisions / source	notes
PRINCIPLE 1: Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels (including transport and supply vessels).			
Mandate IMO numbers for all eligible vessels.		<p>The fishing licence application form includes a field for IMO numbers but does not state if these are mandatory.</p> <p>The licensing requirements approved by Decree No. 74/2017 do not appear to include IMO numbers as a condition for granting a licence.</p> <p>No other evidence found in existing legislation of IMO numbers being mandatory for registration of vessels with INAMAR.</p>	<p>There are 152 Mozambique-flagged fishing vessels in IHS Sea-web and 48 fishing vessels in the FAO Global Record that seem to carry IMO numbers.</p>
Implement a national unique vessel identifier scheme for non-eligible vessels.		<p>According to Annex VI of the 2020 Marine Fisheries Regulation (REPMAR), identification marks must consist of characters assigned by the Fisheries Ministry followed by a hyphen and the number of the assigned fishing licence. Article 94(1) REPMAR requires industrial vessels, whether national or foreign, operating in Mozambique's waters to permanently display the identification marks assigned to them in accordance with Annex VI.</p> <p>The 2009 NPOA-IUU states that the registration of national and foreign vessels licensed for fishing should use the IICR rather than the names of the vessels as the identification key (Measure 63)</p>	
Maintain a vessel registry.		<p>The 2009 NPOA-IUU states that the government shall establish a separate register of Mozambican vessels which have been authorised to fish outside territorial waters (Measure 62)</p>	<p>According to this source, vessel registration is a two-tier system involving a flag/administrative registration with the port and maritime authorities (ie, INAMAR) and a commercial registration with the Legal Entities Registry Office (Conservatória do Registo de Entidades Legais, or CREL).</p> <p>It was not possible to access the website of INAMAR or other relevant government authorities in the shipping/maritime sectors. The vessel registry is not available on the website of ADNAP or MIMAIP.</p> <p><i>Note: We assume that Mozambique maintains a vessel registry but it is not made publicly available.</i></p>
PRINCIPLE 2: Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.			
Publish up-to-date lists of fishing licences and authorisations.		<p>Licence lists are published on the ADNAP website.</p>	<p>Information on authorisations falling within the scope of the IOTC published on the RFMO's website.</p> <p><i>Note: Existing research and EJF investigations have found that official licence lists published in the recent past have been incomplete, with licences issued without being declared through official channels.</i></p>

Ensure public access to vessel registries.			Unable to find vessel registry online. It was not possible to access the current website of INAMAR or other relevant government authorities in the shipping/maritime sectors. The vessel registry is not available on the website of ADNAP or MIMAIP. The vessel registry could not be located on an archived version of the INAMAR website.
Provide all information to the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels (including all eligible vessels over 12 metres length overall).			Mozambique is listed as a data provider on the FAO's website for the Global Record of Fishing Vessels (vessels and ports). It has provided information on Mozambican-flagged vessels to the Global Record.
Publish information about arrests and sanctions imposed on individuals and companies for IUU fishing activities, human trafficking, and other related crimes.		According to Art. 120(2) of the 2020 Marine Fisheries Regulation (REPMAR), the central fisheries administration body responsible for fisheries inspection shall adopt procedures for listing fishing vessels that have committed fishing offences on the IUU fishing vessels list. The inspections body is required to regularly publish the list of IUU fishing vessels.	It has not been possible to locate the list of IUU vessels on the website of ADNAP or MIMAIP.
PRINCIPLE 3: Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.			
Require companies to provide information on true beneficial ownership when applying for a fishing licence, fishing authorisation or registration.		The fishing licence application form does not include a field to provide details of beneficial ownership. Article 9 of the 2017 Regulation on the granting of fishing rights and licensing includes a list of information that must be included on the fishing licence, which includes details of the owner. However there is no mention of beneficial ownership in this list.	
Publish information about beneficial ownership in all public lists.			Information on beneficial ownership has apparently been submitted for all 24 of the MOZ-flagged vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC Competence Area. ¹⁵⁶ Beneficial ownership information is not published in the licence list on the ADNAP website .
PRINCIPLE 4: Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.			
Close open registries to fishing vessels.		Mozambique is not listed as an open registry according to the ITE . According to Article 14 of Decree No. 74/2017 approving the Regulation for the Concession of Fishing Rights and Fishing Licensing, to be registered under the Mozambican flag (i.e. for the award of a national fleet fishing licence in Mozambican waters), a ship must be owned by a Mozambican individual or a company registered in Mozambique.	
Stop the use of flags of convenience by vessels fishing in national waters.		No evidence of legislation in place preventing this, see for example MIMAIP's procedures and documentation and Decree No. 74/2017 approving the Regulation for the Concession of Fishing Rights and Fishing Licensing.	

Maintain a register of vessels owned by nationals but flagged to other countries.		No evidence of the existence of such a register.	
PRINCIPLE 5: Make vessel position data public.			
Require automatic identification systems for fishing vessels.		AIS and VMS are recognised in the 2020 Marine Fisheries Regulation (REPMAR) (Art. 130) as a key means of monitoring vessels. Articles 136 and 137 outline that VMS is obligatory for industrial and semi-industrial vessels with licences to fish in Mozambican waters, and that its lack of use is punishable by law.	Annual fishing reports (e.g. 2022) list the number of industrial vessels tracked using VMS. EJF research has shown that enforcement of VMS use appears to be low.
Make unedited vessel monitoring system data public with regular transmission intervals sufficient to ensure vessels can be effectively tracked.		Articles 136 and 137 of the 2020 Marine Fisheries Regulation (REPMAR) set out the requirement for VMS but doesn't state that VMS data is to be made public. According to Art. 136 of REPMAR, industrial vessels are required to carry an automatic location device. The Regulation on the functioning of the FMC confirms this to be a VMS system (Art. 1).	
PRINCIPLE 6: Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.			
Implement a ban on trans-shipments at sea unless pre-authorised, subject to robust and verifiable electronic monitoring, and covered by a human observer scheme appropriate to the fishery.		Art. 126 of REPMAR (2020) prohibits trans-shipment within Mozambican jurisdictional waters, both for fishing and cargo vessels. Trans-shipment is only permitted for industrial and semi-industrial vessels on the high seas and in the waters of third states, with the prior authorisation of the Minister responsible for fisheries, taking into account the conservation and management measures issued by regional fisheries management organisations. Art. 143 of REPMAR (2020) includes the preparation and submission of reports on trans-shipment operations as a function of the observers. However, observers do not appear to be required on all vessels (Art. 142)	The legislation does not specify that trans-shipment on the high seas or in third country EEZs must be subject to electronic monitoring and covered by an observer programme. However, this may, to an extent, be required under relevant RFMO CMMs.
PRINCIPLE 7: Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.			
Mandate the recording of standardised key data elements (vessel identification, identification of exporter and importer companies, product type, species name, weight, date of catch, area of catch, catch method or fishing gear, port of landing, processing location).		Art. 130-131 and Annex IX of REPMAR set out the requirements for monitoring equipment (including ERS) and fishing logbooks, and Art. 125 and Annex VIII set out detailed reporting requirements for inspections carried out in port or at-sea. Article 135 of REPMAR outlines the frequency with which non-ERS equipped semi-industrial and industrial fishing vessels must send updates on catch and fishing effort.	There do not appear to be additional traceability rules or provisions regarding import/export or catch documentation schemes.
PRINCIPLE 8: Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.			
Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing			Mozambique is a party to the PSMA .

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work			Mozambique has ratified fundamental ILO conventions on freedom of association, forced labour, discrimination and child labour but has not ratified C155 and C187 on occupational safety and health.
ILO Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector			Mozambique has not ratified C188 .
IMO Cape Town Agreement			Mozambique is not a party to the IMO CTA. However it is a signatory to the 2019 Torremolinos Declaration , publicly indicating its determination to ratify the CTA by October 2022.
PRINCIPLE 9: Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.			
Publish all collected fisheries data and scientific assessments in order to facilitate access to information for small-scale fishers, fish workers, indigenous communities, industry associations, and civil society in developing fisheries rules, regulations, subsidies and fisheries budgets, and decisions on access to fisheries resources.		<p>Art. 5 REPMAR states that the Fishing Campaign is the annual planning and management instrument which aims to distribute existing fishing opportunities for a given period, according to the assessment of the status of fishing resources.</p> <p>Art. 9 REPMAR provides for fisheries development plans. Art. 13 REPMAR provides for the preparation of fisheries management plans.</p>	<p>Data on catches and effort by fleet/target fishery/company, as well as fisheries statistics and other data, are published on the ADNAP website and on the MIMAIP website but documents are not always available for download.</p> <p>Fisheries management plans are also published on the MIMAIP website.</p> <p>The Fishing Campaign document is published on the ADNAP website annually.</p>
Make the processes, policies, and decisions relating to participatory fisheries management easily accessible to the public and enforcement agencies.		<p>Art. 21 REPMAR adopts the principle of participatory management of fishing resources as the preferred model to ensure responsible fishing and broad participation in decision-making processes.</p> <p>Art. 22 REPMAR establishes community fishing councils (CCPs) which are community-based organisations with a legal basis to collaborate in participatory fisheries management. Art. 23 establishes community-managed fishing areas and Art. 24 concerns co-management agreements.</p>	<p>There is also a section on participatory fisheries management on the MIMAIP website.</p>
PRINCIPLE 10: Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.			
Collect and verify data on the nationality, age, race and gender of crew, as well as contractual terms, recruitment agencies, location and means of joining vessels, and conditions on vessels.			Unable to locate any legal provisions or policies to this effect.
Ensure information about crew is publicly available in aggregated form.			Unable to locate any legal provisions or policies to this effect.

Annex 5 - Transparency gap analysis for Seychelles

GCFT requirement	status	legal provisions / source	notes
PRINCIPLE 1: Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels (including transport and supply vessels).			
Mandate IMO numbers for all eligible vessels.		<i>The Record of fishing vessels shall contain [...] the Lloyds or International Maritime Organisation registration number¹⁵⁷</i>	It is unclear whether the IMO is mandatory for all vessels, or whether the IMO must be recorded only where available. It is noted that according to SYC's most recent IOTC compliance report , all eligible SYC-flagged vessels on the IOTC record of authorised vessels have an IMO number.
Implement a national unique vessel identifier scheme for non-eligible vessels.		<i>Where the requirements of this Act preliminary to registration have been complied with, the Registrar shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, register the ship by allotting to the ship a registry number.¹⁵⁸</i>	The registry number is not a UVI.
Maintain a vessel registry.		<i>The Authority shall make and maintain a Record of fishing vessels that have been granted a licence, permit or an authorisation under this Act and take all measures to ensure that all such fishing vessels are entered in the Record of fishing vessels.¹⁵⁹</i>	
PRINCIPLE 2: Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.			
Publish up-to-date lists of fishing licences and authorisations.		SFA - Fisheries Information Management System	
Ensure public access to vessel registries.		<i>Any person may inspect the Register at any time during the hours of official attendance by the Registrar on payment of the fee (if any) which is prescribed.¹⁶⁰</i> SFA - Large-scale fishing licences issued in 2021 SFA - Small-scale fisheries licences issued in January 2022 to August 2022	Unable to find a searchable registry containing all registered vessels. However outdated licence lists available on the SFA's website contain information typically found in a registry (e.g. GT, length, engine power, legal owner, foreign and local agent, etc.).
Provide all information to the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels (including all eligible vessels over 12 metres length overall).		FAO - Global Record of Fishing Vessels	74 SYC-flagged vessels are currently recorded in the FAO database (out of 101 industrial and semi-industrial vessels listed in the SFA licence lists), with limited information available (e.g. information on vessel ownership is missing).
Publish information about arrests and sanctions imposed on individuals and companies for IUU fishing activities, human trafficking, and other related crimes.		SFA - Annual reports	The SFA's annual reports provide information about recorded infractions and sanctions, naming vessels but not offenders. There does not seem to be any coverage of human rights abuses. According to the 2021 SYC FiTI report , no information is published on the number of offences committed by employers in the fisheries sector that have been resolved by the authorities.

PRINCIPLE 3: Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.

<p>Require companies to provide information on true beneficial ownership when applying for a fishing licence, fishing authorisation or registration.</p>		<p>Merchant Shipping (Registration of Non-Government Ships) Regulations (as amended), ss. 3-5</p> <p>Beneficial Ownership Act 2020, s. 5(1) and (6)</p> <p>Beneficial Ownership Regulations 2020</p>	<p>Every SYC company is required to maintain a BO register and provide information on BOs to the SYC Financial Intelligence Unit. There is no requirement for the FIU to share that information with the SFA.</p> <p>According to the 2021 SYC FiTI report, 'for industrial fishing vessel licences, application forms capture the name of business owners, who are usually corporates and corporate shareholders and in very rare instances information on the beneficial owners is captured.'</p> <p>It is noted that the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill would require companies to provide information about beneficial ownership upon applying for registration or licencing of a vessel.¹⁶¹</p> <p>Pursuant to SFA regulations, the declaration of ownership to be filed for the registration of a small vessel (< 10 m) used to contain a field to declare legal persons other than the owner having 'legal or beneficial interests in the vessel'.¹⁶² However these regulations were repealed by the Minister of Transport.</p>
<p>Publish information about beneficial ownership in all public lists.</p>		<p><i>The register of beneficial owners maintained by every legal person or legal arrangement through the resident agent shall be maintained in confidentiality.</i>¹⁶³</p> <p>IOTC record of authorised vessels</p>	<p>Only legal persons in extractive industries (i.e. oil and mining) are required to provide a copy of their BO register to the registrar of companies, which is open to the public.¹⁶⁴</p> <p>Information about beneficial ownership is available in the IOTC database for almost all of the 87 SYC-flagged vessels registered with the IOTC. However in many cases that information appears to be incorrect: the listed beneficial owner is rarely a natural person and almost systematically the same as the domestic legal owner or operator, even for vessels which other sources identify as TWN-controlled. According to the 2021 SYC FiTI report, 'very few of the Seychelles-flagged vessels in the IOTC Record of Currently Authorised Vessels had actual beneficial ownership information listed.'</p>

PRINCIPLE 4: Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.

<p>Close open registries to fishing vessels.</p>		<p>Merchant Shipping Act (as amended), ss. 15-17</p>	<p>In principle only ships owned by a SYC national or a corporation that is established under, and is subject to SYC laws may be registered.</p> <p>However, any ship designated by ministerial order may also be registered, regardless of the owner's nationality.</p>
<p>Stop the use of flags of convenience by vessels fishing in national waters.</p>		<p>-</p>	<p>Unable to find provisions to that effect.</p>
<p>Maintain a register of vessels owned by nationals but flagged to other countries.</p>		<p>-</p>	<p>Unable to find provisions to that effect.</p>

PRINCIPLE 5: Make vessel position data public.			
Require automatic identification systems for fishing vessels.		<i>the [International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and its amendments] shall have the force of law in Seychelles¹⁶⁵</i>	As SOLAS regulation 19.2.4 mandates the use of AIS data for vessels above 300 GT engaged in international voyage, and SYC law does not restrict the application of SOLAS to particular types of vessels, it has been argued that AIS is required under SYC law. It is noted that the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill explicitly mandates AIS. ¹⁶⁶
Make unedited vessel monitoring system data public with regular transmission intervals sufficient to ensure vessels can be effectively tracked.		-	VMS data is not publicly available.
PRINCIPLE 6: Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.			
Implement a ban on trans-shipments at sea unless pre-authorized, subject to robust and verifiable electronic monitoring, and covered by a human observer scheme appropriate to the fishery.		-	Unable to find provisions to that effect. It is noted that the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill would prohibit trans-shipment both in Seychelles waters and on the high seas, ¹⁶⁷ consistent with the 2019 SYC Fisheries Comprehensive Plan which aimed to 'work towards regulating transshipment at sea' and 'eventually push towards a banning' for SYC-flagged vessels.
PRINCIPLE 7: Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.			
Mandate the recording of standardised key data elements (vessel identification, identification of exporter and importer companies, product type, species name, weight, date of catch, area of catch, catch method or fishing gear, port of landing, processing location).		Export of Fishery Products (Sanitary) Regulations 2010, s. 18 and Schedule 13	There does not appear to be specific requirements as to the type of information to be recorded for the purposes of establishing a product's traceability. However, according to the SFA 2021 annual report , 'fish and fishery products that are traded in and outside of Seychelles are subject to additional control which includes catch and trade certificates in line with article 12 of Council Regulation (RC) No 1005/2008.'
PRINCIPLE 8: Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.			
Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing		-	Instrument of accession deposited in 2016.
ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work		-	SYC is a party to most fundamental ILO Conventions but not to Po29 and C187.
ILO Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector		-	SYC is not a party to C188 .
IMO Cape Town Agreement		-	SYC did not commit to ratify the Cape Town Agreement: is not a signatory to the 2019 Torremolinos Declaration .

PRINCIPLE 9: Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.

<p>Publish all collected fisheries data and scientific assessments in order to facilitate access to information for small-scale fishers, fish workers, indigenous communities, industry associations, and civil society in developing fisheries rules, regulations, subsidies and fisheries budgets, and decisions on access to fisheries resources.</p>		<p>SFA - Publications and other fisheries reports SFA - Fisheries Information Management System</p>	<p>Available resources include annual fisheries statistics, stock assessments, and other technical reports.</p>
<p>Make the processes, policies, and decisions relating to participatory fisheries management easily accessible to the public and enforcement agencies.</p>		<p>Fisheries (Mahé Plateau Trap and Line Fishery) Regulations 2021 Mahé Plateau trap and line fishery co-management plan Minutes of Implementation Committee meetings</p>	

PRINCIPLE 10: Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.

<p>Collect and verify data on the nationality, age, race and gender of crew, as well as contractual terms, recruitment agencies, location and means of joining vessels, and conditions on vessels.</p>		<p><i>The Shipping Master shall cause to be kept at Victoria a book to be known as the Register of Seamen. The Shipping Master shall cause to be entered into the Register of Seamen [...] such other particulars as may be prescribed.¹⁶⁸</i> <i>the Authority shall have the duty to [...] administer and maintain a public register of seafarers and ships.¹⁶⁹</i></p>	<p>Unable to find information about the prescribed contents of the register of seamen. SMSA policy provides for the issuance of seafarers' identity documents, so at least some record must be kept of SYC nationals who can be employed onboard fishing vessels. Seafarers' rights and penalties applicable in cases of violations are set out by law,¹⁷⁰ but provisions mandating reporting and data collection and verification to monitor compliance could not be identified. It is noted that the Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) Regulations 2015 do not apply to fishing vessels,¹⁷¹ although ILO C186, to which SYC is a party, applies to all ships, including fishing vessels.</p>
<p>Ensure information about crew is publicly available in aggregated form.</p>		<p><i>Any person may inspect the Register of Seamen at any time during the hours approved by the Shipping Master.¹⁷²</i></p>	<p>Unable to find information about the prescribed contents of the register of seamen. Moreover the register is probably not anonymised. Unable to find official data on this subject.</p>

Annex 6 - Transparency gap analysis for Tanzania

GCFT requirement	status	legal provisions / source	notes
PRINCIPLE 1: Require unique identification numbers for all fishing vessels (including transport and supply vessels).			
Mandate IMO numbers for all eligible vessels.		<p>Section 23 of the DSFM&D Act provides that “any [...] [conservation and management measure] apply to: any [...] Tanzanian fishing vessel [...] entered on the Record of Authorized Vessels of a relevant RFMO [...]”, i.e., IOTC Res. 19/04 which provides for IMO numbers applies to vessels falling within its scope (see also Section 41).</p> <p>Section 40 of the DSFM&D Reg. provides that “an operator who intends to register a fishing vessel in the United Republic shall be required to submit application for clearance [...], accompanied with the documents showing [...] (e) IMO number [...]”.</p> <p>Forms No. 1 and No. 2 of the DSFM&D Reg. include fields for IMO numbers but do not specify whether it is mandatory for eligible vessels.</p> <p>Section 22 of the Merchant Shipping Reg. (URT¹⁷³) provides that registered vessels are allocated an “official number”. The official number has to be carved into the ship’s beam. Section 21 of the Maritime Transport Act (ZZB) includes a similar provision: “her official number [...] shall be permanently marked on a main part of the ship’s permanent structure”.</p>	<p>Implemented.</p> <p>No specific references to IMO numbers could be found in the Merchant Shipping Act and Reg. (URT) and Maritime Transport Act (ZZB). The Maritime Transport (Registration and Licensing of Vessels) Regulations (ZZB) could not be accessed.</p>
Implement a national unique vessel identifier scheme for non-eligible vessels.		<p>Section 28 of the DSFM&D Reg. provides that “the operator of a [F/V] holding a license [...] shall ensure that the fishing vessel is marked with such identification marks as may be required, including a local identification number [...] in accordance with [...] guideline for [...] fishing vessel marking”.</p> <p>Section 22 of the Merchant Shipping Reg. (URT) provides that registered vessels are allocated an “official number”. The official number has to be carved into the ship’s beam. Section 21 of the Maritime Transport Act (ZZB) includes a similar provision: “her official number [...] shall be permanently marked on a main part of the ship’s permanent structure”.</p>	<p>Implemented.</p>
Maintain a vessel registry.		<p>Section 82 of the DSFM&D Reg. provides for an information system containing vessel information. To these provisions add those of the Merchant Shipping Act (URT, Section 20) and of the Maritime Transport Act (ZZB, Section 15) which establish ship registers.</p>	<p>Implemented.</p>
PRINCIPLE 2: Publish lists of licences, authorisations, and sanctions.			
Publish up-to-date lists of fishing licences and authorisations.		-	<p>Partially implemented.</p> <p>Unable to find a publicly accessible list of fishing licences.</p> <p>Information on authorisations falling within the scope of the IOTC published on the RFMO's website.</p>

Ensure public access to vessel registries.		-	Not implemented. Unable to find a publicly accessible vessel registry.
Provide all information to the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels (including all eligible vessels over 12 metres length overall).		-	Not implemented. TZA is not listed as a data provider on the FAO's website for the Global Record of Fishing Vessels .
Publish information about arrests and sanctions imposed on individuals and companies for IUU fishing activities, human trafficking, and other related crimes.		Unable to find information about arrests and sanctions imposed on individuals and companies for IUU fishing activities, human trafficking, and other related crimes. <i>However</i> , Section 82 of the DSFM&D Reg. provides that “the Director General shall make publicly available a record of the outcome of any legal or administrative action taken in respect of any violation [...]”.	Not implemented. (In spite of Section 82 of the DSFM&D Reg.). It is of note that Section 82 of the DSFM&D Reg. also provides for an information system containing information on “activities in relation to [MCS] and enforcement” and “legal or administrative actions taken [...]”. The information may be shared with “other national agencies, states and regional and international organizations [...]”.
PRINCIPLE 3: Make public the beneficial ownership of vessels.			
Require companies to provide information on true beneficial ownership when applying for a fishing licence, fishing authorisation or registration.		Section 23 of the DSFM&D Act provides that “any [...] [conservation and management measure] apply to: any [...] Tanzanian fishing vessel [...] entered on the Record of Authorized Vessels of a relevant RFMO [...]”, i.e., IOTC Res. 19/04 which provides for the submission of beneficial ownership (BO) information to the IOTC applies to vessels falling within its scope (see also Section 41). Section 62 of the DSFM&D Reg. provides that fishery inspectors “shall be required, for the purpose of pre-licensing inspection [to] <u>verify a vessel</u> [...] information relating to ownership”. Section 82 of the DSFM&D Reg. provides for an information system containing information on “particulars of fishing vessels [...] and their owners, operators and masters”.	Partially implemented. It is of note that for the information to be submitted to the IOTC it must first be provided by the relevant natural or legal persons.
Publish information about beneficial ownership in all public lists.		-	Not implemented. Unable to find a publicly accessible list of fishing licences. Information on beneficial ownership has been submitted for 2 of the 5 Tanzanian vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC Competence Area. ¹⁷⁴
PRINCIPLE 4: Stop the use of flags of convenience by fishing vessels.			
Close open registries to fishing vessels.		TZA (Zanzibar) is considered a flag of convenience (FoC) by ITF . Ship registration under TZIRS ¹⁷⁵ had been suspended in 2018 and resumed in 2021 .	Not implemented.

Stop the use of flags of convenience by vessels fishing in national waters.		Section 41 of the DSFM&D Reg. establishes the conditions for accessing the country's fisheries. They include, amongst other things, that vessels are authorised by their flag states and have "good standing" on an authorised vessels list of an applicable RFMO, etc.	Implemented. While there is no explicit provision banning F/Vs flying FoC flags from fishing in the country's waters, the conditions provided for in Section 41 of the DSFM&D Reg. can be considered as de facto minimising the risk of such vessels being able to access the country's fisheries.
Maintain a register of vessels owned by nationals but flagged to other countries.		-	Not implemented. Unable to find provisions to that effect.
PRINCIPLE 5: Make vessel position data public.			
Require automatic identification systems for fishing vessels.		Section 68 of the DSFM&D Reg. requires AIS.	Implemented.
Make unedited vessel monitoring system data public with regular transmission intervals sufficient to ensure vessels can be effectively tracked.		-	Not implemented. VMS data is not publicly available (see also Section 54 of the DSFM&D Act).
PRINCIPLE 6: Ban or closely monitor at-sea trans-shipment.			
Implement a ban on trans-shipments at sea unless pre-authorized, subject to robust and verifiable electronic monitoring, and covered by a human observer scheme appropriate to the fishery.		Section 39 provides that "a person shall not engage in trans-shipment activities at sea [...] except in accordance with a written permission under section 29 of this Act". Section 29 of the DSFM&D Act refers to the "prohibition of interference with inspected fish and fish products".	Implemented. Section 39 may conflict with IOTC Res. 23/05 on trans-shipments by LSFV which allows them under certain conditions. Nonetheless, TZA reports no trans-shipments at sea to IOTC. Section 39 of the DSFM&D Act may also conflict with Section 38(3) of the DSFM&D Reg. which provides that "in requesting permission to <u>transship at sea</u> , the operator of [a] <u>carrier vessel</u> shall submit the following information [...]". Section 39 of the DSFM&D Act may also conflict with Section 38(8) of the DSFM&D Reg. which provides that "the operator of a fishing vessel shall not transship at sea in the [EEZ] except where [...]" and "[a] <u>TZA LSTFV</u> shall not transship at sea except in accordance with a programme for transshipment at sea provided under an applicable RFMO [...]". <u>That being said</u> , the other conditions foreseen under Principle 6 can be considered as being met.

PRINCIPLE 7: Mandate seafood traceability from boat to plate.

Mandate the recording of standardised key data elements (vessel identification, identification of exporter and importer companies, product type, species name, weight, date of catch, area of catch, catch method or fishing gear, port of landing, processing location).		Section 60 of the DSFM&D Act provides that the “ <i>Director General shall ensure implementation of statistical document requirements of a relevant [RFMO] for import, export or re-export and by requiring submission of statistical documents by any person who imports [fish] into [TZA] [...]</i> ”.	The provisions in Section 60 of the DSFM&D Act are very general and do not allow to assess whether key data elements are recorded.
---	--	--	--

PRINCIPLE 8: Ratify international agreements that set standards for fishing vessels and trade.

Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing		While TZA is not a party to the PSMA it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is bound by IOTC Res. 16/11 which directly refers to the PSMA and largely replicates the provisions of the PSMA. ● Has, in its DSFM&D Reg. (Section 69 et seq.), domesticated key provisions of the PSMA. 	Partially implemented. TZA is not a party to the PSMA .
ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work		-	Partially implemented. TZA is a party to all fundamental ILO Conventions but the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 ● Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155) ● Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)
ILO Convention (no. 188) Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector		Section 42 of the DSFM&D Act provides that “ <i>[Tanzanian F/Vs ≥ 24m (simplified), and foreign F/Vs authorised in the country’s EEZ] shall comply with all requirements of [ILO C188]</i> ”.	Partially implemented. TZA is, nonetheless, not a party to C188 .
IMO Cape Town Agreement		-	Not implemented. TZA is not a party to the CTA .

PRINCIPLE 9: Ensure public and equitable access to fisheries data and participation in fisheries management and decision-making.

Publish all collected fisheries data and scientific assessments in order to facilitate access to information for small-scale fishers, fish workers, indigenous communities, industry associations, and civil society in developing fisheries rules, regulations, subsidies and fisheries budgets, and decisions on access to fisheries resources.		Relevant publications found: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Catch data, DSFA, 2017 ● Annual Fisheries Statistics report, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (Mainland), 2020 ● IOTC data 	Partially implemented. While some publication could be found, no regular data publication matching Principle 9 could be identified. It is believed that information sent to the IOTC and published by this RFMO does not qualify as easily accessible for small-scale fishers and other communities considered under Principle 9.
---	--	--	---

<p>Make the processes, policies, and decisions relating to participatory fisheries management easily accessible to the public and enforcement agencies.</p>		<p>No relevant provisions could be found in the DSFM&D Act and Reg. (although the Act establishes a technical advisory committee whose membership include law officers, fisheries economists, scientists, and industry experts).</p> <p>However, Tanzania's national fisheries policy of 2015 lists as "policy statements" that "the Government shall promote and support awareness creation on [Decentralization by Devolution] in fisheries resource management; and (ii) the Government shall strengthen capacity to implement [Decentralization by Devolution] in the fisheries sector". It also elaborates on the role of local communities as follows: "the role of local communities is to manage fisheries and aquaculture resources for sustained production which entails among other things a change in attitude towards fisheries and aquaculture resource use practices. Thus, the communities who are the custodian of these resources have to be empowered to become aware of resource ownership and their responsibilities in management".</p> <p>Tanzania's 2021 NPOA-SSF also lists actions aiming at ensuring participation of all stakeholders in resource management.</p>	<p>Partially implemented.</p> <p>There may be relevant provisions in TZA Mainland's legal framework but the DSFM&D Act and Reg. are understood as the ones covering TZA's EEZ.</p>
<p>PRINCIPLE 10: Collect data on the conditions of fishing vessel crews and publish it in aggregate form.</p>			
<p>Collect and verify data on the nationality, age, race and gender of crew, as well as contractual terms, recruitment agencies, location and means of joining vessels, and conditions on vessels.</p>		<p>Form No. 1 of the DSFM&D Reg. mandates the submission of the "list of names of crew showing citizenship" as attachment to applications for fishing licences. This also applies to Form No. 2 on authorisations to fish beyond the country's EEZ (for TZA vessels).</p>	<p>Partially implemented.</p>
<p>Ensure information about crew is publicly available in aggregated form.</p>			<p>Not implemented.</p> <p>Unable to find official reports on this subject.</p>

- 1 Convention on Biological Diversity (2018) *People depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihood*, <https://www.cbd.int/article/food-2018-11-21-09-29-49> (accessed 16 January 2024).
- 2 FAO (2022) *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022: Towards Blue Transformation*, FAO, Rome, <https://www.fao.org/3/cc0461en/cc0461en.pdf>.
- 3 United Nations (2022) A/RES/77/118 - Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments, <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/746/22/PDF/N2274622.pdf?OpenElement>.
- 4 Agnew, D. J., Pearce, J., Pramod, G., Peatman, T., Watson, R., Beddington, J. R., & Pitcher, T. J. (2009) Estimating the Worldwide Extent of Illegal Fishing, PLOS ONE, 4(2), e4570, <https://doi.org/10.1371/JOURNAL.PONE.0004570>.
- 5 EJF (2019) *Blood and water: Exploring the links between illegal fishing and human rights abuses*, EJF, London, <https://ejf.foundation.org/resources/downloads/Blood-water06-2019-final.pdf>.
- 6 Coalition for Fisheries Transparency (n.d.) <https://fisheriestransparency.net/>
- 7 Coalition for Fisheries Transparency (n.d.) Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency, <https://fisheriestransparency.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/ONEPAGER54-18.pdf>, (accessed 19 January 2024).
- 8 From 2.38 million tonnes on average in the 1980's to 5.63 in 2020.
- 9 FAO (2022) *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022: Towards Blue Transformation*, FAO, Rome, <https://www.fao.org/3/cc0461en/cc0461en.pdf>.
- 10 Van der Elst, RP. and Everett, BI. (eds.) (2015) *Offshore fisheries of the Southwest Indian Ocean: their status and the impact on vulnerable species*, Oceanographic Research Institute, Special Publication, 10, <https://www.wiomsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Offshore-Fisheries-of-the-Southwest-Indian-Ocean-their-status-and-the-impact-on-vulnerable-species.pdf>, (accessed 19 January 2024).
- 11 Harris, A. and Gove, D., South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (2015) *Ten Years Promoting And Strengthening Regional Cooperation For Securing Sustainable Fisheries In South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) Region*, https://d2ouvy59podgk.cloudfront.net/downloads/swiofc_booklet_2015.pdf, (accessed 19 January 2024).
- 12 UNEP-Nairobi Convention and WIOMSA (2015) *The Regional State of the Coast Report: Western Indian Ocean*, UNEP and WIOMSA, Nairobi, Kenya, 546 pp., https://www.researchgate.net/publication/279060288_The_Western_Indian_Ocean_as_a_source_of_food, (accessed 19 January 2024).
- 13 ECOFISH (2022) *Fisheries in the Southwest Indian Ocean*, <https://ecofish-programme.org/fisheries-southwest-indian-ocean-nairobi-28th-april-2022/>, (accessed 19 January 2024).
- 14 Cochrane, K.L. (ed.) (2002) *A fishery manager's guidebook. Management measures and their application*. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No. 424. Rome, FAO, <https://www.fao.org/3/y3427e/y3427e0a.pdf> (accessed 19 January 2024).
- 15 Kimani, E.N., Okemwa, G.M., Kazungu, J.M., (2009) *Fisheries in the Southwest Indian Ocean: Trends and Governance Challenges*, https://aquadocs.org/bitstream/handle/1834/10514/01_Kimani.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y (accessed 19 January 2024).
- 16 UNEP-Nairobi Convention and WIOMSA (2015) *The Regional State of the Coast Report: Western Indian Ocean*, UNEP and WIOMSA, Nairobi, Kenya, 546 pp., https://www.researchgate.net/publication/279060288_The_Western_Indian_Ocean_as_a_source_of_food, (accessed 19 January 2024).
- 17 Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (n.d.) *Nominal catches by year, IOTC area, fleet, fishery and species*, <https://iotc.org/data/browser> (accessed 24 January 2024).
- 18 EJF (2020) *Off the hook: How flags of convenience let illegal fishing go unpunished*, EJF, London, <https://ejf.foundation.org/reports/off-the-hook-how-flags-of-convenience-let-illegal-fishing-go-unpunished>.
- 19 WWF (2023) *The missing millions from shrimp and tuna fisheries in the South West Indian Ocean*, <https://www.wwf.eu/?10270441/US1428-million-potentially-lost-each-year-to-illicit-fishing-in-the-South-West-Indian-Ocean>, (accessed 25 January 2024).
- 20 EJF (2023) *Catching a ghost: the story of the ISRAR fleet*, <https://vimeo.com/833727663/e0a1b136c0>, (accessed 25 January 2024).
- 21 Federation of Artisanal Fishers of the Indian Ocean & South West Indian Ocean Tuna Forum (2023) *Position Statement / Policy Recommendation of FPAOI to the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission Session 27, Mauritius 8th to 12th May 2023*, <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d402069d3653000151fa5b/t/646330492ed4164ec8273285/1684222026325/POSITION+STATEMENT+-IOTC+27.pdf>.
- 22 Biermann, S. (2020) 'Seychelles is granted FiTI Candidate status', FiTI, <https://fiti.global/seychelles-is-granted-fiti-candidate-country-status> (accessed 4 January 2024).
- 23 Biermann, S. (2021) 'Seychelles launches 1st FiTI Report ever!', FiTI, <https://fiti.global/seychelles-launches-1st-fiti-report-ever> (accessed 4 January 2024).
- 24 May, W. (2022) 'Madagascar becomes third FiTI Candidate Country!', FiTI, <https://fiti.global/madagascar-becomes-third-fiti-candidate-country> (accessed 4 January 2024).
- 25 Groupe multipartite national FiTI de Madagascar (2023) *Rapport de Madagascar pour l'année 2022 à l'initiative pour la transparence des pêches (FiTI)*, https://www.mpeb.mg/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/FiTI_MDG_FiTIReport_20231215.pdf.
- 26 FiTI (n.d.) 'Taking Stock – Country reports', <https://fiti.global/taking-stock/countries> (accessed 4 January 2024).
- 27 FiTI (2019) *Coastal countries: Sustainable Marine Fisheries through transparency and multi-stakeholder participation*, https://fiti.global/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/FiTI_Brochure_CoastalCountries_EN_20190901.pdf
- 28 FiTI (2017) *The FiTI Standard*, <https://fiti.global/fiti-standard>.
- 29 FiTI (2019) *Coastal countries: Sustainable Marine Fisheries through transparency and multi-stakeholder participation*, https://fiti.global/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/FiTI_Brochure_CoastalCountries_EN_20190901.pdf
- 30 Godfrey, M. (2021) 'FiTI's Sven Biermann sees transparency as solution to IUU problems', SeafoodSource, <https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/environment-sustainability/fitis-sven-biermann-sees-transparency-as-solution-to-iuu-problems> (accessed 4 January 2024).
- 31 Coalition for Fisheries Transparency (n.d.) 'Frequently Asked Questions', <https://fisheriestransparency.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/ONEPAGER-FINAL.pdf> (accessed 4 January 2024).
- 32 Godfrey, M. (2022) 'Seychelles pushing Indian Ocean Tuna Commission for greater transparency', SeafoodSource, <https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/environment-sustainability/seychelles-pushing-indian-ocean-tuna-commission-for-greater-transparency> (accessed 4 January 2024).
- 33 May, W. (2023) 'Fisheries transparency on the agenda of SWIO countries as regional workshop gathers governments, businesses and civil society in Seychelles', FiTI, <https://fiti.global/fisheries-transparency-on-the-agenda-of-swio-countries> (accessed 4 January 2024); Biermann, S. (2017) 'Indian Ocean Islands, East African countries collaborate to enhance transparency and participation in fisheries', FiTI, <https://fiti.global/indian-ocean-islands-east-african-countries-collaborate-to-enhance-responsible-fisheries-practices> (accessed 4 January 2024).
- 34 May, W. (2023) 'First validation of Seychelles shows 'meaningful progress' in implementing the FiTI Standard', FiTI, <https://fiti.global/validation-of-seychelles-shows-meaningful-progress-in-implementing-fiti-standard> (accessed 4 January 2024).
- 35 Groupe multipartite national FiTI de Madagascar (2023) *Rapport de Madagascar pour l'année 2022 à l'initiative pour la transparence des pêches (FiTI)*, https://www.mpeb.mg/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/FiTI_MDG_FiTIReport_20231215.pdf.
- 36 The FiTI stocktake report for Mauritius notably noted 'a significant decline in the level of detail' of published information in recent years (FiTI (2022) *Taking Stock: Online Transparency of Fisheries Management Information, 2022 Summary Assessment Report, Republic of Mauritius*, https://fiti.global/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/FiTI_MUS_TaSo_SummaryAssessmentReport_20221215.pdf).
- 37 EJF (2018) *Out of the shadows: Improving transparency in global fisheries to stop illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing*, <https://ejf.foundation.org/reports/out-of-the-shadows-improving-transparency-in-global-fisheries-to-stop-illegal-unreported-and-unregulated-fishing>.
- 38 Nairobi Convention (n.d.) *Comoros Ocean Economy*, Available at: <https://www.nairobiconvention.org/comoros-country-profile/comoros-ocean-economy/>
- 39 World Bank (2019) *Comoros - Towards a more united and prosperous union of Comoros: Systematic country diagnosis*. Available at: <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/354101559590231457/comoros-towards-a-more-united-and-prosperous-union-of-comoros-systematic-country-diagnostic>
- 40 Nairobi Convention (n.d.) *Comoros Ocean Economy*, Available at: <https://www.nairobiconvention.org/comoros-country-profile/comoros-ocean-economy/>
- 41 African Union (2023) *Blue Future Conference Ministerial Conference on the Blue Economy and Climate Action in African: Island and Coastal States at the Forefront*. Available at: <https://au.int/en/newsevents/20230612/blue-future-conference-ministerial-conference-blue-economy-and-climate-action>
- 42 IUU Fishing Index (2023) *Comoros Islands Profile*. Available at: <https://iuufishingindex.net/profile/comoros-isl>
- 43 European Commission (2017) *Fight against illegal fishing: Commission lists Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the Comoros as non-cooperating, and issues warning for Liberia*. News. Available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/mare/items/65987/en>

- 44 TMT (2023) Inter-agency Cooperation to end IUU fishing in the Union of the Comoros. *Briefings and Reports*. Available at: <https://www.tm-tracking.org/post/ending-iuu-fishing-in-the-union-of-comoros>
- 45 FAO (2023) Workshop in Comoros to assist the country in improving its efforts to combat IUU fishing, *Port State Measures (PSMA)*. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/port-state-measures/news-events/detail/en/c/1649809/>
- 46 FAO (2024) MCS review help in Comoros. *Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing*. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/iuu-fishing/news-events/detail/en/c/1677835/>
- 47 TMT (2023) Inter-agency Cooperation to end IUU fishing in the Union of the Comoros. *Briefings and Reports*. Available at: <https://www.tm-tracking.org/post/ending-iuu-fishing-in-the-union-of-comoros>
- 48 World Bank. (2020) Madagascar: balancing conservation and exploitation of fisheries. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/06/08/madagascar-balancing-conservation-and-exploitation-of-fisheries-resources>
- 49 Ibid.
- 50 Carver, E. (2021) Madagascar's small fishers cheer new trawl-free zone, but do trawlers obey it? Available at: <https://news.mongabay.com/2021/12/madagascars-small-fishers-cheer-new-trawl-free-zone-but-do-trawlers-obey-it/>
- 51 Iharihiva, M. (2019) 'Région Sud Ouest - Six bateaux chinois pêchent illégalement', *L'Express de Madagascar*, 15 March 2019, <https://lexpress.mg/15/03/2019/region-sud-ouest-six-bateaux-chinois-pechent-illegalement/>; Iharihiva, M. (2019) 'Lucien Fanomezantsoa Ranarivelo - « La pêche illégale est difficilement contrôlable »', *L'Express de Madagascar*, 26 March 2019, <https://lexpress.mg/26/03/2019/lucien-fanomezantsoa-ranarivelo-la-peche-illegale-est-difficilement-controlable/>
- 52 Centre de fusion d'informations maritimes (2018) '6 bateaux chinois sont suspectés de pêche illégale dans la Région de Toliara', <https://cfimmadagascar.org/peche-illegale-non-reportee-et-non-reglementee-inn/6-bateaux-chinois-sont-suspectes-de-peche-illegale-dans-la-region-de-toliara/>.
- 53 AFP (2018) 'Les Chinois sèment la zizanie chez les pêcheurs de Madagascar', *L'Express*, 13 December 2018, https://www.lexpress.fr/economie/les-chinois-sement-la-zizanie-chez-les-pecheurs-de-madagascar_2053158.html.
- 54 AFP (2014) 'Océan Indien: le concombre de mer, cible de pêches illégales pour régaler l'Asie', *20 minutes*, 25 July 2014, <https://www.20minutes.fr/planete/1422497-20140725-ocean-indien-concombre-mer-cible-peches-illegales-regaler-asie>.
- 55 Carver, E. (2021) 'Changes to Madagascar's trawling sector raise questions and hopes', *Mongabay*, 29 December 2021, <https://news.mongabay.com/2021/12/changes-to-madagascars-trawling-sector-raise-questions-and-hopes/>.
- 56 Razafison, R. (2022) 'Murky provenance of a Chinese fleet clouds Madagascar shrimp fishery', *Mongabay*, 11 May 2022, <https://news.mongabay.com/2022/05/murky-provenance-of-a-chinese-fleet-clouds-madagascar-shrimp-fishery/>.
- 57 SADC (2022) 'Madagascar becomes the 10th Member State to join the SADC Monitoring Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre', <https://www.sadc.int/latest-news/madagascar-becomes-10th-member-state-join-sadc-monitoring-control-and-surveillance> (accessed 18 January 2024).
- 58 May, W. (2022) 'Madagascar becomes third FiTi Candidate Country!', *FiTi*, <https://fiti.global/madagascar-becomes-third-fiti-candidate-country> (accessed 4 January 2024).
- 59 Economic Development Board of Mauritius. (nd). Blue economy. Available at: <https://edbmauritius.org/blue-economy>
- 60 Nairobi Convention. (nd). Ocean economy - Mauritius country profile. Available at: <https://www.nairobiconvention.org/mauritius-country-profile/ocean-economy-mauritius-country-profile/>
- 61 Mauritius Port Authority. (nd). Seafood Hub. Available at: <http://www.mauport.com/seafood>
- 62 European Commission. (nd). Sustainable fisheries partnership agreement with Mauritius. Available at: https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/fisheries/international-agreements/sustainable-fisheries-partnership-agreements-sfpas/mauritius_en
- 63 The Pew Charitable Trusts. (2019) Study measures countries' exposure to illegal catch, actions to keep it from markets. (2019) Available at: https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2019/12/psma_brief_round2_v3.pdf
- 64 FAO. (nd) Agreements on Port State Measures (PSMA). Available at: <https://www.fao.org/port-state-measures/background/history/en/>
- 65 EJF. (2018) Abuse and illegal fishing aboard Taiwanese vessel let slip through the net. Available at: <https://ejf.org/news-media/first-hand-reports-of-grave-abuse-and-illegal-fishing-aboard-taiwanese-vessel-allowed-to-slip-through-the-net>
- 66 Ibid.
- 67 FiTi. (2022) Taking stock assessment identifies gaps in online transparency for Mauritius, makes recommendations for improvement. Available at: <https://fiti.global/taking-stock-assessment-of-mauritius>
- 68 Fisheries Act 2023, Act no. 15 of 2023, *Government Gazette of Mauritius (Legal Supp.)*, 2023, no. 98.
- 69 Wabnitz C., Harper S. J. M., Wosu, A., Brugere, C. et al. (2023) *Gender and Fisheries - the Republic of Mozambique: Country Fact Sheet*, Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance (ORRAA), <https://oceanrisk.earth/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Mozambique-Fact-sheet-1.pdf>.
- 70 World Bank (2019) *Fisheries Co-Management in Mozambique: Lessons from the artisanal fisheries & climate change project (FishCC) 2015-2019*. Washington, DC: World Bank, <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/626561586942285958/pdf/Fisheries-Co-Management-in-Mozambique-Lessons-from-the-Artisanal-Fisheries-and-Climate-Change-Project-FishCC-2015-2019.pdf>.
- 71 Nhantumbo, E. and Gaile, B. (2020) *Shallow water shrimp fishery in Mozambique: Who benefits from fiscal reform?*. IIED Working Paper. London: IIED, <https://www.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/migrate/16670IIED.pdf>.
- 72 Anon. (2018) 'Mozambique: Fisheries sector contributes 10.3 percent to GDP', *Club of Mozambique*, 9 April, <https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-fisheries-sector-contributes-10-3-percent-to-gdp/>.
- 73 Ministério do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas do Governo da República de Moçambique (2023) *Balanço do plano económico e social e orçamento do estado 2022*. Maputo: MIMAI, <https://www.mimai.gov.mz/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Balan%C3%A7o-Anual-do-Plano-Economico-e-Social-e-Or%C3%A7amento-do-Estado-2022-MIMAI.pdf>.
- 74 UNCTAD (2017) *Fishery Exports and the Economic Development of Least Developed Countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Comoros, Mozambique, Myanmar and Uganda*. New York and Geneva: United Nations, https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/aldc2017d2_ch07_en.pdf.
- 75 Centro de Integridade Pública (2023) Má gestão e alianças promíscuas colapsam sector de pescas em Moçambique, <https://www.cipmoz.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/PESCAS-EM-MOC%CC%A7AMBIQUE.pdf>.
- 76 Government of Mozambique, Boletim da República, 8th October 2020, Number 192, <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/moz198043.pdf>.
- 77 Centro de Integridade Pública (2023) Má gestão e alianças promíscuas colapsam sector de pescas em Moçambique, <https://www.cipmoz.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/PESCAS-EM-MOC%CC%A7AMBIQUE.pdf>.
- 78 Valoi, E. (2019) 'The Associates: Mozambique - Licensed to plunder', *ZAM Magazine*, 25 June, <https://www.zammagazine.com/investigations/1125-mozambique-licensed-to-plunder>.
- 79 Mosse, M. (2018) 'Assalto chinês aos mares de Moçambique', *Carta de Moçambique*, 5 December, <https://cartamz.com/index.php/economia-e-negocios/item/300-assalto-chines-aos-mares-de-mocambique>.
- 80 Valoi, E. (2019) 'The Associates: Mozambique - Licensed to plunder', *ZAM Magazine*, 25 June, <https://www.zammagazine.com/investigations/1125-mozambique-licensed-to-plunder>.
- 81 Government of Mozambique, Boletim da República, 9 October 2009, Number 40, <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/moz119267.pdf>.
- 82 Government of Mozambique, Boletim da República, 8th October 2020, Number 192, <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/moz198043.pdf>.
- 83 Massango, A. (2023) 'Mozambique loses 70 million US dollars a year from illegal fishing', *Agência de Informação de Moçambique*, 2 November, <https://aimnews.org/2023/11/02/mozambique-loses-70-million-us-dollars-a-year-from-illegal-fishing/>.
- 84 REPMAR
85 <https://www.adnap.gov.mz/arquivo/download-category/licencas>
- 86 Centro de Integridade Pública (2023) Má gestão e alianças promíscuas colapsam sector de pescas em Moçambique, <https://www.cipmoz.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/PESCAS-EM-MOC%CC%A7AMBIQUE.pdf>.
- 87 IOTC. (2023) Summary report on the level of compliance. Available at: https://iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023/04/IOTC-2023-CoC20-03_E_-_Summary_Report_on_the_Level_of_Compliance_0.pdf
- 88 Republic of Seychelles Ministry of Finance, Trade and Economic Planning. (2017) *Process framework for SWIOFish3 Project*. Available at: <http://www.finance.gov.sc/uploads/files/PF.pdf>
- 89 Republic of Seychelles Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy. (2023) *Harvest strategy policy and management standards for Seychelles' fisheries*. Available at: <http://www.mofbe.gov.sc/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Harvest-Strategy-Policy-and-Management-Standards-2023.pdf>
- 90 European Commission. (nd). Sustainable fisheries partnership agreement with Seychelles. Available at: https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/fisheries/international-agreements/sustainable-fisheries-partnership-agreements-sfpas/seychelles_en
- 91 Republic of Seychelles Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy. (nd)

- Annex: conditions for the pursuit of fishing activities by association fishing vessels. Available at: <https://sfa.sc/taiwan-deepsea-tuna-longline-agreement?task=download.send&id=200&catid=62&m=0>
- 92 Seychelles News Agency. (2024) Illegal fishing: 18 foreign fishing vessels intercepted in Seychelles' EEZ. Available at: <http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/20062/Illegal+fishing++foreign+fishing+vessels+intercepted+in+Seychelles%27+EEZ>
- 93 Seychelles News Agency. (2024) Sri Lankan skipper fined \$41,000 for illegal fishing in Seychelles EEZ. Available at: http://m.seychellesnewsagency.com/view_news.php?id=20125
- 94 Biermann, S. (2020) 'Seychelles is granted FiTI Candidate status', FiTI, <https://fiti.global/seychelles-is-granted-fiti-candidate-country-status> (accessed 4 January 2024).
- 95 Biermann, S. (2021) 'Seychelles launches 1st FiTI Report ever', FiTI, <https://fiti.global/seychelles-launches-1st-fiti-report-ever> (accessed 4 January 2024).
- 96 May, W. (2023) 'First validation of Seychelles shows 'meaningful progress' in implementing the FiTI Standard', FiTI, <https://fiti.global/validation-of-seychelles-shows-meaningful-progress-in-implementing-fiti-standard> (accessed 4 January 2024).
- 97 Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, Bill no. 23 of 2023, 13 November 2023, available online: <https://www.gazette.sc/sites/default/files/2023-11/Bill%2023%202023%20-%20Fisheries%20and%20Aquaculture%20Bill%202023.pdf>.
- 98 Note that for the purposes of evaluation, the present gap analysis did not take into account the provisions of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, as at the time of writing it had not been enacted into law. However, where provisions of the Bill would be relevant to the issue under consideration, a note is made to that effect.
- 99 Simmance, F, Nico, G., Funge-Smith, S., et al. (2022) Proximity to small-scale and coastal fisheries is associated with improved income and food security. *Commun Earth Environ* 3. 174.
- 100 IOTC. (2023) United Republic of Tanzania Implementation Report. Available at: <https://iotc.org/documents/united-republic-tanzania-1>
- 101 Daily News. (2023) Agric forum pays off as TZ seals 5.3bn deals. Available at: <https://dailynews.co.tz/agric-forum-pays-off-as-tz-seals-5-3bn-deals/>
- 102 Sea Shepherd. (nd). Operation Jodari. Available at: <https://seashepherd.org/iuu-fishing-africa/iuu-campaigns/jodari/#:~:text=Operation%20Jodari%20%2D%20Sea%20Shepherd%20Conservation,%2C%20unregulated%2C%20and%20unreported%20fishing.>
- 103 *Ibid.*
- 104 *Ibid.*
- 105 Tanzanian DSF&D Act, 2020. Available at: <https://www.dsfa.go.tz/uploads/topics/16279330736978.pdf>
- 106 Tanzanian DSF&D Regulations, 2021. Available at: <https://www.dsfa.go.tz/uploads/topics/16280488153128.pdf>
- 107 ITF. (nd) Flags of convenience. Available at: <https://www.itfglobal.org/en/sector/seafarers/flags-of-convenience>
- 108 The Maritime Executive. (2018) Tanzania closes its open registry. Available at: <https://maritime-executive.com/article/tanzania-closes-its-open-registry>
- 109 Zanzibar Maritime Authority. (2021) Notice of resumption of ships registration services at TZIRS. Available at: <https://www.zma.go.tz/Notices/resume%20registration.pdf>
- 110 The FAO Standard Specifications for the Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels do not require a UVI (but an IRCS) and may be considered outdated.
- 111 Loi n° 2015-53 portant Code de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, Art. 58.
- 112 Loi n° 99-028 portant refonte du Code maritime, Art. 2.2.06.
- 113 Loi n° 99-028 portant refonte du Code maritime, Art. 1.6.01.
- 114 Loi n° 2015-53 portant Code de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, Art. 29.
- 115 Loi n° 2015-53 portant Code de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, Art. 39.
- 116 Loi n° 2015-53 portant Code de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, Art. 23.
- 117 Loi n° 99-028 portant refonte du Code maritime, Art. 2.3.04.
- 118 Loi n° 2015-53 portant Code de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, Art. 40; see also Art. 35.
- 119 Loi n° 2015-53 portant Code de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, Art. 59.
- 120 Loi n° 2015-53 portant Code de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, Art. 60.
- 121 Loi n° 2015-53 portant Code de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, Art. 54.
- 122 Décret n° 2005-375 portant création de l'Autorité sanitaire halieutique, Art. 2.
- 123 Décret n° 2017-532 portant organisation générale des activités de commercialisation et de la valorisation des produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, Art. 26.
- 124 Décret n° 2017-532 portant organisation générale des activités de commercialisation et de la valorisation des produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, Art. 44.
- 125 Loi n° 2015-53 portant Code de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, Art. 57.
- 126 Décret n° 2021-650 portant création d'une pièce d'identité des gens de mer.
- 127 Loi n° 99-028 portant refonte du Code maritime, Livre III and Livre VII, Chap. 8.
- 128 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 60(2)(n)(i).
- 129 Annexed to Regulations made by Minister under section 71(1)(k) of the Fisheries and Marine Resources Act, Government Notice no. 288 of 2013.
- 130 Merchant Shipping Act 2007, s. 21(1)(b).
- 131 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 133(1)(a) and (b).
- 132 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 89(1) and (2).
- 133 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 133(1)(e).
- 134 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 133(4).
- 135 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 97(1)(d).
- 136 Merchant Shipping Act 2007, s. 16(1).
- 137 Merchant Shipping Act 2007, s. 2.
- 138 Merchant Shipping Act 2007, s. 16(3).
- 139 Merchant Shipping Act 2007, s. 13(g)(i).
- 140 Fisheries and Marine Resources Act 2007 (repealed), s. 43.
- 141 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 101(1)(i).
- 142 Fisheries and Marine Resources (Automatic Identification System) Regulations 2016, s. 4.
- 143 Fisheries and Marine Resources (Automatic Identification System) Regulations 2016, s. 6(1).
- 144 Fisheries and Marine Resources (Automatic Identification System) Regulations 2016, s. 3 in conjunction with Fisheries and Marine Resources Act 2007 (repealed), s. 36.
- 145 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 47(1)(b).
- 146 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 93(4)(b).
- 147 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 96(1).
- 148 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 52(1).
- 149 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 147(1)(g).
- 150 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 146(1).
- 151 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 89(1) and (2).
- 152 Fisheries Act 2023, s. 15(4)(a)(i) and (5).
- 153 Merchant Shipping Act 2007, s. 95(1).
- 154 Merchant Shipping (Safe Manning, Hours of Work and Watchkeeping) Regulations 2017, s. 4(2)(d).
- 155 Merchant Shipping Act 2007, Part IV and s. 217(8)(f).
- 156 Information reported may, however, not align with the definition of beneficial ownership under the Charter.
- 157 Fisheries Act 2014, s. 8(2)(g).
- 158 Merchant Shipping Act (as amended), s. 26(1).
- 159 Fisheries Act 2014, s. 8(1). See also Merchant Shipping Act (as amended), s. 12.
- 160 Merchant Shipping Act (as amended), s. 12(3).
- 161 ss. 79(2)(d), 80(2)(b).
- 162 Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority (Identification of small vessels) Regulations 2023, s. 4(3)(a) and Schedule II (repealed).
- 163 Beneficial Ownership Act 2020, s. 11(1).
- 164 Beneficial Ownership Act 2020, s. 11(6); Beneficial Ownership Regulations 2020, s. 15.
- 165 Merchant Shipping Act (as amended), s. 85(1).
- 166 ss. 51(1)(b), 117(1).
- 167 s. 38.
- 168 Merchant Shipping Act (as amended), s. 167(1) and (2).
- 169 Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority Act 2019, s. 4(2)(o).
- 170 Merchant Shipping Act (as amended), Part IX.
- 171 Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) Regulations 2015, s. 4(2)(b).
- 172 Merchant Shipping Act (as amended), s. 167(3).
- 173 URT = United Republic of Tanzania. ZZB = Zanzibar.
- 174 Information reported may however not meet the definition of beneficial ownership.
- 175 Tanzania Zanzibar International Register of Shipping.

Tel: +44 (0) 207 239 3310 | Email: info@ejfoundation.org
ejfoundation.org | Registered charity, No. 1088128



Protecting People and Planet