



Annex 1: Report on the Control of IUU Fishing and Monitoring Compliance with Fishery Law and Regulations

1. Authorities responsible for enforcement of fishing regulations and reporting on violations and sanctions both at State and National Levels are identified

1.1 State Level (Karnataka)

- The Department of Fisheries, Government of Karnataka, is the primary authority for enforcing fishing regulations in territorial waters (0-12 nautical miles) under the Karnataka Marine Fishing Regulation Act (KMFR Act), 1986.
- The Coastal Security Police (CSP) assists in patrolling and enforcement against illegal fishing.
- The Karnataka Fisheries Department's officials in coastal districts are responsible for monitoring and implementing the KMFR Act.

1.2 National Level

- The Department of Fisheries, Government of India, oversees fishing regulations beyond 12 nautical miles (Exclusive Economic Zone - EEZ) up to 200 nautical miles.
- The Indian Coast Guard (ICG) monitors compliance with maritime security and ensures that foreign vessels do not engage in illegal fishing in Indian waters.

2. Fishery monitoring activities undertaken by the relevant authorities

2.1 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS),

- The Government of India has initiated a satellite-based vessel communication system to monitor fishing activities.
- Karnataka is part of this initiative, with a target of 15,607 boats to be equipped with VMS transponders. As of now, 40 devices have been installed in the Mangalore region.
- These transponders enable two-way communication, alerts on maritime boundaries, weather updates, and assistance during emergencies

2.2 On-site Monitoring

- CCTV cameras are installed at key harbors like Mangalore and Malpe, with expansion plans for all harbors.
- Landing site monitoring is conducted by fisheries officials to check compliance with regulations.



- Coastal Security Police and Indian Coast Guard conduct regular patrolling to prevent unauthorized fishing and encroachments.

3. Information on the number of offences detected and the action taken

3.1 Common offences

- Illegal entry of boats from other states is a major issue.
- Violation of gear restrictions, particularly using banned methods like bull trawling.
- Fishing in restricted areas, including protected marine ecosystems.

3.2 Sanctions and fines

- The Karnataka Fisheries Department has imposed penalties, with some recent violations including:
- Illegal entry of Tamil Nadu boats (Fined Rs. 2500 - Rs. 5000 per case).
- Unauthorized entry of Kerala boats (Fined Rs. 2000 - Rs. 5000 per case).
- Illegal use of banned fishing gears.

3.3 Legal Actions

- Confiscation of fishing vessels for repeated violations.
- Suspension of licenses for offenders violating the Karnataka Marine Fishing Regulation Act.

3.4 Examples of offence records

Few instances of penalty imposed are given below.

Date	Penalty imposed (Rs.)	Violation details	Boat number
19/04/2023	2500/-	Illegal entry of other state boats	IND-TN-15-MM-378
17/05/2023	2500/-	Illegal entry of other state boats	IND-KL-01-MM-14477
25/08/2023	2000/-	Illegal entry of other state boats	IND-TN-15-MM-7454
16/11/2023	2500/-	Illegal entry of other state boats	IND-MH-15-MM-4749
12/03/2024	5000/-	Illegal entry of other state boats	IND-KL-04-MM-2499



4. Legal and regulatory regime governing fisheries (State and National levels)

4.1 State-level Laws

Karnataka Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1986 (KMFR Act):

- Regulates fishing activities within 12 nautical miles.
- License requirements for mechanized and non-mechanized fishing vessels.
- Seasonal fishing bans to allow stock replenishment.
- Banned gears: Bull trawling and pair trawling.

4.2 National-level Laws

The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897:

- Prohibits the use of explosives and poison for fishing.

The Marine Fisheries Regulation Act, 1978:

- Applies to fishing beyond 12 nautical miles (EEZ).
- Requires permits for deep-sea fishing.

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY):

- Promotes sustainable fisheries and provides financial assistance for compliance.

5. Surveillance techniques used to detect breaches of control measures both at the State and National Levels

5.1 State-Level Surveillance

- CCTV monitoring at major harbors for tracking illegal fishing
- Coastal Security Police patrols the coastline to prevent intrusion and illegal activities.
- Inspections at landing sites to check for compliance with gear regulations and banned species.

5.2 National-Level Surveillance

- Vessel Monitoring System (VMS): Uses satellite transponders to track fishing vessels across Indian waters
- Indian Coast Guard's Chain of Coastal Surveillance Radars (CSSR) monitors unauthorized vessel movements
- Drones and Aerial Surveillance: The government is considering drones for fishery law enforcement.



Ministry of Defence

COASTAL SECURITY

Posted On: 29 JUL 2022 2:29PM by PIB Delhi

Coastal monitoring and surveillance is being carried out on real time basis by Indian Coast Guard around India's coastline through Chain of Static Sensors (CSS) consisting of 46 radar stations which have been established under Coastal Surveillance Network (CSN).

Coastal Surveillance System through Chain of Coastal High Definition Surface Warning Radars is one of the means through which Coastal Security is being implemented. The radars have been installed since 2011 and there is no known harmful effect on environment.

Steps taken by the Government to strengthen the coastal security and protect the vulnerable coastal ecosystem from further climatic degradation are as follows:

- Deployment of ships and aircrafts for surveillance on daily basis to ensure maritime law enforcement, coastal security, pollution response, search & rescue and other charted/mandated duties towards public function.
- Coordination with major and non-major ports by ships on patrol and surveillance through Coastal Security.
- Promulgation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Coastal Security in all Coastal States/UTs by ICG for coordination between all stakeholders.
- Conduct of Coastal Security exercises and Coastal Security Operations.
- Integration with coastal community through Community Interaction Programmes (CIPs) to bring awareness amongst fisher folk for strengthening coastal security mechanism.
- Capacity building and training of Marine Police and Joint Coastal Patrol (JCP) by Indian Coast Guard.
- Launch of campaign on plastic free seas under the aegis of 'Puneet Sagar Abhiyan' and 'Swachh Sagar Abhiyan' in collaboration with NGOs and NCC to collect plastics running into oceans through land sources.
- Deployment of Pollution Response Vessels and teams for oil spill response to protect marine ecosystem.

**Press Information Bureau
Government of India**

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying

13 AUG 2024 5:47PM by PIB Delhi

With an allocated budget of Rs. 364 Crores 1,00,000 transponders installation on marine fishing vessels, including both mechanized and motorized vessels across 13 coastal States/UTs: Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh

The Government of India declared August 23rd as "National Space Day" in recognition of the historic achievement made by Chandrayaan-3 Mission, which accomplished a safe and soft landing of the Vikram Lander and deployed the Pragyaan rover on the lunar surface near the South Pole of the moon. This achievement has placed India as the fourth country to land on the moon and the first to land near the lunar South Pole. To commemorate this historical achievement, the Department of Fisheries (DoF), Government of India (GoI), is organizing a series of seminars and demonstrations, for creating awareness about Application of Space Technologies in Fisheries Sector. The events are being organized in collaboration with various coastal States and Union Territories, ISRO and DoF field offices. Till date, 11 seminars and workshop have been organized in various coastal states and UTs with more than 4000 participants in hybrid mode.

YASHASWI FISH MEAL AND OIL COMPANY

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Branch 2

Plot No. IP-25A, Mangalore SEZ, Permude Village,
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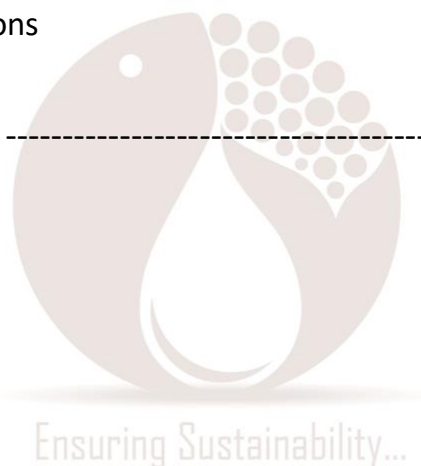
6. Coordination between state and national level enforcement bodies is documented

6.1 Jurisdictional Coordination

- State authorities (Karnataka Fisheries Department) handle violations within 12 nautical miles.
- Indian Coast Guard intervenes for EEZ violations and assists the State Coastal Security Police in monitoring illegal fishing

6.2 Interagency Collaboration

- The Department of Fisheries, Government of India, works with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) to track vessels and issue alerts
- Interstate Coordination occurs through Regional Fisheries Management Committees to address cross-border fishing violations





Yashaswi
Marine Ingredients

DATE: 30-07-2024

TO,
THE DIRECTOR,
STATE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Respected Sir,

Subject: Request for Appointment to Discuss Key Fisheries Management Issues

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to request an appointment with the relevant officers at the Department of Fisheries to discuss several important matters related to fisheries management and regulation. The topics I would like to cover during our meeting include:

- ✓ **Authorities Responsible for Enforcement of Fishing Regulations and Reporting:** Understanding the roles and responsibilities of authorities at both the State and National levels in enforcing fishing regulations and reporting activities.
- ✓ **Fishery Monitoring Activities:** Gaining insight into the various monitoring activities undertaken by the relevant authorities, including the use of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) and operations at landing sites, both at State and National levels.
- ✓ **Legal and Regulatory Regime:** A comprehensive description of the legal and regulatory framework under which the fishery operates at both State and National levels.
- ✓ **Surveillance Techniques:** An overview of the surveillance techniques employed to detect breaches of control measures at both State and National levels.
- ✓ **Coordination Between State and National Level Enforcement Bodies:** Discussing the coordination mechanisms between State and National level bodies to ensure effective enforcement and management of fisheries regulations.

We believe that a thorough understanding of these topics is crucial for effective fisheries management and conservation efforts. Your expertise and insights would be highly valuable, and beneficial for the Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fishery Improvement Project-Karnataka State.

We request you to give a suitable date and time for the appointment. We are flexible with our schedule and willing to accommodate any availability that works best for you and your team.

Thank you very much for considering my request. I look forward to the opportunity to discuss these important matters with you.

For Yashaswi Fish Meal and Oil Company

For Yashaswi Fish Meal and Oil Company

Authorized Signatory

Udaya Kumar Salian
(Partner)

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- . Producer Member of IFFO



Re: Request for Appointment to Discuss Key Fisheries Management Issues

director fisheries <dfkarnataka@rediffmail.com>
To: Fishery Improver Programme <fip@fishmealoil.com>

Tue, Aug 13, 2024 at 1:16 PM

Sir,

Yashaswi fishmeal and oil company, Udyavara, Udupi district, in order to comply with international standards, has initiated the Small Pelagic Purse seine Fisheries, Karnataka State Fishery Improvement Project. This project involves certification of The Marine Trust Improver Programme (IP). The process of certification, demands details related to fisheries management and regulation. Hence, the discussion was held on 03/08/2024 and Yashaswi fish meal and oil company requested Department of Fisheries, Karnataka to provide details related to fisheries management and regulation. The following details are provided for your perusal.

1. Authorities Responsible for Enforcement of Fishing Regulations and Reporting at State and National levels:

An area from land to sea upto 12 nautical miles comes under purview of State which is referred to as "territorial waters". An area beyond 12 and upto 200 nautical miles comes under purview of Central Government. Whereas, an area beyond 200 nautical miles are international waters. Karnataka has enacted Karnataka Marine Fishing Regulation Act 1986 (KMFR Act) and accordingly formulated rules which are in force till date. Any violations in fishing in sea are dealt with provisions of KMFR Act. Concerned Fisheries officer of coastal district of State are empowered to enforce the provisions of the KMFR Act.

Few instances of penalty imposed are given below.

Date	Penalty imposed (Rs.)	Violation details	Boat number
19/04/2023	2500/-	Illegal entry of other state boats	IND-TN-15-MM-378
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2. Fishery Monitoring Activities:

Government of India has rolled out a scheme for installation of satellite based vessel communication devices and New Space India Limited (NSIL) (a 100% owned company under the Department of Space, GoI) is being made as implementing agency. GoI has set a target of 1 lakh boats to be fitted with communication devices of which for Karnataka State, it was fixed as 10961 motorized and 4646 mechanized boats totaling to 15607 boats. Till date 40 devices has been fitted in fishing vessels of Mangalore region. Further action will be initiated to install as and when they are

supplied. Objectives to be achieved from vessel communication system are as follows

- a. Two way communications is possible either from fishermen to coast guard/Department or vice-versa.
- b. Helps coast guard to extend help and rescue operation by locating fishing vessel in case of emergency.
- c. Data of Potential fishing zones can be sent to fishermen in advance to help locate fishing zones.
- d. Alert messages of inclement weather conditions can be sent in advance to fishermen involved in fishing.
- e. Alert message can be sent to fishermen to inform while crossing State/National/ international borders at sea.
- f. Alert message can be sent to fishermen to inform about restricted fishing zones/areas in sea.
- g. Easy to differentiate local fishing boats from foreign boats for national security purpose of Coast guard and regulate illegal activities at sea.

3. Description of Legal and Regulatory Regime:

Karnataka has enacted Karnataka Marine Fishing Regulation Act 1986 (KMFR Act) and accordingly formulated rules which are in force till date. Any violations in fishing in sea are dealt with provisions of KMFR Act. Concerned Fisheries officer of coastal district of State are empowered to enforce the provisions of the KMFR Act. Interstate issues are dealt in respective zonal Regional Fisheries Management Committee under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Marine), GoI. Problems encountered in deep sea are addressed by GoI. If there is any emergency, Coastal Security Police (CSP) or Indian Coast Guard (ICG) will contact fisheries officials, discuss and take appropriate action.

4. **Surveillance Techniques:** At present, CCTV cameras have been installed in big harbours like Mangalore and Malpe. However, funds for installation of CCTV cameras at all harbours have been proposed. Meanwhile, Coastal Security Police (CSP) or Indian Coast Guard (ICG) will be patrolling along the coast for regulating and monitoring illegal activities at sea.
5. **Coordination Between State and National Level Enforcement Bodies:** If any boats of other country enter territorial waters, it will be interrupted and questioned by the Coastal Security Police (CSP) or Indian Coast Guard (ICG). Later, if the matter found to be concerned regarding fishing, it will be brought to the notice of concerned fisheries officials and appropriate measures will be taken as per law.
6. **Awareness programme on ETP species:** Notification has been issued for nine species of sharks and rays to be restricted from fishing. Fishermen are well aware of kind of species to be caught and kind of species to be released when caught accidentally. There are instances and reports in daily news paper that restricted fishes like sharks and turtles have been released back into the sea when caught accidentally. Moreover, the proposal for inclusion of turtle excluder devices (TED) in the trawl nets and to be made mandatory is under consideration at Government. Recently, there was an instance that Coastal security police has released turtle back to sea when found entangled in abandoned net.
7. **Implementation of rewards for reporting and discharge of ETP species to sea if caught accidentally:** As of now there is no such programme/scheme to reward for reporting and discharge of ETP species to sea if caught accidentally.

regards
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From: Fishery Improver Programme <fip@fishmealoil.com>

Sent: Tue, 30 Jul 2024 09:20:49

To: dfkarnataka@rediffmail.comCc: "Pradeep @ Yashaswi" <pradeep@fishmealoil.com>, "Udaya S @ Yashaswi" <uday@fishmealoil.com>, Ramesh M R <rabc2777@gmail.com>

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Sincerely

Udaya Kumar Salian



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