



MCS and its Enforcement Measures in India

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India Marine Fisheries Resources

Resources

- Length of coastline
- Exclusive Economic Zone
- Fishermen population
- Fish Landing Centers
- Fishing Villages
- Fishing Vessels

Potential

8,118 km
20.2 lakh sq. km
37,74,577
1,547
3,477
2.48 lakh

Resource Potential

53.1 Lakh MT

Fish production (2022-23)

44.3 Lakh MT



India's Marine Fisheries Potential

Resource Potential in Indian EEZ 5.31 MMT (2018)

Sl. No.	Estimated Resources Potential (Lakh Tons)	Percentage of Potential yield
1	Demersal 22.98	43.2%
2	Pelagic 26.32	49.5%
3	Oceanic 2.31	4.4%
4	Island & others 1.49	2.9%
TOTAL		53.10 100%

Resource potential of the oceanic resources of Indian EEZ.

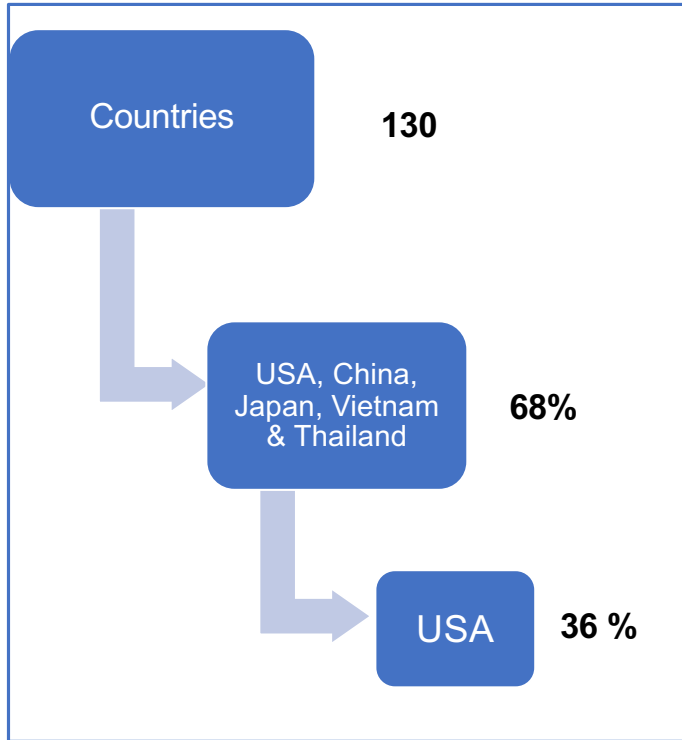
Species	Potential (t)
● Yellowfin tuna	83,500
● Skipjack tuna	99,500
● Bigeye tuna	420
● Albacore	112
● Swordfish	6,500
● Sailfish	5,200
● Marlins	6,600
● Pelagic sharks	25,000
● Other species	4,000
● Total	2,30,832

Fish production (2022-23)

4.43 MMT

India - Status of Seafood Exports

2024-2025 – USD 7.45 bln



Share (2024-25): Fr. Shrimp - 69 %, Fr. Fish – 8 %
Squid: 5 %, Fish meal: 4 %, Surimi: 4 %,

Trade

World USD **192** Billion

India share **3.9%**

World Shrimp trade USD **31.2** Billion

India **15.4 %**

CAGR-10yrs

GROWTH

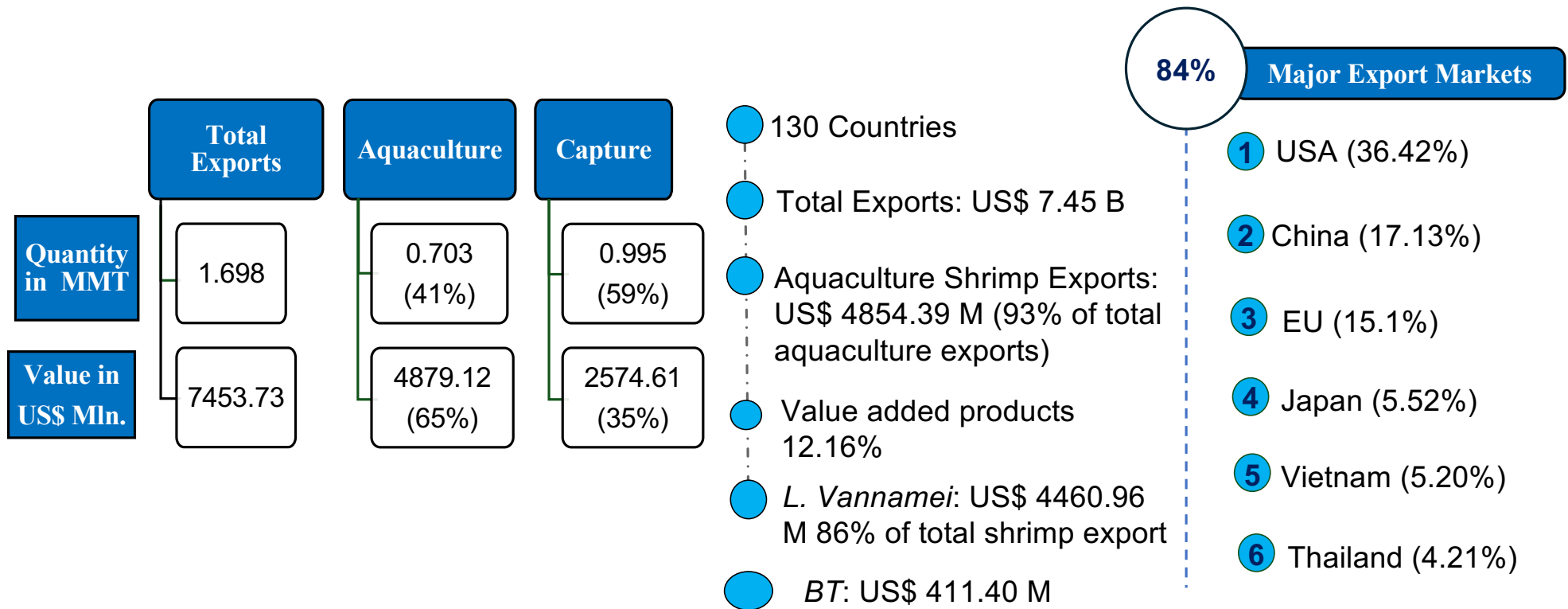
World **3.9%**

India **8.9%**

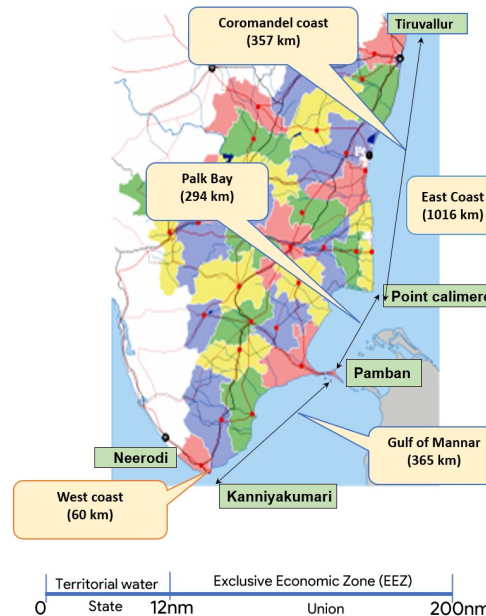
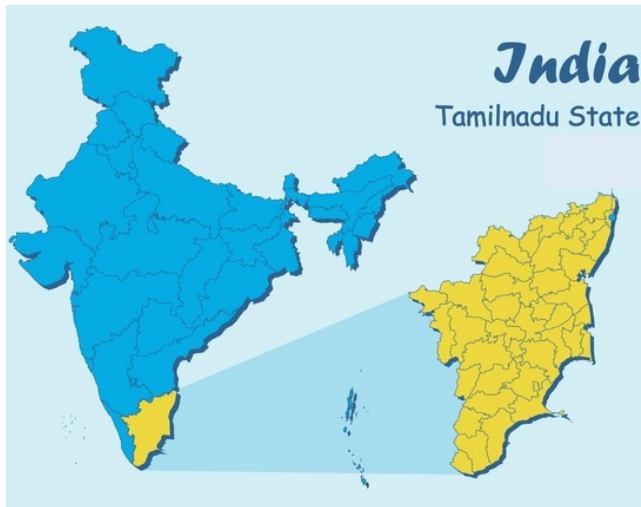
* estimated

Particulars	2024-25
Exports (Rs. Crore)	62,408
Registered Exporters	1305
No of seafood processing Plants	658
Total installed capacity (MT /day) (30 % utilization)	38,879
Marine production (MMT)	3.45 <small>(CMFRI 2024)</small>
Aquaculture shrimp production (MMT)	1.25

India - Marine Products Export Performance - 2024-25

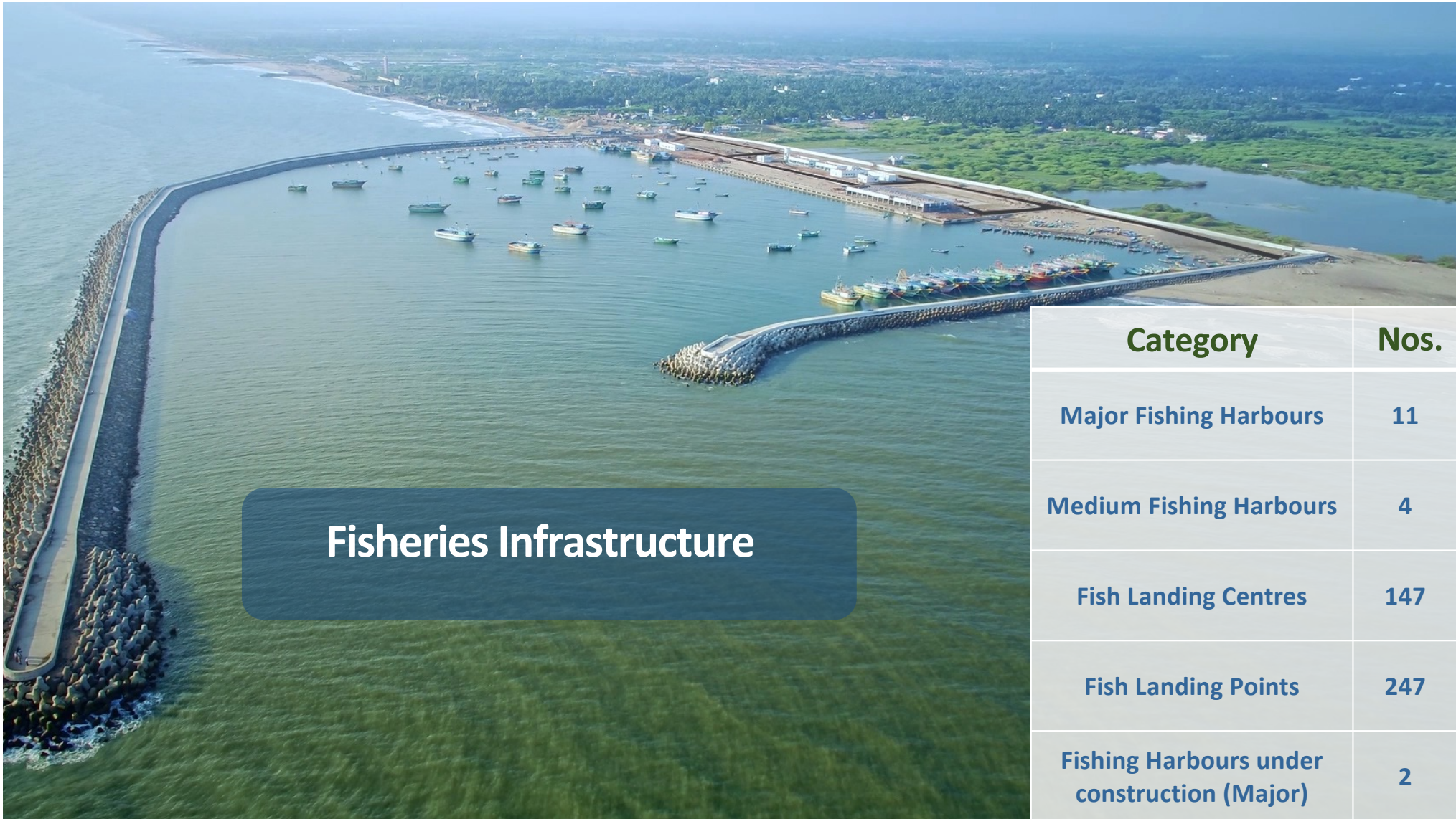


Tamil Nadu Marine Fisheries Overview



Coastline	1068.69 km
Coastal Districts	14 Districts
Fishing Villages	608
Fisher folk population	10.48 lakh
Fishing crafts	
Mechanized fishing boats	5,025
Motorized fishing crafts	35,568
Non-motorized fishing crafts	2,735

14 coastal districts of Tamil Nadu are bounded by the Bay of Bengal in the East, the Arabian Sea in the west and the Indian Ocean in the south.



Fisheries Infrastructure

Category	Nos.
Major Fishing Harbours	11
Medium Fishing Harbours	4
Fish Landing Centres	147
Fish Landing Points	247
Fishing Harbours under construction (Major)	2

Puducherry Marine Fisheries Overview



1	Coastline Length (Km)	45
2	Population (lakhs)	12.44
3	Land Area (Sq Km)	479
4	Territorial Waters (Sq Km)	1408
5	Lagoon*/Continental Shelf (Sq Km)	1000
6	EEZ (Sq Km)	18,047

Puducherry Marine Fisheries Status

Fisheries Potential (MT)	61,302
Fish Catch/Landing (MT) (%)	47,012 (76.68%)
Major Species	Sardines, Seer fish, Pomfrets, Mackerel, Tunas, Shrimp, Cuttlefish, Ribbon fish etc.
Registered Fishermen (Full time) (%)	48,000 (3.86%)
Registered Vessels	6123
Method of Fishing and Fishing Gears	Trawling and Gill netting

Motorized Mechanical	Motorized Non-Mechanical	Non-Motorized	Total
751	3513	1859	6123

Marine Fishing Regulations

MFRAs in India : State-level legislations designed to manage and regulate fishing activities

1. Registration of fishing Vessels
2. Licensing of fishing vesels
3. Fishing ban
4. Minimum Legal Size (M.L.S.)
5. Mesh size regulation
6. Mesh type regulation (square cod end)
7. Ban on light fishing
8. Ban on Bull/pair trawling
9. Use of TED/BRD
10. Prohibition of destructive fishing method
11. Colour code of fishing vessels
12. Regulating fishing area
13. Regulating boat building yards
14. Regulating net manufacturing units
15. Regulating Engine capacity & power
16. Length of boat
17. Vessel monitoring system
18. Ensuring life saving equipment on board
19. Regulating labour
20. Insurance of boat & crew

Strengthened by

**Sustainable Harnessing of Fisheries in EEZ Rules 2025 &
National Traceability Framework in Fisheries & Aquaculture 2025
National and State Laws**

Tamil Nadu Marine Fisheries Regulation Act 1983

- **Regulate the fishing activities** and ensure equitable sharing of resources
- Promote sustainable fishing practices and **conservation of resources**
- Ensure livelihood of fishers
- Undergone numerous **amendments**
- **Major amendments** have been made in the year 2016
- Every fishing vessel shall be register under this Act and obtain **license for fishing**
- Mechanised fishing vessel - fishing only **beyond 5 nautical miles**
- Deep sea fishing vessel - fishing only **beyond territorial waters**
- **Prohibited gears** shall not be used for fishing (pair trawling/ Purse Seining and the use of artificial LED lights in fishing.)
- Fishing vessels shall have sea safety measures, surveillance and communication systems



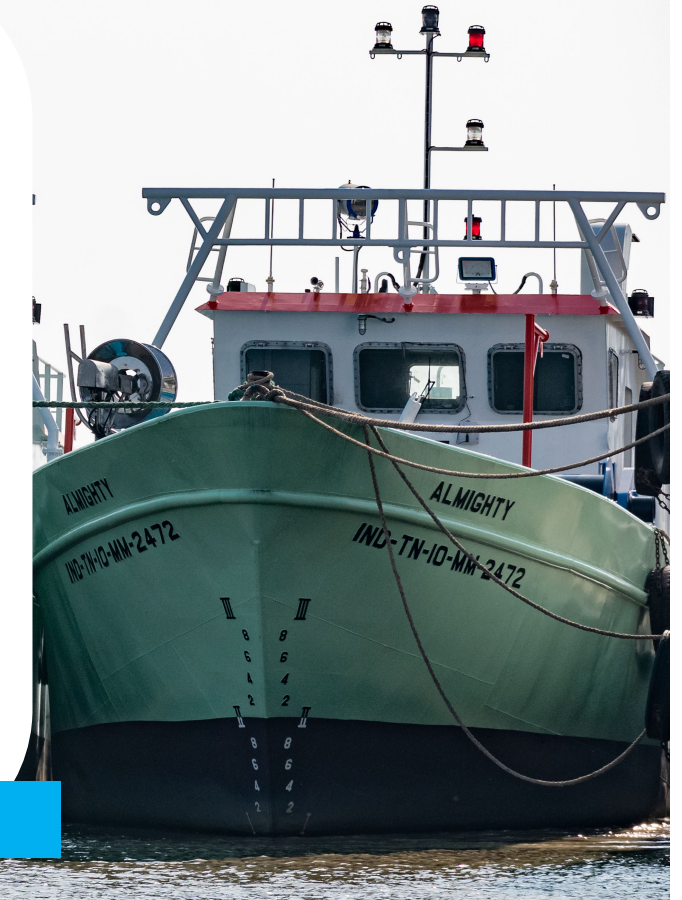
Tamil Nadu Marine Fisheries Regulation Act 1983

- **Prohibits**
 - Unlawful activities other than fishing;
 - Fishing of any fish species declared as protected fish species under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
- **Protects and Conserves Sea Turtles by**
 - Installation of Turtle Excluder Devices (TED) is a mandatory in the trawl nets.
 - Prohibiting all fishing vessels from fishing in a radius of 5 nautical miles around the potential nesting and breeding sites of sea turtles

Tamil Nadu Marine Fisheries Regulation Act 1983

- Every fishing vessel shall carry the **registration mark**
- Every fishing vessel shall be **painted** in such manner as may be prescribed by the Government
- Every **boat building yard** unit, fishing net manufacturing unit or supplying unit shall be registered
- Persons **below eighteen years** of age shall not be engaged in fishing vessel.

Penalties: Imposing fines and impounding vessels



Tamil Nadu Marine Fisheries Regulation Act 1983

Inspecting officer	Inspector of Fisheries
Authorized officer	Assistant Director of Fisheries
Adjudicating officer	Regional Deputy / Joint Director of Fisheries
Appellate Authority	Director/Commissioner of Fisheries

Supported by Marine Enforcement Wing – Formed during 2019

- For effective enforcement of the Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation Act
- To Conduct patrolling in the sea for enforcing the regulations
- To Prevent illegal fishing, destructive fishing and the use of banned fishing nets.
- To Maintain law and order situation during fishing activities.

Inter-Agency Cooperation

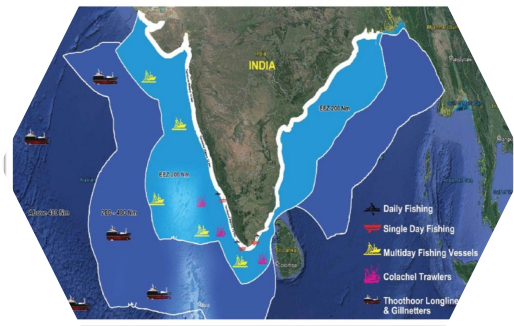
- Collaboration between the Department of Fisheries, Coastal Police, and the Indian Coast Guard

Implementation and Enforcement Mechanism

- Online registration and licensing of all fishing vessels through ReALCraft.
- Colour coding of fishing vessels.
- Implementation of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)- Two-way MSS Transponders
- Periodic sea patrols and enforcement checks
- Regular inspections of vessels
- Enforcing fishing ban period – East coast 15th April to 14th June; West coast 1st June to 31st July
- Preventing prohibited gears, regulating mesh size
- Annual physical verification of all Fishing boats
- Enforcement drives jointly with Forest Department in protected marine areas
- Use of digital token systems at Fishing harbours/fish landing centres for monitoring daily fishing activity

MCS Measures adopted

- **Vessel Identification:** Mandating fishing vessels to display their registration numbers prominently and fly the Indian flag.
- **Fishermen Identity:** Issuance of Biometric Identity Cards to marine fishers
- **Tracking (VMS/Transponders):** Fitment of Communication and Tracking Devices (like VHF/SAT PHONE/DAT/NAVIC/Transponders) on fishing vessels for real-time monitoring and surveillance.



NABHMITRA APP
Empowering Fishers with
Real-Time Safety

- Ensured fishermen's safety during Cyclone Dana via real-time tracking and alerts.
- Enables two-way communication beyond mobile range using indigenous ISRO tech.
- Part of the Vessel Communication & Support System under Ministry of Fisheries.
- A major step forward in coastal safety and disaster response.

Nabhmित्रa App is available for download on
Google Play | App Store

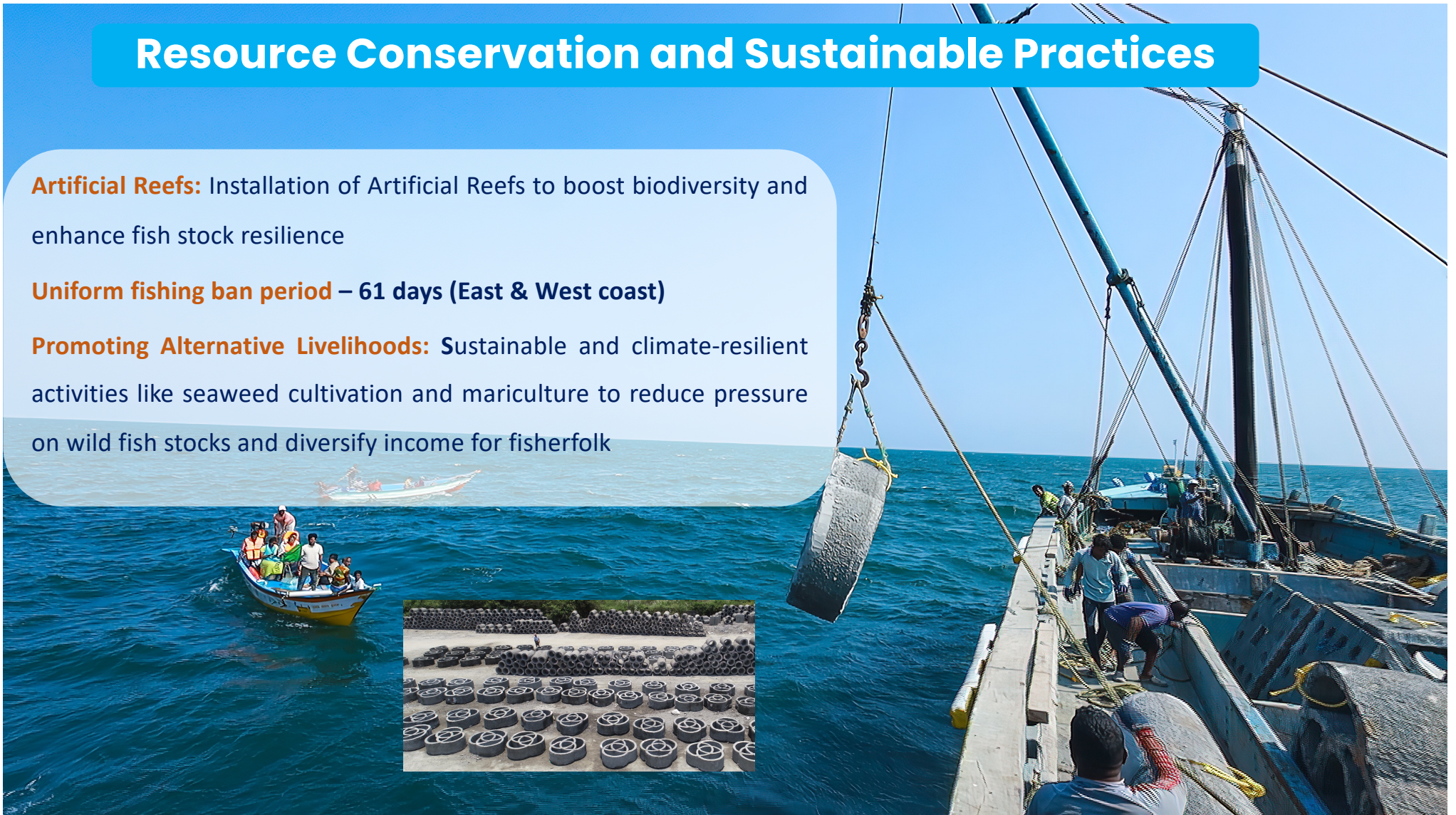


Resource Conservation and Sustainable Practices

Artificial Reefs: Installation of Artificial Reefs to boost biodiversity and enhance fish stock resilience

Uniform fishing ban period – 61 days (East & West coast)

Promoting Alternative Livelihoods: Sustainable and climate-resilient activities like seaweed cultivation and mariculture to reduce pressure on wild fish stocks and diversify income for fisherfolk



Resource Conservation and Sustainable Practices



- **Sea ranching** : Stocking of fish seeds for resource enhancement
- **Developing Climate-Resilient Villages**: Fishing villages provided with better infrastructure to support sustainable and resilient fishing livelihoods
- **Awareness and Capacity building**: To encourage adoption of sustainable fishing practices and to report suspicious activities
- Combat marine pollution and ghost fishing by incentivizing fishers to collect and hand over discarded fishing nets for recycling **Tamil Nadu Fishnet Initiatives (TNFI)**:

Data collection

Sl. No	Agency	Purpose	Method
1	FSI	Stock assessment	Exploratory Fisheries surveys
2	CMFRI	Catch statistics, Stock assessment, Research	Stratified Random sampling
3	MPEDA-NETFISH	Catch Certification for Export	Real time data collection by engaging Harbour Data Collector & Online portal for validation
4	Fisheries Dept	Catch statistics & Policy decisions	Multistage Sample survey

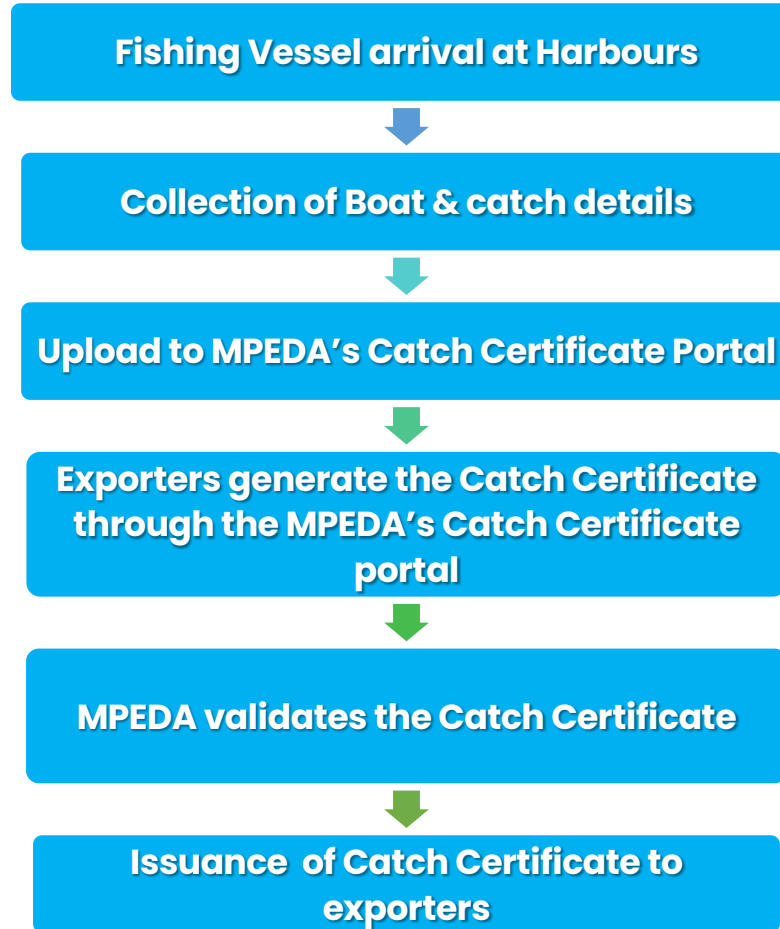
Ensuring Traceability through Catch certificates

To fulfil the EU Regulation 1005/2008, MPEDA is mandated to validate Catch certificates from 01 January 2010 onwards

Online validation of catch certificate fully from 1st April 2019

Real time catch data from the fishing vessels to ensure the traceability

Catch Certificate Process



EUROPEAN COMMUNITY CATCH CERTIFICATE
(Issued by Competent Authority of India)
(Simplified form for fishery products fulfilling the requirements in Article 6 of E.C Regulation No.1010/2009)

Document number		Validating Authority (Name, address, tel, fax)				
1. Description of Product		2. References of applicable conservation and management measures				
Species	Product Code	Verified Weight (incl'd) (kg)				
3. List of vessels who have provided catches and quantities by each vessel (name, registration number etc. annexed)						
4. Name, address, tel and fax of Exporter		Signature	Date	Seal (Stamp)		
5. Flag State authority Validation						
Name / Title		Signature	Date	Seal (Stamp)		
6. Transport details						
Country of exportation	Port/airport/other place of departure	Date of shipment	vessel name and flag	Flight / airway / Truck / Railway or other transport number / bill number	Shipped to	Container number
Name of Exporter			Address		Signature	

<https://c-cert.mpeda.gov.in/>

Measures to Strengthen MCS

Low-Cost Tracking devices

Digitalizing MCS, use of Drones & Satellites

Unified real time data collection & Integration

Skill and Capacity building Training

Co-management with community participation





Thank You

