

SUMMARY REPORT ON COMPLIANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Prepared by: IOTC Secretariat, 31 July, 2020

This document provides a summary of the activities undertaken by the IOTC Secretariat in support of implementation of Conservation and Management Measures adopted by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). Acronyms are defined at the Appendix 3.

1. General and specific objectives of the activities

The general and specific objectives of the capacity building activities have been presented in previous versions of this document and presented at previous sessions of the Compliance Committee¹.

2. Compliance Support Mission: activities, methodology and assessment of results**2.1. Activities and methodology**

The activities and the methodology to implement the capacity building activities have been presented in previous versions of this document and presented at previous sessions of the Compliance Committee¹.

2.2. Implementation – Compliance Support Mission

The implementation of capacity building activities has been presented in previous versions of this document and presented at previous sessions of the Compliance Committee¹.

The countries that have benefited from the Compliance Support Mission (CSM) or follow up missions during the intersessional period are listed in Table 1.

Country	Kenya	Malaysia	Mozambique	Tanzania
Date of CSM	6/25 Nov 2019	09/23 Mar. 2019	23 Feb/12 Mar 2020	12/21 Jan 2020

Table 1 – Follow up of Compliance Support Missions conducted during the 2019/20 intersessional period.

In the 2020/21 intersessional period, follow up CSMs shall be conducted for 3 to 6 CPCs that had previously benefited from similar missions from 2013 to 2019.

The results following the Compliance Support Missions are presented in Appendix 1 (Note: 2019 compliance assessment on-going).

2.3. Implementation – Data Compliance Support Mission

The countries that have benefited from the data Compliance Support Mission (Data CSM) during the intersessional period are listed in Table 2.

¹ Available online <https://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/05/IOTC-2016-CoC13-09_Rev2_E_-_Summary_report_on_Compliance_Support_Activities.pdf>

CPC	Mission	Purpose
Mauritius	April 2019	ROS Pilot Project activities (ROS e- tools)
Japan / China	July 2019	1) Review of LL size data, and 2) Scoping study for Albacore biological sampling
Tanzania	August 2019	CITES artisanal fisheries project
Indonesia	August 2019	
Sri Lanka	September 2019	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) workshop
Oman	September 2019	1) Delivery of a workshop on IOTC data reporting requirements and best practices, and 2) Assessment of the extent and relevance of previously unsubmitted information

Table 2 – Data Compliance Support Missions conducted during the 2019/20 intersessional period².

2.4. CMMs training package

The CMMs training package which is composed of two manuals and 31 implementation sheets is being updated to include the Resolutions adopted by the Commission in 2018 and 2019.

The CMMs training package (updated with Resolutions adopted in 2017) is available for download at <http://www.iotc.org/compliance/capacity-building-compliance>, where each individual implementation sheets can be also downloaded separately.

2.5. Guide to IOTC data and information reporting requirements

The Guide to IOTC data and information reporting requirements is updated yearly.

The guide for data and information reporting for the year 2020 is available at the below links:

<https://www.iotc.org/compliance/reporting-templates>

2.6. CMM compendium

The compendium of IOTC CMMs has been designed and is available at the below links:

<https://www.iotc.org/cmms>

A paper version shall be printed and distributed to the CPCs.

² Report of the Secretariat for the year 2019. available online
<<https://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2020/09/IOTC-2020-SCAF17-03E.pdf>>

3. Implementation of the IOTC port State measures Resolution (16/11): activities and methodology

3.1. National port State measures training

With regards to the IOTC port State measures Resolution (PSMR), the activities are related to the administrative and operational aspects of the implementation of Resolution 16/11. The training and training package have been presented in previous versions of this document and presented at previous sessions of the Compliance Committee¹. The PSM training package is available for download at <http://www.iotc.org/compliance/port-state-measures>.

The methodology comprises as well of follow up missions to provide support to the implementation of Resolution 16/11, and to assess the progress of its implementation.

The countries that have benefited from the PSM national training courses (follow ups) during the intersessional period are listed in Table 3.

Country	Maldives	Thailand	Malaysia
Date of PSM	15/17 July 219	09/23 Mar. 2019	09/23 Mar. 2019
Officers trained	11	24	7

Table 3 –PSM training course and number of officers trained during the 2019/2020 intersessional period.

In 2020/21, follow up of PSM national training courses shall be conducted in 2 to 4 CPCs that have benefited from the national PSM training course.

4. Legal assistance to CPCs to transpose IOTC obligations into binding national legal instruments

Article X of the IOTC Agreement focuses on the implementation of the decisions of the Commission. In practice, the Members have the obligation to transpose, into their national law, relevant Conservation and Management Measures adopted by the Commission.

Since 2015, 11 CPCs (Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives; Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania and Yemen) have been assisted to transpose the relevant obligations of IOTC Resolutions into their national legislation, in order to enhance the implementation and compliance to IOTC Resolutions.

Legal assistance has been provided during the intersessional period for two CPCs: Malaysia and Seychelles.

4.1. Malaysia

The legal assistance consisted of support to strengthen Malaysia's Fisheries Legislation by amending the Fisheries Act and to introduce new Regulations through the domestication and incorporation of relevant international fisheries instruments, notably IOTC Resolutions.

4.2. Seychelles

The legal assistance, which started in 2018 was still ongoing in 2019, consists of support to the drafting/amendment of the fisheries legislation, including the Fisheries Act (and subsidiary legislation); 2010 Regulations (Vessels, licensing, gear, protected areas); the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2007 (amending 1987 Regulations); the Fisheries (Shark Finning) Regulations, 2006; the Fisheries Regulations 1987 (1991 edition), and a PSM regulation, with the aim of implementing IOTC Resolutions and strengthening relevant regulations.

In 2020/21, legal assistance shall be provided to CPCs that have benefited from the initial legal assistance.

5. e-PSM application

With the support of the Global Partnership for Oceans (GPO) of the World Bank, the Secretariat has developed the e-PSM application, which is accessible through the IOTC website, to support the implementation of IOTC Resolutions on

PSM. Technical information on e-PSM and the training programme have been presented in a previous version of this document to the Compliance Committee³.

5.1 Training of CPCs and users of e-PSM application

One country has benefited from the e-PSM national training courses during the 2019/20 intersessional period as listed in Table 4.

CPC	Maldives
Date of PSM training	15/17 July 2019
No. of Agents trained	17
No. of Officers trained	24

Table 4 –Number of e-PSM training course conducted and number of agents/officers trained during the 2019/2020 intersessional period.

In the 2020/21 intersessional period, the e-PSM training course is planned to be conducted for CPCs that have already benefited from the initial e-PSM training course.

Over 450 individuals, from 14 IOTC member States (Port State' officials and industry personnel), have been trained to use the e-PSM application.

5.2. Use of the e-PSM application

As of 31 May 2020, through the e-PSM application: 7,283 vessel files have been created and 17,546 PSM forms have been submitted; of which; 7,169 are advance request of entry into port (AREP), 5,545 are notifications (NFV) of entry into port authorised, 3 notifications (NFV) of entry into port denied and 3,238 are port inspection reports. The application is being used by 42 flag States, 15 IOTC port States and more than 1,500 vessels' representatives (fishing agents/vessel master).

The ICCAT and CCSBT Secretariat are also receiving port inspection reports through the application for vessels operating in the ICCAT Area, CCSBT Area and calling into South African ports.

The number of port calls and vessel files in 2019 by port State CPCs and ports in the e-PSM application is presented in Table 5 and 6.

Port of call - country name	Port of call - name	Port Calls (AREP)
France (EU)	Port de Pointe des Galets	43
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Shahid Rajae Pt/Bandar Abbas	1
Kenya	Mombasa	30
Madagascar	Antsiranana	29
Malaysia	Penang	3
Maldives	Maandhoo	3
	Male	1
	Hoadedhdhoo	1
	Kooddoo	12
Mauritius	Port Louis	974
Mozambique	Beira	44
	Maputo	3

³ Available online <https://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2017/05/IOTC-2017-CoC14-09_Rev1_E_-_Compliance_Support_Activities.pdf>

	Nacala	1
Seychelles	Port Victoria	467
Singapore	Singapore	8
South Africa	Durban	83
	Cape Town	282
Sri Lanka	Galle	34
	Colombo	91
Thailand	Phuket Deep Sea port (Phuket Province)	2
	Thajeen Union Port Co., Ltd port (Samut Sakhon Province)	1
	23C Port (Samut Prakan Province)	2
	TJ Land Company Limited port (Samut Prakan Province)	2
	Sabasathaporn Company Limited port (21B) (Samut Prakan Province)	1
	Phuket Srithai Co., Ltd port (Phuket Province)	6
	Phuket Fishing port (Phuket Province)	7

Table 5 – Number of port calls by port State CPCs and ports in 2019.

Port of call - Country name	Number of Vessel file
France (EU)	43
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1
Kenya	30
Madagascar	29
Malaysia	3
Maldives	17
Mauritius	974
Mozambique	48
Seychelles	467
Singapore	8
South Africa	365
Sri Lanka	125
Thailand	21

Table 6 – Number of vessel files by port State CPCs created in 2019 in e-PSM application

The number of port calls in 2019 by flag States registered through the e-PSM application is presented in Table 7.

Vessel flag ⁴	ANT	BHS	BLZ	CHN	TWN, CHN	CMR	COK	ESP	FRA	FRAT	GBR	GEO	ITA	JPN	KEN	KOR	LBR	LTU
Number of calls	2	3	11	208	820	4	1	206	112	8	7	2	1	107	22	54	8	1

Vessel flag	MDG	MDV	MOZ	MUS	MYS	NAM	NOR	OMN	PAN	PRK	PRT	SGP	SYC	THA	UKR	VUT
Number of calls	43	4	10	109	15	3	1	8	35	2	14	11	305	17	1	3

Table 7 – Number of port calls in 2019 by flag State.

⁴ Available online: <https://www.iso.org/iso-3166-country-codes.html>

Note: Other vessels that have made port calls through the e-PSM application are flagged to Non-Contracting Party (NCP) countries.

The quantities of catch onboard, to be landed and to be transhipped in 2019 by type of vessels and by ports, as declared through the e-PSM application, are presented in Table 8. A total of **577,508 MT** of fish were declared to be onboard vessels while requesting entry into ports, of which **319,333 MT** were declared to be landed and **208,167 MT** were declared to be transhipped.

For the main tuna species, Skipjack (SKJ), Yellowfin (YFT), Big eye (BET), Albacore (ALB), Southern bluefin (SBT) Aggregated tuna, the total quantity declared to be onboard were 523,988 MT in 2019:

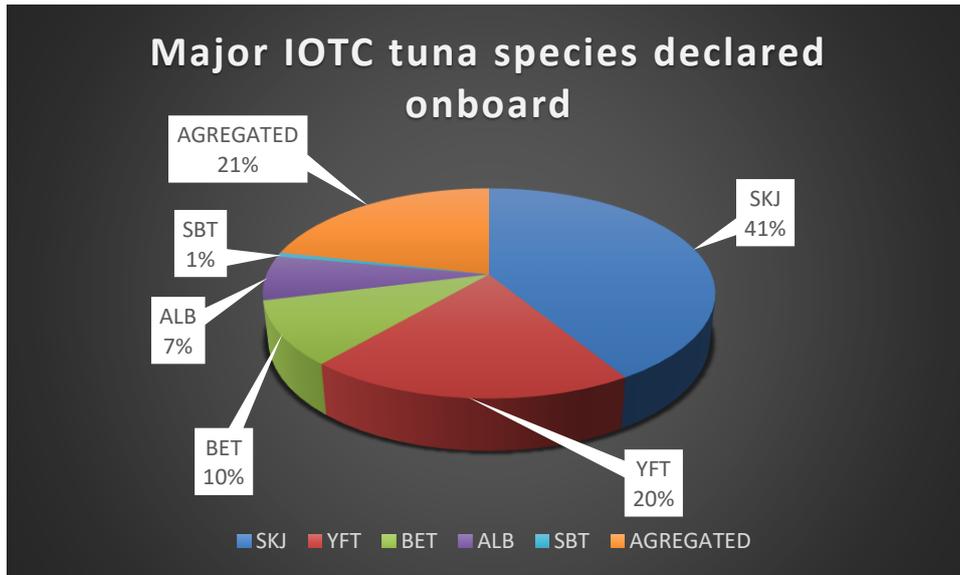


Figure 1. Flow of tuna catch by species in port in 2019 (Source e-PSM application)

For the main billfish species, swordfish (SWO), Blue marlin (BUM), black marlin (BLM), Indo-pacific sailfish (SFA), Striped marlin (MLS), short-billed spearfish (SSP), Longbill spearfish (SPF), the total quantity declared to be onboard was 11,049 MT in 2019:

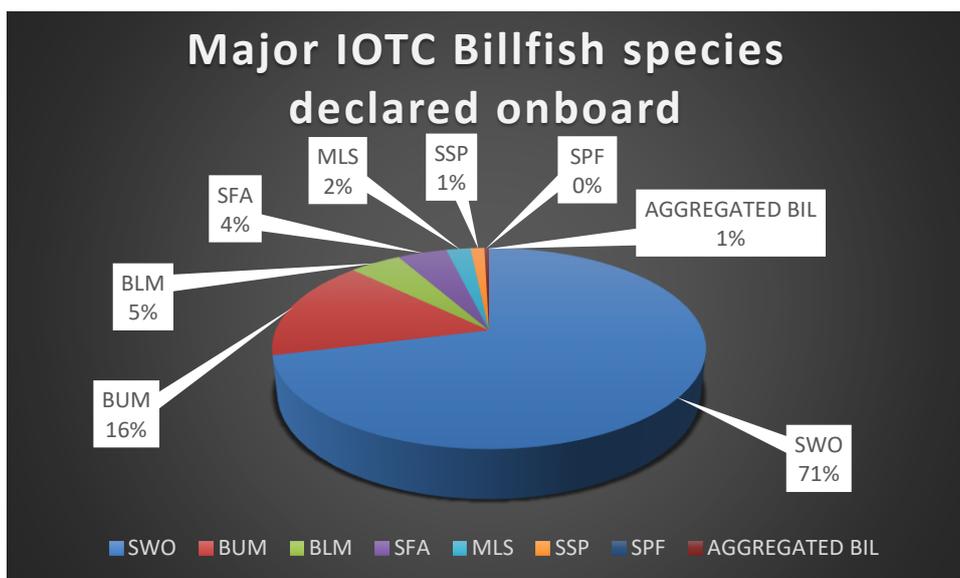


Figure 2. Flow of billfish catch by species in port in 2019 (Source e-PSM application).

The flow of catch by species⁵ in the designated ports of the IOTC are presented in Appendix 2.

Port	Vessel type	Onboard quantity (Kg)	To be landed quantity (Kg)	To be transhipped quantity (Kg)
23C Port (THA) ⁶	Cargo Freezers	5,939,225	5,939,225	0
Antsiranana (MDG)	Purse seiners	48,279,937	34,135,300	13,829,725
	Cargo Freezers	1,346,000	1,346,000	0
Beira (MOZ)	Longliners	263,575	263,575	53,835
Cape Town (ZAF)	Longliners	23,585,142	14,520,901	1,641,463
	Cargo Freezers	6,405,876	232,450	39,985
	Trawlers	2,821,525	2,389,525	0
	Line vessels	400,000	0	0
	Multipurpose	830,148	72,408	0
	Longliners and Carrier vessels	3,607	3,607	0
Colombo (LKA)	Longliners	3,108,710	0	2,661,650
Durban (ZAF)	Longliners	5,627,795	3,661,751	1,282,014
Galle (LKA)	Longliners	2,164,990	0	0
Mombasa (KEN)	Longliners	1,064,017	738,934	417,711
Nacala (MOZ)	Longliners	10,475	10,475	0
Penang (MYS)	Longliners	31,180	0	0
Phuket Deep Sea port (THA)	Longliners	24,564	24,564	0
Phuket Fishing port (THA)	Longliners	161,505	161,505	0
Phuket Srithai Co., Ltd port (THA)	Longliners	62,000	0	0
Port de Pointe des Galets (EU)	Cargo Freezers	728,258	605,343	485,449
Port Louis (MUS)	Purse seiners	11,036,002	10,773,002	263,000
	Longliners	46,171,225	1,675,041	41,408,707
	Cargo Freezers	128,742,138	84,698,535	12,174,037
Port Victoria (SYC)	Purse seiners	282,959,125	154,748,410	131,500,597
Singapore (SGP)	Purse seiners	1,023	723	400
Thajeen Union Port Co., Ltd port (THA)	Cargo Freezers	1,737,662	1,737,662	0
TJ Land Company Limited port (THA)	Cargo Freezers	4,002,432	1,593,579	2,408,853
	Total	577,508,136	319,332,515	208,167,426

Table 8 – Quantities of catch onboard, to be landed and to be transhipped as declared by vessels in 2019 by port.

5.3. Improvement of the e-PSM application

Since the launch of the e-PSM application in 2016, and in accordance with the paragraph 3.3 of the Resolution 16/11, the IOTC Secretariat has received feedback and inputs from stakeholders of CPCs (vessel representatives, port States and flag States) who have been using the application. Feedbacks from all stakeholders have been taken into

⁵ Available online https://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/compliance/Species_referential_-_e-PSM_application_2020.xlsx

⁶ Available online: <https://www.iso.org/iso-3166-country-codes.html>

consideration to correct some bugs and improve the application. With the support of the SWIOFISH 2 project, three developers have been recruited to implement those improvements from 2019 to 2023.

Module 3, “e-PSM Reporting”, of the e-PSM application has been finalized in June 2019 with the support of World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). The Module 3 allows CPC port State users to extract PSM data on foreign vessels calling into their ports and it also allows CPC flag States users to extract PSM data on their flagged vessels calling into foreign ports in the Indian Ocean.

6. Sharing of experience on port State measures.

This activity provides a mechanism for the sharing of experiences between port State Competent Authorities in charge of the implementation of IOTC port State measures, at national level. The activity involves the relocation of one PSM supervisor/administrator and two port inspectors from a port State Competent Authority to another port State CPC, to work and share experiences on the implementation of port State measures on the following topics: port State Competent Authority (Structure, personnel, budget, challenges, etc.); Legal provision at national level to implement port State measures (exchanges of legislation); Inter-agency cooperation at national level; Port inspection procedures adopted at national level, including monitoring of offloading; Use of the e-PSM application, work flow processes, including analysis of AREP and vessel’s risk assessment.

During the exchange, port inspectors conduct inspection and monitor offloading. The inspection/monitoring team is composed of inspectors from the two port State Competent Authorities.

PSM exchange was conducted between the following CPCs:

- Thailand / Seychelles (September 2019).

A PSM exchange was planned between Maldives and Thailand but has been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It will be reorganised when travel conditions become favourable.

7. Professional internship programme.

The IOTC Professional Internship Programme was launched under the support of the SWIOFISH 2 Project. It is a learning opportunity aimed to attract talented young women and men who are strongly motivated to share their perspectives, innovative ideas and latest fisheries experience in IOTC’s domain. The programme provides selected professionals with the opportunity to supplement their working knowledge with practical work assignments in a field related to the work and mandate of the IOTC Secretariat. This enables them to gain a better understanding of IOTC’s mandate and work programmes. At the same time, the Programme provides the IOTC Secretariat with the assistance of qualified individuals specializing in relevant fisheries management fields.

An internship assignment is for a duration of 3 months and the intern is assigned to different fields of work according to his/her profile and to the needs of the IOTC Secretariat. These may include working with: i) the record of authorized vessels; ii) the at-sea transshipment programme; iii) Port State Measures, including the e-PSM application; iv) the bigeye tuna Statistical Document programme; v) assisting the IOTC Compliance Section to organise meetings, seminars, training and workshops or any event with stakeholders and partners related to the IOTC Secretariat’s activities; undertaking other relevant activities that the IOTC Secretariat considers will impart positive and beneficial experience to the intern.

The following country has benefited from the internship programme:

- Mozambique 01 September to 30 November 2019,

- Comoros 01 March to 31 May 2019 (internship was interrupted in April due to the COVID and may resume when the conditions will be favourable)

The following countries have nominated national officers to benefit from future internship programme: Somalia and Tanzania.

8. Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Information System (e-MARIS)

In 2013 the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Performance Review made two major recommendations related to compliance with data collection and reporting and following up on infringements. Those recommendations prompted the project e-MARIS, which was endorsed by the Commission (S22) in 2018, and being financially supported by the World Bank, through the SWIOFISH2 Project. The development phase started in July 2019 and will last for a period of two years, following the recruitment of one User Interface Design (UI) / User Experience Design (UX) expert, one software architect expert and one quality assurance expert in May 2019.

9. Assessment of flag State performance.

Under the support of the SWIOFISH 2 Project, and in line with the FAO guideline on assessment of flag State performance two missions were conducted with the objectives to identify constraints and gaps in the exercise of flag State responsibilities for two CPCs and provide further technical assistance to them to enhance their flag State performance. The aim is to increase the level of compliance and enhancing contribution of CPCs to the work of the IOTC.

Using the performance assessment criteria (Para 23/38) and procedures for carrying out assessments (para 44/46) as defined in the FAO voluntary guideline, the results of the assessments and the identification of corrective actions, a detailed road map/action plan were drafted in order to enhance flag State performance of the two CPCs.

The following countries have benefited from the flag State performance assistance:

- Seychelles 23 September /2019 to 04 October 2019,
- Tanzania 25 November 2019 – 06 December 2019.

For both CPCs, recommendations have been formulated and flag State action plans were drafted to assist them to improve their performance.

The following countries have volunteered to benefit from this activity in 2019/2023: Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Tanzania, Seychelles, and South Africa. All missions have been on hold since March 2020, due to travel restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

10. Infraction guide for fisheries inspectors.

To strengthen the enforcement level of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures, an infraction guide for fisheries inspectors has been produced to assist them in the completion of inspection reports while implementing PSM or conducting at sea inspection and to identify actions to be taken by the inspecting authority.

The draft infraction guide is available.

11. Organisations/donors supporting IOTC capacity building activities

The compliance related capacity building activities (CSM and PSM) have been financially supported by: the European Union (DG Mare), the Second South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish 2 Project - IOTC Component) of the World Bank and the IOTC regular budget.

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) provided support to recruit an IT expert to finalise the Module 3 of the e-PSM application.

12. Trends in Compliance Level of the Commission

The methodology described in the previous sections has allowed presenting the comparison of 9 years of compliance assessment for the Commission, by fisheries management tools.

12.1. IOTC compliance

The level of compliance of the Commission is presented in Figures 3 and 4, below, and for individual CPCs compliance level from 2010 to 2019, these are presented in Appendix 1.

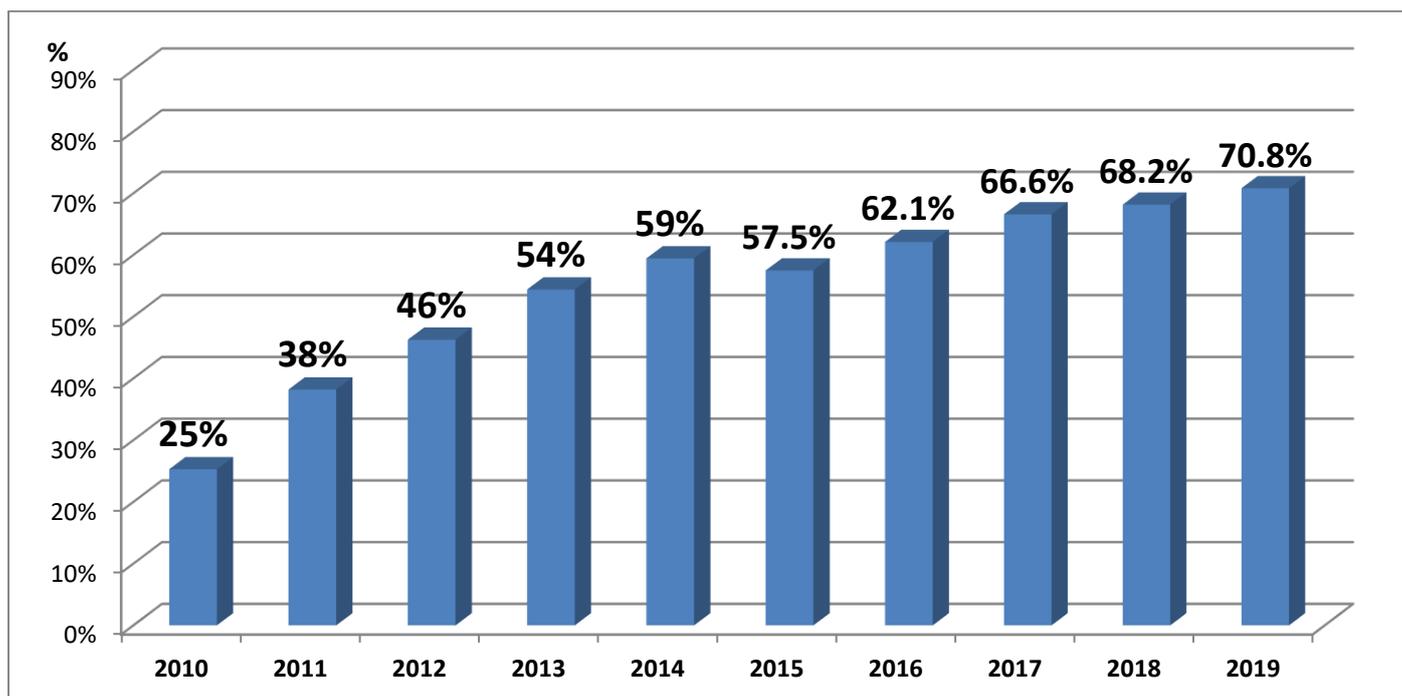


Figure 3: Level of compliance of the Commission from 2010 to 2019.

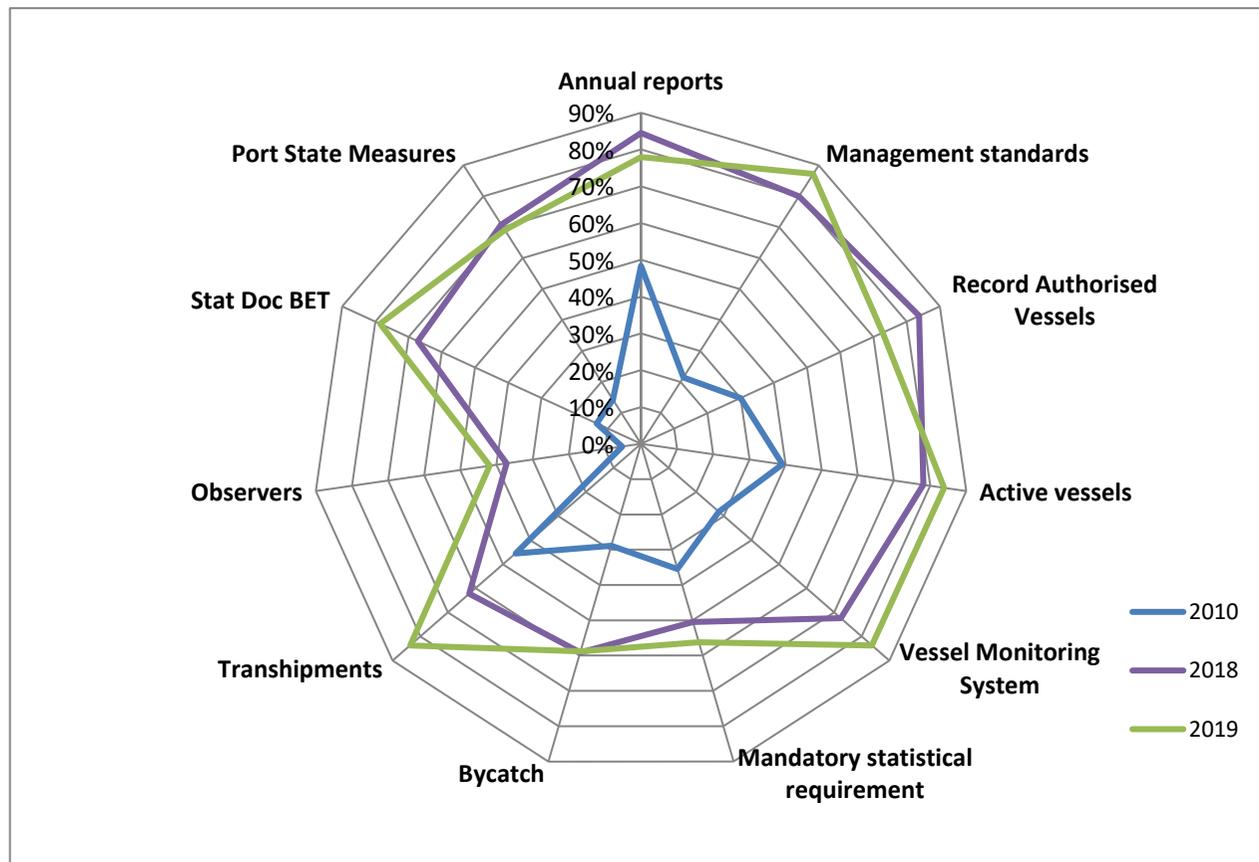
Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage – 97 reporting requirements in 2019.

RECOMMENDATION/S

That the CoC17:

- 1) **NOTE** the information provided in document IOTC–2020–CoC17–10,
- 2) **NOTE** the continued implementation of capacity building activities by the IOTC Secretariat to improve compliance to CMMs and strengthen the implementation of port State measures,
- 3) **NOTE** the implementation of training programme for port State CPCs in accordance with the paragraph 3 of Resolution 16/11 and the increasing use of the IOTC e-PSM application by port State CPCs,
- 4) **NOTE**, in accordance with the recommendations of CoC15, the progress made by the IOTC Secretariat towards the work related to the development of the e-MARIS application.

Figure 4. Trends in compliance levels with the different fisheries management tools



Notes

Annual reports = Implementation report, compliance questionnaire, national scientific report, feedback letter - 4 reporting requirements.
 Record of authorised vessels = Resolution 19/04 - 2 reporting requirements.
 Management Standard = Resolutions 18/01, 18/10, 15/04, 15/01, 17/07, 17/08, 14/05 (Denial of license, agreement, coastal State license) – 24 reporting requirements.
 Domestic & foreign active vessels = Resolution 10/08, 14/05 (foreign vessels licensed in EEZ) – 2 reporting requirements.
 Vessel Monitoring System = Resolution 15/03 -3 reporting requirements.
 Mandatory statistical requirement = Resolution 15/02 - 13 reporting requirements.

Bycatch = Resolutions 19/03, 18/05, 18/02, 17/05, 13/06, 13/05, 13/04, 12/09, 12/06, 12/04, – 21 reporting requirements.
 Transhipment = Resolution 19/06 – 5 reporting requirements.
 Observers = Resolution 11/04 – 4 reporting requirements.
 Stat Doc BET = Resolution 01/06 – 4 reporting requirements.
 Port State Measures = Resolutions 05/03, 16/11 – 7 reporting requirements.
Note: Res. 19/07, 18/03 & 07/01 not included.

Appendix 1: Individual CPCs level of compliance between 2010 and 2019.

Compliance Rate = number of requirements compliant / number of requirements applicable.

CPCs / year	Compliance Rate										Trend
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Australia	47%	85%	78%	84%	85%	88%	93%	96%	96%	97%	↑
Bangladesh						10%	9%	16%	39%	24%	↓
China	55%	74%	76%	85%	96%	90%	88%	96%	100%	96%	↓
Comoros	29%	43%	79%	55%	61%	75%	96%	85%	91%	72%	↓
Eritrea	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	6%	5%	↓
European Union	71%	73%	80%	83%	88%	83%	88%	77%	77%	75%	↓
France (OT)	61%	55%	72%	77%	80%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	↔
India	29%	24%	32%	38%	23%	9%	6%	39%	64%	73%	↑
Indonesia	13%	7%	47%	45%	62%	60%	68%	73%	77%	75%	↓
Iran, Islamic Republic of	11%	52%	60%	65%	69%	75%	76%	71%	70%	56%	↓
Japan	82%	97%	93%	93%	91%	97%	92%	95%	85%	70%	↓
Kenya	3%	8%	31%	66%	71%	66%	49%	42%	39%	87%	↑
Korea, Republic of	77%	84%	92%	89%	96%	97%	91%	95%	95%	93%	↓
Liberia						100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	↔
Madagascar	13%	18%	22%	75%	81%	66%	81%	65%	74%	61%	↓
Malaysia	11%	26%	17%	40%	57%	56%	75%	74%	79%	79%	↔
Maldives	3%	33%	50%	57%	79%	78%	76%	69%	72%	79%	↑
Mauritius	15%	48%	54%	69%	80%	81%	88%	81%	82%	89%	↑
Mozambique		47%	58%	72%	82%	80%	89%	92%	81%	85%	↑
Oman, Sultanate of	10%	11%	27%	33%	53%	57%	78%	58%	45%	32%	↓
Pakistan	0%	11%	5%	7%	5%	6%	19%	53%	53%	58%	↑
Philippines	18%	52%	48%	61%	80%	67%	79%	60%	67%	73%	↑
Senegal	0%	0%	50%	60%	56%	67%	75%	75%	100%	100%	↔
Seychelles	36%	47%	41%	56%	74%	73%	72%	78%	70%	73%	↑
Sierra Leone	0%	0%	0%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	20%	25%	↑
Somalia					80%	71%	73%	44%	48%	17%	↓
South Africa	38%	48%	64%	54%	65%	76%	77%	87%	85%	92%	↑
Sri Lanka	5%	18%	47%	51%	60%	74%	77%	82%	87%	90%	↑
Sudan	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	23%	5%	↓
Tanzania	0%	7%	4%	45%	60%	56%	63%	54%	62%	82%	↑
Thailand	28%	38%	43%	44%	45%	68%	66%	85%	84%	92%	↑
United Kingdom (OT)	86%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	↔
Yemen			0%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	5%	↑
Commission (All CPCs)	25%	38%	46%	54%	59%	57.5%	62.1%	66.6%	68.2%	70.8%	↑

Cells in green indicate CPCs that have benefited from the Compliance Support Mission (CSM) and follow up of CSM and the year it was conducted.

Appendix 2: Flow of catch by species in IOTC designated port (Kg) in 2019.

Species (Code) ⁷	Onboard quantity (Declared)	To Be Landed quantity (Declared)	To Be Transhipped quantity (Declared)
SKJ	216,673,208	147,801,547	70,044,338
YFT	104,244,568	66,066,747	31,764,754
BET	51,517,125	22,234,299	22,175,132
AG13	40,722,000	15,728,000	25,900,000
ALB	35,829,330	7,643,332	23,169,783
AG03	29,408,955	17,026,955	14,941,217
AG07	14,475,556	13,256,574	0
AG20	14,114,497	11,945,000	1,881,785
TUN	13,377,041	132,133	2,935,855
OIL	11,746,117	1,598,310	4,005,331
SWO	7,850,725	2,286,073	3,720,317
BSH	5,781,737	3,782,988	1,505,194
SQU	4,392,750	334,186	37,985
SBF	3,627,597	450,388	1,194,475
MAX	1,916,766	55,530	0
BUM	1,792,107	95,196	1,133,850
SIX	1,787,804	476,104	37,200
MIL	1,735,162	7,650	19,800
KRX	1,633,525	1,633,525	0
SKH	1,581,937	58,932	68,756
FRI	1,275,087	719,037	558,050
MAK	1,104,933	17,575	841,196
UNKN	882,943	644,850	4,120
MOO	716,493	562,976	99,354
SDX	695,967	146,813	20,500
SMA	624,852	410,154	150,955
BLM	504,023	119,227	289,347
WAH	502,870	339,561	131,058
LAG	500,789	257,356	140,255
SFA	484,415	178,202	209,740
OCZ	444,183	324,781	386,130
BFT	371,650	0	0
DOL	330,716	222,965	78,901
OTHR	315,253	0	0
BXD	295,000	295,000	0
LEC	281,042	87,422	155,932
SAX	277,920	46,330	4,000
LBT	245,800	245,800	0
TOA	241,154	241,154	0
MLS	238,559	34,490	109,226
ANW	228,473	163,271	7,140

⁷ Available online https://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/compliance/Species_referential_-_e-PSM_application_2020.xlsx

GRO	227,717	224,711	52,671
BUK	200,731	96,319	13,564
HKC	190,000	0	0
AG08	160,923	25	0
AG22	138,918	138,918	112,040
SSP	135,521	108,157	15,939
BIP	133,707	129,707	4,000
AG10	121,220	121,220	0
AG04	102,000	0	0
AG00	95,600	18,140	5,700
BON	90,000	90,000	0
MOP	86,515	68,011	7,530
SKHS	80,948	4,847	39,200
AG09	64,335	64,335	64,335
BRA	62,732	41,200	14,425
AG19	60,000	60,000	0
COM	58,806	9,861	4,149
NPH	57,825	47,825	0
RRU	53,276	44,785	0
MAC	48,307	17,014	31,293
AG21	42,166	33,420	0
CCL	40,239	0	24,413
BLT	40,000	40,000	0
RAG	39,760	0	0
TOP	38,021	38,021	0
KGM	34,022	25,888	0
MARL	33,059	24,183	1,827
SAI	31,191	27,608	637
AG17	31,180	0	0
BAR	30,360	26,598	3,009
EPI	30,000	30,000	0
LJA	21,222	21,122	21,122
BOR	20,000	20,000	0
FAL	18,097	3,595	590
LMA	16,818	9,642	0
AG15	14,181	14,181	0
SLV	13,834	13,834	12,044
WHM	11,846	1,600	9,656
BIL	10,557	8,489	160
SQC	10,246	9,739	3,937
LEB	8,000	8,000	0
KAW	7,725	6,545	0
ORY	5,000	5,000	0
MAW	4,086	0	586
AG11	2,370	2,370	0
AG05	2,140	2,140	0

AG01	1,845	0	0
BRS	1,463	0	0
TUS	1,415	594	821
MSK	1,208	1,208	0
IAX	1,100	0	1,100
SSM	1,052	260	0
SHM	1,032	1,032	0
SPF	1,005	40	941
AG16	387	387	0
WRF	250	250	0
YTC	250	250	0
SPL	223	0	0
BTH	198	198	0
PEL	183	183	44
KGX	179	179	14
INN	165	165	0
AG18	100	100	0
AG12	90	90	0
SPN	70	70	0
SPZ	65	0	0
LOT	23	23	0
CFW	3	3	3

Appendix 3: Acronyms

ALB	Albacore tuna
AREP	Advance request of entry into port
BET	Big eye tuna
BUM	Blue marlin
BLM	Black marlin
CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
CITES	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species
CMMs	Conservation and Management Measures
CSM	Compliance Support Mission
e-MARIS	Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Information System
e-PSM	Electronic port State measures application
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
EMS	Electronic Monitoring Systems
MLS	Striped marlin
NCP	Non Contracting Party
NFV	Notification fishing vessel
PSMR	Port State measures Resolution
PSM	Port State measures
ROS	Regional Observer Scheme
SBT	Southern bluefin tuna
SFA	Indo-pacifique sailfish
SKJ	Skipjack tuna
SPF	Longbill spearfish
SSP	Short-billed spearfish
SWO	Swordfish
SWIOFish	Second South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project
UI	User Interface Design
UX	User Experience Design
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
YFT	Yellowfin tuna