UPDATES ON YELLOWFIN TUNA CATCH LIMITS ACCORDING TO IOTC RESOLUTION 21/01

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Purpose

To inform participants at the 17th Working Party on Data Collection and Statistics (WPDCS17) on the estimated yellowfin tuna catch limits for 2022[1] resulting from the application of the criteria set forth by IOTC Resolution 21/01[2] to the historical catch data of IOTC CPCs.

Background

Considering among others:

- the discussions of the Working Parties on Tropical Tuna on the limitations and the uncertainties in the stock assessment models due to the unavailability of standardized yellowfin tuna CPUE data, and
- the objectives of the Commission to maintain stocks in perpetuity (and with high probability) at levels not less than those capable of producing their maximum sustainable yield

The IOTC adopted – at the 20th Session of its Commission in 2016 – IOTC Resolution 16/01 *On interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence*, which among other things called IOTC CPCs to reduce their future catches of yellowfin tuna on a gear-specific basis if and when these exceeded a given threshold.

Resolution 16/01 was eventually superseded by Resolutions 17/01, 18/01 and 19/01 which brought in minor changes to the procedures for the determination of per-gear catch reductions, while introducing mechanisms to penalize those CPCs that would exceed the per-gear maximum catch levels set by the resolutions in one or more consecutive years.

In this document we will refer to the latest version of these resolutions (19/01) to compare its applicability and results with the outputs of Resolution 21/01.

The following points shall be noted:

- the limits of applicability of Resolutions 16/01, 17/01, 18/01 and 19/01, as indicated in the first paragraph of each version:

    "*This resolution shall apply to all fishing vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in the Indian Ocean of 24 meters overall length and over, and those under 24 meters if they fish outside the EEZ of their flag State, within the IOTC area of competence*"

- the source of historical catches to be used to produce estimates of catch reductions and maximum catch levels, is the best scientific estimates of nominal catches agreed by the IOTC Scientific Committee, with the exception of the catches of Indonesia which are based on the national Reports submitted to the Scientific Committee

- that India objected to Resolution 19/01, and therefore Resolution 18/01 remains binding in their case

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[1] IOTC Resolution 21/01 will enter in force on 17 December 2021. See also: IOTC Circular 2021-69
[2] Full text of the Resolution is available in the *list of Conservation and Management Measures adopted by the IOTC at its 25th session*. See also: IOTC Circular 2021-31

The recalled conditions of applicability limit the implementation of resolution 19/01 to industrial fisheries only, notwithstanding the fact that almost 50% of total catches of yellowfin tuna in the Indian Ocean are accounted for by artisanal fisheries in recent years.

Considering that both Resolution 18/01 and 19/01 apply to catches from industrial fisheries only (see their respective paragraph 1), India's objection to Resolution 19/01 does not introduce any difference in the output catch limits, as India did not report any active industrial fishery for tuna and tuna-like species for the years 2016 and following.

Furthermore, the adoption of IOTC best scientific estimates to determine the catch limits and the expected reductions in future catch levels could potentially introduce differences with catch limits calculated using official catch data available to IOTC CPCs.

In December 2020 the IOTC Secretariat prepared a summary table with the results of the application of Resolution 19/01 to current catches of IOTC CPCs until 2019 which was eventually disseminated as IOTC CIRCULAR 2020-55 ("*Regarding Resolution 19/01 yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2021*") and superseded by IOTC CIRCULAR 2020–55 rev1 ("*Correction notice regarding Resolution 19/01 yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2021*").

IOTC Resolution 21/01

Resolution 21/01 was adopted by the IOTC at its 25th session in June 2021. As some objections to Resolution 21/01 have been received, an extension period of 60 days was applied to the date when the resolution comes into force. Thus, Resolution 21/01 will come into force on 17 December 2021, unless a total of more than one-third of the members (10) also object, noting that currently, six objections have been received.

Compared to the previous resolutions (19/01 and preceding) its limits of applicability are wider, as indicated by its first paragraph:

> "*This resolution shall apply to all CPCs within the IOTC area of competence*"

which basically indicates that the Resolution will apply to all fisheries catching yellowfin tuna in the Indian Ocean, regardless of the size and area of operation of their vessels.

For this reason, in the determination of base catch levels and in the indication of future catch reductions (when applicable) Resolution 21/01 takes also into account catches from artisanal fisheries, that were not considered by design in the superseded versions of this resolution. Furthermore, catch levels and catch reductions are global (for each CPC) and not gear-specific as in the past.

Several different conditions apply to determine the CPCs subject to catch reductions and the extent of the latter under Resolution 21/01, including:

a) Catch levels for the year 2014 (to determine how the resolution applies)
b) Nature of each CPC (coastal state, SIDS, distant water fishing nation)
c) Development classification[3] of each CPC (least developed, developing, developed)
d) Historical catch levels from 2014 to 2019 (chosen with different criteria depending on a), b), and c))
e) Reductions from the catch levels identified in d) to determine the base catch limits (also depending on a), b) and c))
f) Potential penalties deriving from the application of IOTC Resolution 19/01 to the years 2020 and 2021

Discussions on the various proposals for Resolution 21/01 were supported by interactive simulations prepared by the IOTC Secretariat and based on best scientific estimates of historical catch data until 2019. These simulations were particularly useful to compare the outputs emerging from the two distinct proposals under consideration, and to assess the effect of changes in the revisions of criteria and reduction percentages.

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[3] Source: United Nations World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2020

After the approval of the final proposal for Resolution 21/01, the following six CPCs objected, and in their case the preceding resolution still applies (19/01):

1. Indonesia
2. India (which objected to Resolution 19/01 as well, and therefore Resolution 18/01 applies)
3. I.R. Iran
4. Oman
5. Madagascar
6. Somalia

IOTC Resolution 21/01 will become effective starting on January 1st, 2022, although due to the current IOTC data reporting cycle (see IOTC Resolution 15/02) detailed information on catch levels for 2021, which are crucial to determine actual catch limits for 2022, will not be available until June 30th 2022.

Therefore, a full estimation of yellowfin tuna catch limits for 2022 should consider:

a) That resolutions other than 21/01 are binding for some CPCs, with all additional constraints that these imply (e.g., use of National Report catch data for Indonesia in the context of Res. 19/01)
b) That catch levels for 2021 are not yet available, and that therefore current estimations assume that these will remain to the same levels as 2020
c) That Resolution 19/01 is in force until December 31st, 2021, and that therefore estimated penalties (as additional catch reductions) might need to be applied to catch limits determined for 2022 for some CPCs, even in the context of Resolution 21/01
d) That Resolution 21/01 applies to catches from all fisheries, for which it dictates the catch limits on a CPC-by-CPC basis from 2022 onwards
e) That Resolution 19/01 applies to catches from industrial fisheries only, and that therefore artisanal catches for the CPCs bound to Resolution 19/01 are not limited in any way
f) That official catch data from Indonesia (to be used for the estimation of catch limits according to Resolution 19/01) might be subject to revisions during the year, and will differ from the best scientific estimates of nominal catches for the fisheries and years concerned

Catch limit calculations

Considering the above, the estimation of catch limits and potential penalties in agreement with Resolution 19/01 is a necessary requirement to produce the estimates of yellowfin tuna catch limits for 2022.

The estimation of catch limits according to Resolution 19/01 shall apply to all CPCs, including those that are currently bound to Resolution 21/01, as the latter has specific provisions to incorporate penalties from the former.

Therefore, the IOTC Secretariat has prepared two sets of estimations, dealing with:

1) **Fishery-specific catch limits and penalties** for CPCs with industrial fisheries active in the Indian Ocean (according to Resolution 18/01 and 19/01)
2) **Global catch limits for all CPCs** (according to Resolution 21/01), which also include estimations for those CPCs objecting to Resolution 21/01 as a reference

and the results of these estimations are presented in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2, respectively.

Details on the estimation of effective catch limits according to Resolution 19/01

Table A1 provides an overview of the information and logical process used to calculate the effective catch limits for 2022 according to IOTC Resolution 19/01.

It includes four sections, one for each gear category for which there are catches of yellowfin tuna reported by an industrial fishery active in the Indian Ocean from 2014 onwards.

The rows in yellow identify the CPC – for each gear category – that objected to Resolution 21/01 and for which Resolution 19/01 is currently binding for the determination of catch limits for 2022 and following years.

The *Year* and *Reduction* columns under the *Baseline* header indicate, for each gear category / CPC combination, the baseline year and the expected, gear-specific reduction on catches recorded for that year.

The annual limit *c* results from applying the identified reduction to catches from the baseline year according to:

(1) $c = catch(year_{baseline}) \times (1 - reduction_{baseline})$

with $reduction_{baseline}$ being a decimal value between 0 and 1 included, determined from the various criteria that apply to the specific gear category / CPC combination according to IOTC Resolution 19/01

The sum of annual catch limits *d* is determined as (see Para. 9 of Resolution 19/01):

(2) $d = c \times 2$

for Seychelles PS and LL, and for Maldives BB and HL, or as:

(3) $d = c \times 3$

for all other fleets and fisheries

The accumulated catch *e* is determined as (see Para. 9 of Resolution 19/01):

(4) $e = catch(2018) + catch(2019)$

for Seychelles PS and LL, and for Maldives BB and HL, or as:

(5) $e = catch(2017) + catch(2018) + catch(2019)$

for all other fleets and fisheries

The initial over-catch *f* is determined as:

(6) $f = 0$

when $f \leq d$, or as:

(7) $f = e - d$

when $e > d$

The catch limit *g* for 2020 is simply the annual limit *c*, as 2020 is the first year of application of Resolution 19/01.

Considering that catch data for 2020 are currently available, although in a preliminary version for some CPCs, it is possible to calculate the over-catch for the year 2020 as:

(8) $h = 0$

when $catch(2020) \leq d$, or as:

(9) $h = catch(2020) - g$

when $catch(2020) > d$

The catch limit *i* for 2021 is the difference between the base catch limit *c* and the over-catch *e* for 2017, 2018 and 2019 further reduced by the over-catch *h* for 2020, when available.

Therefore, the catch limit *i* for 2021 is <u>estimated</u> as (see Para. 13.a of Resolution 19/01):

(10) <u>*i*</u> = *g* - *f* - *h*

In absence of other information, to estimate the potential over-catch for 2021 we assume that catch levels for 2021 are the same as those recorded in 2020, and that therefore ***<u>catch(2021) = catch(2020)</u>***.

Hence, the over-catch $\underline{\boldsymbol{j}}$ for 2021 is <u>estimated</u> as:

$$(11)\ \underline{\boldsymbol{j}} = \underline{\boldsymbol{i}} - \underline{\boldsymbol{catch(2021)}} = \underline{\boldsymbol{i}} - catch(2020)$$

Finally, the catch limit $\underline{\boldsymbol{k}}$ for 2022 is <u>estimated</u> as the base catch limit $\boldsymbol{c}$ minus the estimated over-catch $\underline{\boldsymbol{j}}$ for 2021:

$$(12)\ \underline{\boldsymbol{k}} = \boldsymbol{c} - \underline{\boldsymbol{j}}$$

The results of applying this procedure to all affected gear category and CPC combinations are shown in the last column on the right of **Table A1** (*Catch limit 2022*) which contains the reference values to be considered as catch limits for the CPCs objecting to Resolution 21/01, while the values under the column *Overcatch 2021* correspond to the penalties to be subtracted from the theoretical catch limits calculated through Resolution 21/01 for all bound CPCs (see the column *Total* in section b) of **Table A2**).

Details on the calculation of theoretical catch limits according to Resolution 21/01

Table A2 provides an overview of the information and process used to calculate the theoretical (i.e., unadjusted) catch limits for 2022 according to paragraphs 5-13 of IOTC Resolution 21/01.

These theoretical limits are exclusively based on historical catches from 2014 to 2019, and therefore are not affected by catch levels recorded for 2020 (currently available, albeit in a preliminary version for some CPCs) and 2021 (currently unavailable).

Effective catch limits for 2022 shall be estimated by deducting from the theoretical limits the penalties estimated in accordance with Resolution 19/01[4], and therefore can only be calculated if assumptions are made on catch levels for 2021.

Sections a) and d) of **Table A2** include all necessary information to determine the theoretical catch limits for 2022 for CPCs bound and objecting to the resolution, respectively.

All catch information presented in this table are derived from the IOTC best scientific estimates, and the results are in line with the simulations performed during (and agreed by) the 25th Session of the Commission in June 2021.

The columns *Year* and *Catches* under the *Reference* header of section a) indicate the reference year and the corresponding catches for each CPC which are the basis on which catch reductions shall be calculated.

The *Criteria* column under the *Catch limit (2022)* header indicates the paragraph – in the text of Resolution 21/01 – where the specific criteria that applies to each CPC is reported, based on their historical catch series, CPC status (i.e., *coastal*, *small island developing state*, *distant water fishing nation*) and level of development (i.e., *least developed*, *developing*, *developed*).

The theoretical catch limit $\boldsymbol{j}$ is determined by the application of the percentage of reduction $\boldsymbol{i}$ to the reference catches $\boldsymbol{h}$ according to the formula:

$$(13)\ \boldsymbol{j = h\ x\ (1 - i)}$$

where the percentage $\boldsymbol{i}$ is expressed as a decimal value between 0 and 1 (included)

The theoretical catch limit expressed through (13) is considered only for those CPCs for which the criteria in paragraphs 5 and 6 apply. For all other CPCs, the theoretical catch limit $\boldsymbol{j}$ is a constant value that depends on how historical catches trigger the mutually exclusive criteria in paragraphs 7-9.

Section d) of **Table A2** is similar to section a) of the same table but limited to the six CPCs that objected to Resolution 21/01 and is included here as a reference.

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[4] See Para. 14.a of Resolution 21/01

Details on the estimation of effective catch limits according to Resolution 21/01

Equations (11), (12) and (13) are used to:

- estimate the over-catch for 2021 according to Resolution 19/01 for all CPCs (11)
- estimate the effective catch limit for 2022 according to Resolution 19/01 for CPCs objecting to Resolution 21/01 (12)
- calculate the theoretical catch limit for 2022 according to Resolution 21/01 for all bound CPCs (13)

Therefore, for all CPCs bound to Resolution 21/01, the effective catch limit **_n_** for 2022 is <u>estimated</u> in **Table A2** as:

$$(14)\ \underline{\textbf{\textit{n}}} = \underline{\textit{j}} - \underline{\textbf{\textit{k}}}$$

Where **_j_** is the theoretical catch limit for 2022 according to Resolution 21/01, and **_k_** is the sum of all penalties (i.e., over-catches for 2021) estimated according to Resolution 19/01 in **Table A1** for each concerned CPC.

Only Sri Lanka and Seychelles among the CPCs bound to Resolution 21/01 see their catch limit for 2022 reduced by the over-catches estimated in 2021 for their longline fisheries according to Resolution 19/01.

Similarly, Indonesia and I.R. Iran among the CPCs objecting to Resolution 21/01 see their catch limit for 2022 reduced by the over-catches estimated in 2021 according to Resolution 19/01 for their purse seine and longline, and gillnet fisheries respectively.

Table 1 and **Table 2** below summarize the catch limits for CPCs bound to Resolution 21/01 and Resolution 19/01 and are extracted from section c) of **Table A2** and sections f) and g) of **Table A2** respectively.

Estimated YFT catch limits for 2022 as per Resolution 21/01	
CPC	**Limit**
CHN – China	10,557
EU – European Union	73,146
KOR – Republic of Korea	9,056
LKA – Sri Lanka	31,066
PAK – Pakistan	14,468
YEM – Yemen	26,262
MDV – Maldives	47,195
SYC – Seychelles	34,917
MUS – Mauritius	10,490
COM – Comoros	5,279
JPN – Japan	4,003
KEN – Kenya	3,654
TZA – Tanzania	3,905
AUS – Australia	2,000
BGD – Bangladesh	2,000
ERI – Eritrea	2,000
MOZ – Mozambique	2,000
MYS – Malaysia	2,000
SDN – Sudan	2,000
THA – Thailand	2,000
ZAF – South Africa	2,000
FRA – France (territories)	500
GBR – United Kingdom	500
PHL – Philippines	700

Table 1: <u>estimated</u> total 2022 YFT catch limits (all fisheries, catches in tons) for CPCs bound to Res. 21/01

Estimated YFT catch limits for 2022 as per Resolution 19/01					
CPC	Limit for purse seine	Limit for longline	Limit for gillnet	Limit for all other gears	Limit
IDN – Indonesia	2,308	11,381	-	-	13,689
IND – India	-	-	-	-	-
IRN – I.R. Iran	-	-	-27,553	-	-27,553
OMN – Oman	-	-	-	-	-
MDG – Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-
SOM – Somalia	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: estimated 2022 YFT catch limits by gear and total (industrial fisheries, catches in tons), for CPCs objecting to Res. 21/01

Conclusions

Table 1 and **Table 2** summarize the estimated catch limits for 2022 and both are calculated with the assumption that catch levels in 2021 will remain identical to those reported in 2020.

Table 2 should not be interpreted as the overall 2022 yellowfin tuna catch limit for the CPCs listed within, because of the applicability limits of Resolution 19/01 that constrain the resulting catch limits to apply to catches from industrial fisheries only.

CPCs are invited to assess and review the procedures adopted to produce the outputs of **Table 1** and **Table 2**, confirm the validity of the results, and eventually consider how to best progress in 2022 to ensure that catches of yellowfin tuna for 2022 do not exceed the limits set overall (or by fishery) by the resolutions they are bound to.

Appendix 1 – Determination of yellowfin tuna catch limits and over-catch for IOTC CPCs (2022) according to Res. 19/01

> **IOTC Res. 19/01 catch limits (2022)**
> Based on CORRECTION NOTICE REGARDING RESOLUTION 19/01 YELLOWFIN TUNA ALLOCATED CATCH LIMITS FOR 2021
> https://www.iotc.org/documents/correction-notice-regarding-resolution-1901-yellowfin-tuna-allocated-catch-limits-2021

1. Purse seine

Fleet	Baseline Year	Baseline Reduction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	a. 2020	b. 2021++	c. Annual limit	d. Sum of annual limits = c x 3*	e. accumulated catch	Overcatch 2017+2018+2019* f = e - d	Catch limit 2020 g = c	Overcatch 2020 h = a - g	Catch limit 2021 i = c - f - h	Overcatch 2021++ j = i - a	Catch limit 2022 k = c - j
EU	2014	15.0%	91,405	86,149	87,075	86,893	78,148	71,791	71,058	71,058	77,694	233,083	236,832	3,749	77,694	-	73,945	-	77,694
IDN **	2014	15.0%	14,582	8,363	10,786	11,598	12,342	16,388	15,866	15,866	12,395	37,184	40,328	3,144	12,395	3,471	5,780	10,087	2,308
KOR	2014	15.0%	8,852	7,509	10,347	6,362	5,415	8,730	2,393	2,393	7,524	22,573	20,507	-	7,524	-	7,524	-	7,524
MUS	2018	7.5%	4,844	5,448	7,404	7,681	11,322	12,290	9,681	9,681	10,473	31,419	31,293	-	10,473	-	10,473	-	10,473
SYC	2015	15.0%	23,463	39,072	40,014	41,694	35,023	33,006	30,502	30,502	33,211	66,422	68,029	1,607	33,211	-	31,605	-	33,211

2. Longline

Fleet	Baseline Year	Baseline Reduction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	a. 2020	b. 2021++	c. Annual limit	d. Sum of annual limits = c x 3*	e. accumulated catch	Overcatch 2017+2018+2019* f = e - d	Catch limit 2020 g = c	Overcatch 2020 h = a - g	Catch limit 2021 i = c - f - h	Overcatch 2021++ j = i - a	Catch limit 2022 k = c - j
TWN	2014	10.0%	12,285	13,921	16,958	9,115	10,845	9,427	9,075	9,075	11,057	33,170	29,387	-	11,057	-	11,057	-	11,057
IDN **	2014	10.0%	12,645	10,549	10,404	10,527	9,610	4,261	5,656	5,656	11,381	34,142	24,398	-	11,381	-	11,381	-	11,381
SYC	2018	10.0%	1,616	2,395	3,247	4,305	6,985	8,482	6,821	6,821	6,286	12,572	15,466	2,894	6,286	535	2,857	3,964	2,323
LKA	2014	10.0%	8,625	5,933	3,939	6,448	8,554	10,746	7,481	7,481	7,763	23,288	25,748	2,461	7,763	-	5,302	2,179	5,583

3. Gillnet

Fleet	Baseline Year	Baseline Reduction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	a. 2020	b. 2021++	c. Annual limit	d. Sum of annual limits = c x 3*	e. accumulated catch	Overcatch 2017+2018+2019* f = e - d	Catch limit 2020 g = c	Overcatch 2020 h = a - g	Catch limit 2021 i = c - f - h	Overcatch 2021++ j = i - a	Catch limit 2022 k = c - j
IRN	2014	10.0%	24,401	26,780	31,079	37,193	35,534	44,024	20,607	20,607	21,961	65,883	116,751	50,868	21,961	-	- 28,907	49,513.98	- 27,553

4. Other gears

Fleet	Baseline Year	Baseline Reduction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	a. 2020	b. 2021++	c. Annual limit	d. Sum of annual limits = c x 2	e. accumulated catch	Overcatch 2017+2018+2019* f = e - d	Catch limit 2020 g = c	Overcatch 2020 h = a - g	Catch limit 2021 i = c - f - h	Overcatch 2021++ j = i - a	Catch limit 2022 k = c - j
MDV BB	2014	5.0%	11,416	9,270	4,978	10,543	10,749	10,165	10,697	10,697	10,845	21,690	20,914	-	10,845	-	10,845	-	10,845
MDV HL	2014	5.0%	17,831	19,247	24,648	16,713	16,704	15,918	15,181	15,181	16,939	33,879	32,622	-	16,939	-	16,939	-	16,939

+ Catches are taken from current IOTC best scientific estimates (https://www.iotc.org/data/datasets/latest/NC-SCI)

++ Catches for 2021 are not yet available, and therefore assumed to be at the same exact levels of 2020

* 2018, 2019 for Seychelles

** Catches are taken from National Reports

🟨 Fleets to whom Res.19/01 still applies

Table A1: estimated over catches for 2021 and catch limits for 2022 for all for industrial fisheries subject to Resolution 19/01

Appendix 2 – Determination of yellowfin tuna catch limits for IOTC CPCs (2022) according to Res. 21/01

a. IOTC Res. 21/01

CPC Code	Status	2014	2015	Average (2017-2019)	Max (2017-2019)	2018	Last year (2020)	Reference Year	h. Catches	i. Reduction	Criteria	j. Limit (h * (1 - i))
CHN	DG, DW	13,363	15,714	13,401	15,486	15,486	12,781	2014	13,363	21%	Para. 5	10,557
EU	DD, DW	92,590	87,242	79,703	87,707	78,886	71,884	2014	92,590	21%	Para. 5	73,146
KOR	DG, DW	10,409	9,183	8,648	10,790	6,990	3,687	2014	10,409	13%	Para. 5 + 11	9,056
LKA	DG, C	37,778	32,673	40,850	44,756	39,817	37,013	2014	37,778	12%	Para. 5.a + 10	33,245
PAK	DG, C	16,441	18,817	18,509	27,784	18,384	7,919	2014	16,441	12%	Para. 5.a + 10	14,468
YEM	LD, C	29,180	24,518	18,083	18,110	18,077	18,134	2014	29,180	10%	Para. 5.b + 10	26,262
MDV	DG, S, C	49,212	52,439	47,093	49,361	47,217	42,705	2015	52,439	10%	Para. 5.b + 10	47,195
SYC	DG, S, C	25,079	41,468	43,201	46,056	42,051	38,250	2017-2019 (avg.)	43,201	10%	Para. 5.b + 10	38,881
MUS	DG, S, C	4,908	5,530	10,786	12,684	11,656	9,779	2018	11,656	10%	Para. 6.b	10,490
COM	LD, S, C	1,399	1,748	4,426	5,279	3,194	6,745	2014	5,279	-	Para. 7	5,279
JPN	DD, DW	4,072	3,478	3,327	4,003	3,382	2,085	2014	4,003	-	Para. 7	4,003
KEN	DG,C	71	108	2,550	3,654	3,592	3,654	2014	3,654	-	Para. 7	3,654
TZA	LD, C	3,441	4,011	3,904	3,905	3,904	3,905	2014	3,905	-	Para. 7	3,905
AUS	DD, C	20	73	50	66	39	18	2014	73	-	Para. 8	2,000
BGD	LD, C	-	-	-	-	-	2	2014	-	-	Para. 8	2,000
ERI	LD, C	-	-	-	-	-	-	2014	-	-	Para. 8	2,000
MOZ	LD, C	5	69	162	168	155	301	2014	69	-	Para. 8	2,000
MYS	DG, C	77	144	419	446	446	374	2014	144	-	Para. 8	2,000
SDN	LD, C	-	-	-	-	-	-	2014	-	-	Para. 8	2,000
THA	DG, C	187	109	-	-	-	-	2014	109	-	Para. 8	2,000
ZAF	DG, C	83	182	323	389	331	217	2014	182	-	Para. 8	2,000
FRA	DD,C	-	-	-	-	-	-	2014	-	-	Para. 8 + 9	500
GBR	DD, DW	2	2	3	4	4	2	2014	2	-	Para. 8 + 9	500
PHL	DG, DW	69	69	24	73	-	-	2014	69	-	Para. 8 + 9	700

Fixed catch limit applies from AUS onwards.

b. Overcatches according to Res. 19/01

CPC code	PS	LL	GN	OT	k. Total
CHN	-	-	-	-	-
EU	-	-	-	-	-
KOR	-	-	-	-	-
LKA	-	2,179	-	-	2,179
PAK	-	-	-	-	-
YEM	-	-	-	-	-
MDV	-	-	-	-	-
SYC	-	3,964	-	-	3,964
MUS	-	-	-	-	-
COM	-	-	-	-	-
JPN	-	-	-	-	-
KEN	-	-	-	-	-
TZA	-	-	-	-	-
AUS	-	-	-	-	-
BGD	-	-	-	-	-
ERI	-	-	-	-	-
MOZ	-	-	-	-	-
MYS	-	-	-	-	-
SDN	-	-	-	-	-
THA	-	-	-	-	-
ZAF	-	-	-	-	-
FRA	-	-	-	-	-
GBR	-	-	-	-	-
PHL	-	-	-	-	-

c. Catch limits for 2022 (Res. 21/01, para 14.a)

CPC code	m. Base limit (j)	n. Limit (m - k)
CHN	10,557	10,557
EU	73,146	73,146
KOR	9,056	9,056
LKA	33,245	31,066
PAK	14,468	14,468
YEM	26,262	26,262
MDV	47,195	47,195
SYC	38,881	34,917
MUS	10,490	10,490
COM	5,279	5,279
JPN	4,003	4,003
KEN	3,654	3,654
TZA	3,905	3,905
AUS	2,000	2,000
BGD	2,000	2,000
ERI	2,000	2,000
MOZ	2,000	2,000
MYS	2,000	2,000
SDN	2,000	2,000
THA	2,000	2,000
ZAF	2,000	2,000
FRA	500	500
GBR	500	500
PHL	700	700

d. CPC objecting to 21/01 (or previous resolutions)

CPC Code	Status	2014	2015	Average (2017-2019)	Max (2017-2019)	2018	Last year (2020)	Reference Year	Catches	Reduction	Criteria	Limit	e. Resolution applying
IDN	DG, C	25,275	25,945	26,788	35,567	22,635	36,517	2014	25,275	12%	Para. 5.a	22,242	19/01
IND	DG, C	33,427	17,159	28,320	37,488	37,488	20,795	2014	33,427	12%	Para. 5.a	29,416	18/01
IRN	DG, C	46,216	42,599	57,605	58,650	58,650	48,314	2014	46,216	12%	Para. 5.a	40,670	19/01
OMN	DG, C	7,208	15,183	28,456	37,033	28,837	68,785	2014	7,208	12%	Para. 5.a	6,343	19/01
MDG	LD, C	735	747	707	715	704	709	2014	735	-	Para. 8	2,000	19/01
SOM	LD, C	-	-	-	-	-	-	2014	-	-	Para. 8	2,000	19/01

f. Catch limits for 2022 by type of industrial gear

CPC code	PS	LL	GN	OT
IDN	2,308	11,381	-	-
IND	-	-	-	-
IRN			27,553	
OMN	-	-	-	-
MDG	-	-	-	-
SOM	-	-	-	-

g. Catch limits for 2022 for all industrial fisheries combined (Res. 19/01)

CPC code	Limit
IDN	13,689
IND	-
IRN	27,553
OMN	-
MDG	-
SOM	-

Catches: 0 ≤ catches < 2000 t; 2000 t ≤ catches < 5000 t; catches ≥ 5000 t

Status: LD = least developed country, DG = developing country, DD = developed country, S = small islands developing state, C = coastal state, DW = distant water fishing nation

Table A2: theoretical (a, d) [Resolution 21/01] and estimated (c) [Resolution 19/01 + 21/01] catch limits for 2022; estimated over-catch (b) [Resolution 19/01] for all CPCs bound to Resolution 21/01; catch limits for 2022 (g) [Resolution 19/01] for all for industrial fisheries of the six CPCs objecting to Resolution 21/01