



SUMMARY REPORT ON COMPLIANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Prepared by: IOTC Secretariat, 10 May, 2022

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 in 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 Committee (Consult [IOTC-2016-CoC13-09 Rev2](#)).

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 Committee (Consult [IOTC-2016-CoC13-09 Rev2](#)).

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 Committee (Consult [IOTC-2016-CoC13-09 Rev2](#)).

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

| Country | Somalia (remote) | Comoros | Comoros Follow-up (remote) | Madagascar (remote) |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Date of CSM | 14-16 September 2021 | 25-27 September 2021 | 8, 9 & 11 March 2022 | 14-16 March 2022 |

Table 1 –Compliance Support Missions conducted during the 2021/22 intersessional period.

In the 2022/23 intersessional period, follow up CSMs shall be conducted for three to six CPCs that had previously benefited from similar missions from 2013 to 2021. Assistance shall be provided remotely or in person, if the pandemic situation allows.

The results following the Compliance Support Missions are presented in Appendix 1 (Note: 2021 compliance assessment on-going).

2.3. Implementation – Data Compliance Support Mission

The countries that have benefited from the data Compliance Support Missions (Data CSM) 2021 are listed in Table 2.

| CPC | Mission | Purpose |
|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| Indonesia - by videoconference | May 2021 | <p><u>Review data collection and reporting of fisheries data:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Recall the reasons that led the IOTC Scientific Committee to request for a revision of Indonesia’s artisanal catches ii) Present the rationale of these re-estimations, including their more recent revisions iii) Present the results of the re-estimations compared to official catch data for the period 2010-2019 iv) Discuss about past issues affecting data collection and reporting in Indonesia and how these have been or could be resolved v) Assess the extent of the improvements in data collection and reporting introduced by the One Data initiative |
| Indonesia - by videoconference | Sep 2021 | <p><u>Review data collection and reporting of fisheries data:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Continue the discussions held during the 1st technical workshop in May 2021 ii) Further assess the improvements introduced by the One Data initiative iii) Identify of a way forward to improve the catch re-estimations in collaboration with national scientists and considering the improved data collection workflow at national level |
| Somalia - by videoconference | Sep 2021 | <p><u>Review data collection and reporting of fisheries data:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Provide a general overview of the IOTC process ii) Introduce the main data collection and reporting requirements iii) Discuss the current state of the art of fishery data collection in Somalia |
| Sri Lanka - by videoconference | Sep 2021 | <p><u>ROS Pilot Project activities (EMS):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Assess the status of implementation of the EMS trial on-board selected small-scale coastal gillnet/longline vessels for what concern: ii) Finalize the arrangements for the installation of EMS onboard the remaining gillnet / longline vessels selected for the pilot trials iii) Discuss current EMS data collection procedures and identify the technical issues (complete or partial data loss) encountered during the pilot trials iv) Assess the status of the remote training delivered by the service provider v) Discuss options to continue and potentially extend the project to other CPCs |

Table 2 – Data Compliance Support Missions conducted during 2021.

2.4. CMMs training package

The updated edition of the CMMs training package (updated with Resolutions adopted up to 2019) is available for download [HERE](#), where each individual implementation sheet 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, and the latest version is available [HERE](#).

2.6. CMMs compendium

A paper version with all resolutions up to 2019 was printed and distributed to CPCs in the second half of 2021.

The latest version of the compendium of IOTC CMMs, which contains all active CMMs is available at the following link, click [HERE](#) .

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 methodology and training package have been presented in previous versions of this document and at previous sessions of the Compliance Committee, click [HERE](#). The PSM training package is available for download at [HERE](#).

The methodology also comprises follow-up missions to provide support to the implementation of Resolution 16/11, and to assess the progress of its implementation. The IOTC Compliance Section conducted training on 11 October 2021 for the Seychelles Fishing Authority on OLT (offloading and transhipment) forms and procedures, and on 15 October 2021 for the private sector on the use of the ePSM.

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

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Country | Seychelles | Seychelles |
| Date of PSM | 11 October 2021 | 15 October 2021 |
| Officers trained | 9 | 16 |

Table 3 –PSM training course and number of officers trained during the 2020/2021 intersessional period.

In 2021/22, follow-up of PSM national training courses shall be conducted in two to four CPCs that have benefited from the national PSM training course. Assistance shall be provided remotely or in person, if the pandemic situation allows.

3.2. Port State Measures Technical Expert

The overall objective of the Port State Technical Expert's support is the improved application of IOTC PSM Resolutions and improved inspections. The purpose of the assignment is the improved operational capacity of the targeted CPCs to implement IOTC PSMs. In 2021 a PSM Technical Expert was recruited to provide technical support to two developing States benefiting from SWIOFish2 Regional Programme. The field missions were conducted in Seychelles from 17 to 30 October 2021 and in Kenya from 31 October to 13 November.

3.3. Inspector Kits

Comprehensive inspector kits have been purchased and received at the Secretariat. Kits have so far been distributed to Comoros (3 kits), Kenya (8 kits), Seychelles (12 kits) and Somalia (4 kits). Further kits should be distributed to beneficiary SWIOFish 2 countries during the Compliance Committee meeting in Seychelles in May 2022.

3.4. Publications related to port State measures

A manual and guidelines were published in the second half of 2021 and these are available on the IOTC web site [PSM page](#):

- Manual on Procedures for the implementation of the IOTC Port State Measures, click [HERE](#).
- Port State Measures Guidelines on Best Practices for Interagency Cooperation at a National Level and on Regional Cooperation, click [HERE](#).

4. Legal assistance to CPCs to transpose IOTC obligations into 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, 12 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.

In the 2021/2022 intersessional period Comoros submitted a request for legal assistance for the integration of IOTC Resolutions and of the Agreement on Port State Measures into national legislation. At present the Secretariat is seeking a candidate to provide this assistance.

5. e-PSM application

With the support of the Global Partnership for Oceans (GPO), of the World Bank, the IOTC Secretariat has developed the e-PSM application, accessible through the IOTC website, to support the implementation of IOTC Resolution on PSM. Technical information on e-PSM and the training programme have been presented in a previous version of this document to the Compliance Committee.

5.1 Training of CPCs and users of e-PSM application

One country has benefited from the e-PSM national training course during the 2021/22 intersessional period, as listed in Table 4.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Country | Seychelles |
| Date of PSM training | 11 October 2021 |
| Officers trained | 9 |

Table 4 –Number of e-PSM training course conducted and number of agents/officers trained during the 2021/2022 intersessional period.

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

In the 2021/22 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. Assistance shall be provided remotely or in person, if the pandemic situation allows.

5.2. Use of the e-PSM application

As of 25 April 2022, data available through the e-PSM application indicates: 10,369 vessel files have been created and 24,858 PSM forms have been submitted. This consists of:

| | |
|---|-------|
| AREP (Advance request of entry into port) | 10282 |
| OLT LANTRX (Offloading) | 203 |
| NFV (notifications (NFV) of entry into port authorised) | 8155 |
| PIR (port inspection reports) | 4568 |
| RAIAREP (Request for Additional information for AREP) | 1403 |
| RAIPIR (Request for Additional information for PIR) | 42 |
| TRXTD (Transshipment declaration) | 205 |

The application is being used by 43 flag States, 16 IOTC port States and more than 2,600 vessels' representatives (fishing agents/vessel masters/operators/owners).

The CCALMR, SIOFA, ICCAT and CCSBT Secretariats are also receiving port inspection reports through the application for vessels operating in the Areas of those RFMOs, that are calling into South African ports.

The number of port calls and vessel files in 2021, by port State CPCs and ports in the e-PSM application, are presented in Tables 5.

| Port of call – CPCs / Port | Number of calls (AREP) | Number of Vessel file |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| France (EU) | 29 | 29 |
| Port de Pointe des Galets | 29 | |
| Kenya | 60 | 60 |
| Malindi | 24 | |
| Mombasa | 36 | |
| Madagascar | 22 | 22 |
| Antsiranana | 22 | |
| Malaysia | 2 | 2 |
| Penang | 2 | |
| Maldives | 36 | 36 |
| Felivaru | 1 | |
| Kooddoo | 27 | |
| Male | 7 | |
| Maradhoo | 1 | |
| Mauritius | 566 | 566 |
| Port Louis | 566 | |
| Mozambique | 18 | 18 |
| Beira | 16 | |
| Maputo | 2 | |
| Seychelles | 459 | 459 |
| Port Victoria | 459 | |
| South Africa | 314 | 314 |

| Port of call – CPCs / Port | Number of calls (AREP) | Number of Vessel file |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Cape Town | 258 | |
| Durban | 56 | |
| Sri Lanka | 34 | 34 |
| Colombo Commercial Port | 17 | |
| Galle Commercial Port | 17 | |
| Thailand | 5 | 5 |
| Godung Thai Fa Co., Ltd port (Bangkok) | 1 | |
| Phuket Fishing port (Phuket Province) | 4 | |

Table 5 – Number of port calls & Number of vessel files by port State CPCs and ports in 2021.

The number of port calls in 2021 by flag States registered through the e-PSM application is presented in Table 6.

| CPC Vessel flag ¹ | CHN | TWN, CHN | ESP | FRA | ITA | JPN | KEN | KOR | LBR | MDG | MDV | MOZ | MUS | MYS |
|------------------------------|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of calls | 88 | 494 | 116 | 101 | 2 | 114 | 57 | 46 | 4 | 29 | 1 | 18 | 72 | 19 |

| CPC Vessel flag | OMN | PAN | PRT | SYC | THA | NCP Vessel flag | CMR | COK | SGP | UKR | RUS | BLZ | VCT | VGB |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of calls | 3 | 28 | 10 | 271 | 32 | Number of calls | 11 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 1 |

Table 6 – Number of port calls in 2021 by flag State.

Note: Vessels flagged to Non-Contracting Parties (NCP) and not involved in harvesting IOTC species have also made port calls recorded through the e-PSM application (Countries CMR, COK, SGP, UKR, RUS, BLZ, VCT, VGB).

For the main tuna species, Skipjack (SKJ), Yellowfin (YFT), Bigeye (BET), Albacore (ALB), Southern bluefin (SBT) and Aggregated tunas, the total quantity declared are summarized (MT) in the below tables (2021):

| Port / Cargo Freezer (MT) | Onboard quantity (Declared) | To Be Landed quantity (Declared) | Sum of To Be Transhipped quantity (Declared) |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Godung Thai Fa Co., Ltd port (Bangkok) | 3,829 | 3,829 | 0 |
| Port de Pointe des Galets | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Port Louis | 85,080 | 56,064 | 7,580 |
| Total | 88,915 | 59,899 | 7,580 |

Table 7 – Quantities of catch onboard, to be landed and/or to be transhipped, as declared by cargo vessels in 2021 by port (SKJ, YFT, BET, ALB, SBF)

| Port / Longliner (MT) | Onboard quantity (Declared) | To Be Landed quantity (Declared) | To Be Transhipped quantity (Declared) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Beira | 48 | 48 | 0 |
| Cape Town | 16,886 | 10,982 | 2,839 |
| Colombo Commercial Port | 432 | 0 | 264 |
| Durban | 801 | 68 | 139 |
| Malindi | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mombasa | 73 | 27 | 0 |

¹ Available online: <https://www.iso.org/iso-3166-country-codes.html>

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Phuket Fishing port (Phuket Province) | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| Port Louis | 15,344 | 101 | 13,130 |
| Port Victoria | 569 | 0 | 109 |
| Total | 34,174 | 11,241 | 16,482 |

Table 8 – Quantities of catch onboard, to be landed and/or to be transhipped, as declared by longline vessels in 2021 by port (SKJ, YFT, BET, ALB, SBF)

| Port / Purse Seiner (MT) | Onboard quantity (Declared) | Sum of To Be Landed quantity (Declared) | Sum of To Be Transhipped quantity (Declared) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Antsiranana | 29,420 | 27,889 | 0 |
| Mombasa | 220 | 0 | 0 |
| Port Louis | 9,626 | 6,199 | 3,426 |
| Port Victoria | 140,466 | 81,950 | 49,065 |
| Grand Total | 179,732 | 116,039 | 52,491 |

Table 9 – Quantities of catch onboard, to be landed and/or to be transhipped, as declared by purse seine vessels in 2021 by port (SKJ, YFT, BET, ALB, SBF)

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) and Aggregated billfishes, the total quantity declared are summarized (MT) in the below table (2021):

| Ports / All vessels (MT) | Onboard quantity (Declared) | To Be Landed quantity (Declared) | To Be Transhipped quantity (Declared) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Beira | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| Cape Town | 2,708 | 773 | 1,211 |
| Colombo Commercial Port | 94 | 0 | 28 |
| Durban | 2,019 | 1725 | 139 |
| Malindi | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Mombasa | 294 | 268 | 0 |
| Phuket Fishing port (Phuket Province) | 160 | 160 | 0 |
| Port de Pointe des Galets | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Port Louis | 6,211 | 186 | 1,309 |
| Port Victoria | 897 | 510 | 233 |
| Grand Total | 12,448 | 3,657 | 2,921 |

Table 10 – Quantities of catch onboard, to be landed and/or to be transhipped, as declared by vessels in 2021 by port (SWO, BUM, BLM, SFA, MLS, SSP, SPF)

The report of catch by IOTC species² declared in the designated ports of the IOTC are presented in Appendix 2.

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 Resolution 16/11, the IOTC Secretariat has received feedback and inputs from stakeholders (vessel representatives, port States and flag

² Available online https://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/compliance/Species_referential_-_e-PSM_application_2020.xlsx

States) who have been using the application. Feedbacks from the stakeholders have been taken into 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 is fully operational since June 2019. The module allows CPC port States’ 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 flag 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 States’ Competent Authorities responsible for the implementation of IOTC port State measures, at national level. The activity involves the relocation of PSM supervisor/administrator and/ or 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 States’ Competent Authorities.

A PSM exchange was planned between Maldives and Thailand during 2020, but had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It will be reorganised when travel conditions become favourable in 2022/2023.

7. Professional internship programme.

The IOTC Professional Internship Programme was launched with the support of the SWIOFISH 2 Project. 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 three months and the intern is assigned to different fields of work according to his/her profile and to the needs of the IOTC Secretariat.

The following countries have benefited from the internship programme:

- Mozambique 1 September to 30 November 2019,
- Comoros 1 March to 31 May 2020 (internship was interrupted in April due to the COVID-19 pandemic and will resume when conditions become favourable).

The following countries have nominated national officers to benefit from future internship programme: Somalia and Tanzania. Because of COVID-19 it was not possible for the internships to take place. The Secretariat has invited Seychelles to nominate an officer to take advantage of this opportunity. It is hoped that the continuation of Comoros’ internship will be possible in the second half of 2022.

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

In 2013 the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Performance Review made two recommendations related to compliance with data collection and reporting and following up on infringements. These recommendations prompted the e-MARIS concept, which was endorsed by the Commission (S22) in 2018, and it is being financially supported by the World Bank, through the SWIOFISH2 Project. 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, the development phase started in July 2019 and ended in August 2021. From September 2021 Phase 2 of the project started; comprising piloting the application with a few users from CPCs. To this end in November and December 2021 the Secretariat, the European Union (remote), Seychelles and Thailand (remote) were introduced to the use of eMARIS and the results of the feedback integrated in the system. Feedback will lead to a beta version of the application that will then be piloted with all CPCs in the second half of 2022. A global presentation of eMARIS shall be made to all CPCs, followed by one-on-one training workshops with individual CPCs interested in participating. Full roll-out and availability for use by CPCs will take place from August 2022. In a transition phase from 2022 to 2023, CPCs will have the option of submitting information through eMARIS or in the old form, until capacity is built in all CPCs for its universal application. Under the same contract, and in parallel, the on-line Record of Authorised Vessels is being developed, with full roll-out planned for March 2023.

The WPICMM05 made 2 recommendations in relation to e-MARIS:

The WPICMM05 **REQUESTED** all CPCs wishing to participate in the Pilot Training 2 of e-MARIS (from March 2022 to May 2022) contact the IOTC Secretariat latest 28 February 2022 and **FURTHER NOTED** that there was no announcement from the IOTC Secretariat yet.

CPCs wishing to participate in the pilot Training 2 of e-MARIS shall contact the secretariat.

The WPICMM05 **RECOMMENDED** that the e-MARIS application will have entered into implementation for the next compliance assessment of the 2023 Compliance Committee meeting (CoC20) and **FURTHER RECOMMENDED** that those CPCs encountering problems be allowed to continue using the paper system for Compliance Committee 20.

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 identifying constraints and gaps in the exercise of flag State responsibilities, to enhance 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 (paragraphs 23 to 38) and procedures for carrying out assessments (paragraphs 44 to 46), as defined in the FAO voluntary guideline, the results of the assessments and the identification of corrective actions, a detailed road map and action plan were drafted in order to enhance flag State performance of those CPCs assessed.

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

- Seychelles 23 September to 4 October 2019,
- Tanzania 25 November to 6 December 2019 and
- Mozambique 30 January to 11 February 2022.

For all these CPCs, recommendations were formulated, and flag State action plans were drafted to assist them in improving their performance.

In addition to the three CPCs that have benefitted from this initiative, the following CPCs have also volunteered to benefit from this activity during the period 2019 to 2023: Maldives, Mauritius and South Africa. Missions had been on

hold since March 2020, due to travel restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The SWIOFish 2 project's budget will be reviewed for 2023 to see if it can accommodate one more mission.

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, in order to identify actions that needs to be taken by the inspecting authority.

11. Manual evidence gathering

In November 2020 a contract was signed with a consultancy firm to conduct a training needs assessment, a manual on evidence gathering and training at both national and regional levels. Staff from both the inspectorates and legal departments of beneficiary countries of the SWIOFISH 2 Project have been consulted and a training needs analysis drafted. This is being considered by CPCs in April 2022. A draft manual will form the basis for regional training in 2022 and national training in 2023.

12. Organisations/donors supporting IOTC capacity building activities

The activities related to sections 2 to 11 above have been financially supported by: the IOTC regular budget and the Second South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish 2 Project - IOTC Component) of the World Bank.

13. Trends in Compliance Level of the Commission

The methodology described in the previous sections has allowed presenting the comparison of 12 years of compliance assessment for the Commission, by fisheries management tool.

12.1. IOTC compliance

The level of compliance of the Commission is presented in Figures 1 and 2, below, and for individual CPCs compliance level from 2010 to 2021, these are presented in Appendix 1.

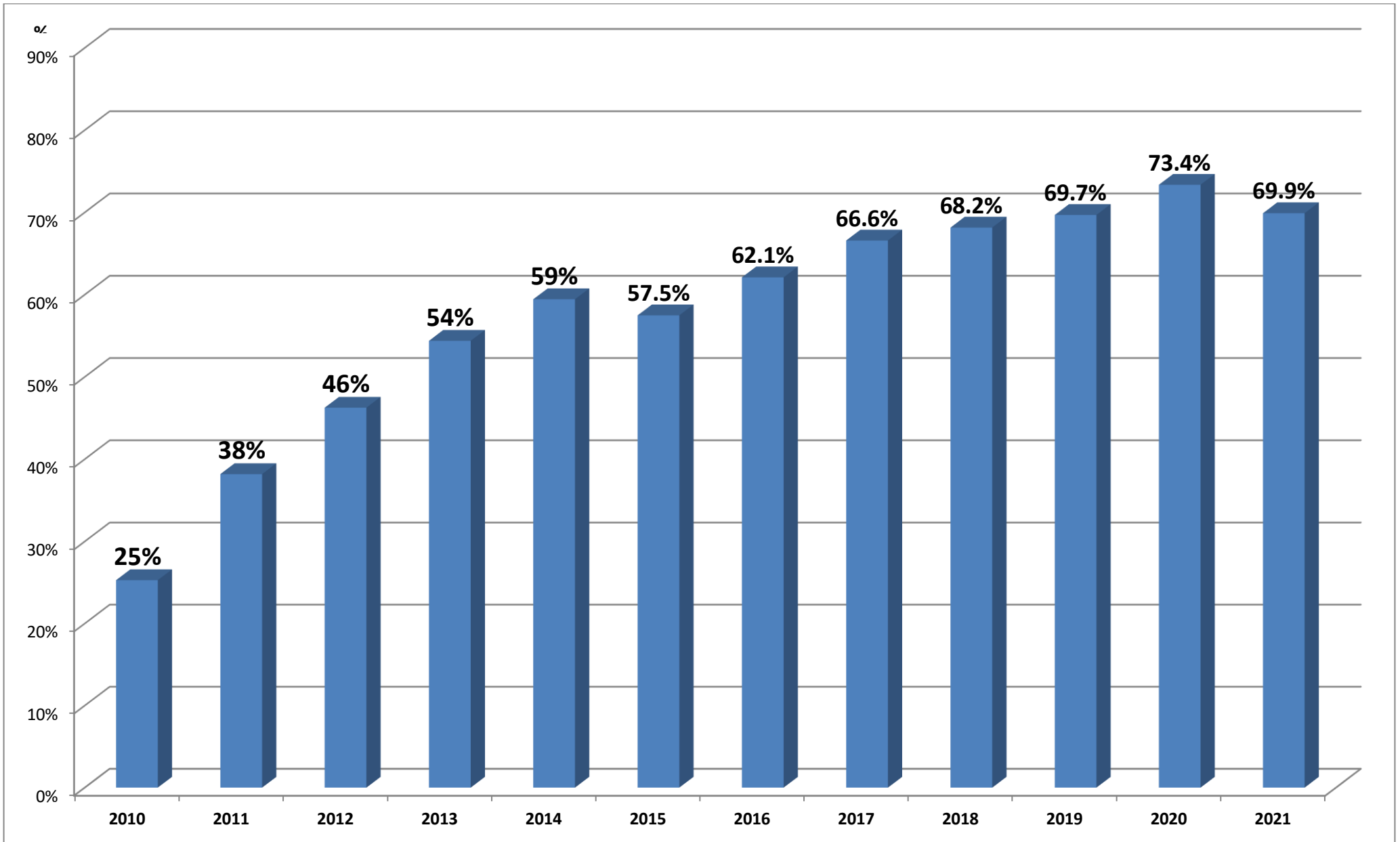
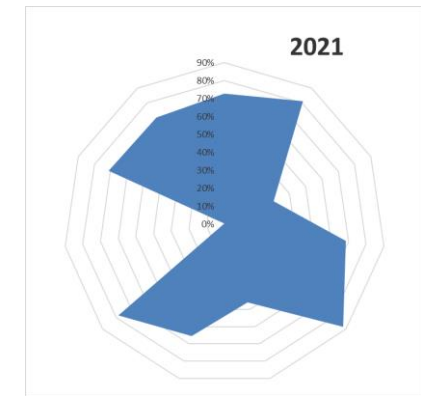
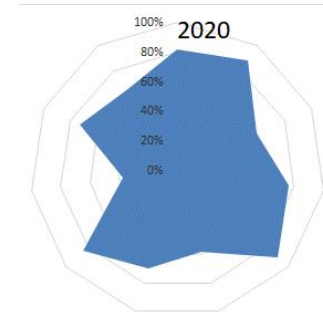
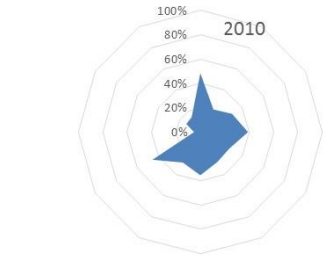
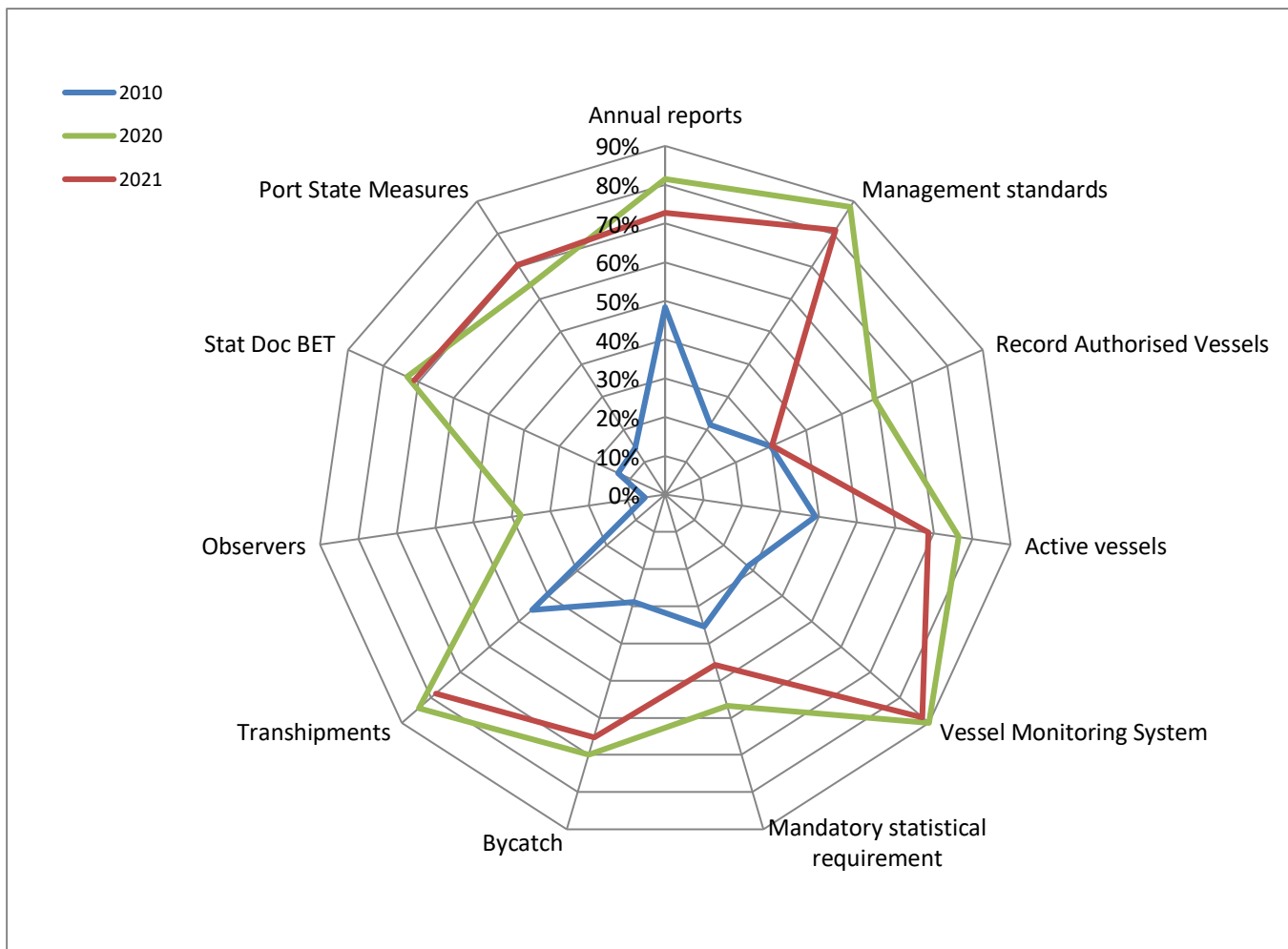


Figure 1: Level of compliance of the Commission from 2010 to 2021.

Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage – 99 reporting requirements in 2021.

Figure 2. 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 21/01, 19/01, 19/07, 19/04, 15/01, 17/07, 19/02 and 14/05 (Denial of license, agreement, coastal State license) – 24 reporting requirements.

Domestic & foreign active vessels = Resolution 10/08 and 14/05 (foreign vessels licensed in EEZ) – 2 reporting requirements.

Mandatory statistical requirement = Resolution 15/02 - 14 reporting requirements.

Vessel Monitoring System = Resolution 15/03 -3 reporting requirements.

Bycatch = Resolutions 19/03, 18/05, 18/02, 17/05, 13/06, 13/05, 13/04, 12/09, 12/06 and 12/04, – 21 reporting requirements.

Transhipment = Resolution 21/02 – 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. 18/03 & 07/01 not included.

RECOMMENDATION/S

That the CoC19:

- 1) **NOTE** the information provided in document IOTC–2022–CoC19–11_Rev2,
- 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) For the e-PSM application:
 - a. **NOTE** the implementation of training programmes 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.
 - b. **NOTE** the success of the e-PSM application and, in line with paragraph 3.3 of Resolution 16/11, and **FURTHER NOTE** that the trial period of three years has terminated since 2019 and **CONSIDER** making a recommendation to S26 on the mandatory use of the application and define a period for implementation.
- 4) For the e-MARIS application:
 - a. **NOTE** that 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
 - b. **RECALL** the recommendation of the WPICMM05 that all CPCs wishing to participate in the Pilot Training 2 of e-MARIS to contact the IOTC Secretariat.
 - c. **CONSIDER** making a recommendation to S26 on the mandatory use of the E-MARIS application and define a period for implementation, according the to the WPICMM05 Recommendation “ *The WPICMM05 RECOMMENDED that the e-MARIS application will have entered into implementation for the next compliance assessment of the 2023 Compliance Committee meeting (CoC20) and FURTHER RECOMMENDED that those CPCs encountering problems be allowed to continue using the paper system for Compliance Committee 20’.*
- 5) For the on-line Record of Authorised Vessels:
 - a. **NOTE** that roll-out is planned for March 2023 and trainings will be conducted for CPCs having vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels from March 2023.

Appendix 1: Individual CPCs level of compliance between 2010 and 2021.

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 | 2020 | 2021 | |
| Australia | 47% | 85% | 78% | 84% | 85% | 88% | 93% | 96% | 96% | 97% | 95% | 77% | ↓ |
| Bangladesh | | | | | | 10% | 9% | 16% | 39% | 27% | 32% | 29% | ↓ |
| China | 55% | 74% | 76% | 85% | 96% | 90% | 88% | 96% | 100% | 96% | 90% | 82% | ↓ |
| Comoros | 29% | 43% | 79% | 55% | 61% | 75% | 96% | 85% | 91% | 72% | 58% | 73% | ↑ |
| Eritrea | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 7% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 6% | 5% | 6% | 6% | ↔ |
| European Union | 71% | 73% | 80% | 83% | 88% | 83% | 88% | 77% | 77% | 75% | 71% | 79% | ↑ |
| France (OT) | 61% | 55% | 72% | 77% | 80% | 90% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | ↔ |
| India | 29% | 24% | 32% | 38% | 23% | 9% | 6% | 39% | 64% | 73% | 88% | 76% | ↓ |
| Indonesia | 13% | 7% | 47% | 45% | 62% | 60% | 68% | 73% | 77% | 75% | 74% | 81% | ↑ |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 11% | 52% | 60% | 65% | 69% | 75% | 76% | 71% | 70% | 56% | 73% | 73% | ↔ |
| Japan | 82% | 97% | 93% | 93% | 91% | 97% | 92% | 95% | 85% | 70% | 95% | 92% | ↓ |
| Kenya | 3% | 8% | 31% | 66% | 71% | 66% | 49% | 42% | 39% | 71% | 76% | 64% | ↓ |
| Korea, Republic of | 77% | 84% | 92% | 89% | 96% | 97% | 91% | 95% | 95% | 93% | 91% | 88% | ↓ |
| Liberia | | | | | | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 92% | | |
| Madagascar | 13% | 18% | 22% | 75% | 81% | 66% | 81% | 65% | 74% | 61% | 77% | 73% | ↓ |
| Malaysia | 11% | 26% | 17% | 40% | 57% | 56% | 75% | 74% | 79% | 80% | 79% | 87% | ↑ |
| Maldives | 3% | 33% | 50% | 57% | 79% | 78% | 76% | 69% | 72% | 79% | 82% | 87% | ↑ |
| Mauritius | 15% | 48% | 54% | 69% | 80% | 81% | 88% | 81% | 82% | 89% | 92% | 91% | ↓ |
| Mozambique | | 47% | 58% | 72% | 82% | 80% | 89% | 92% | 81% | 85% | 71% | 61% | ↓ |
| Oman, Sultanate of | 10% | 11% | 27% | 33% | 53% | 57% | 78% | 58% | 45% | 32% | 44% | 32% | ↓ |
| Pakistan | 0% | 11% | 5% | 7% | 5% | 6% | 19% | 53% | 53% | 58% | 57% | 37% | ↓ |
| Philippines | 18% | 52% | 48% | 61% | 80% | 67% | 79% | 60% | 67% | 73% | 87% | 78% | ↓ |
| Senegal | 0% | 0% | 50% | 60% | 56% | 67% | 75% | 75% | 100% | 100% | 80% | 40% | ↓ |
| Seychelles | 36% | 47% | 41% | 56% | 74% | 73% | 72% | 78% | 70% | 73% | 80% | 80% | ↔ |

| CPCs / year | Compliance rate | | | | | | | | | | | | Trend |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | |
| Somalia | | | | | 80% | 71% | 73% | 44% | 48% | 17% | 23% | 20% | ↓ |
| South Africa | 38% | 48% | 64% | 54% | 65% | 76% | 77% | 87% | 85% | 92% | 88% | 78% | ↓ |
| Sri Lanka | 5% | 18% | 47% | 51% | 60% | 74% | 77% | 82% | 87% | 90% | 86% | 76% | ↓ |
| Sudan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 23% | 5% | 4% | 5% | ↑ |
| Tanzania | 0% | 7% | 4% | 45% | 60% | 56% | 63% | 54% | 62% | 82% | 73% | 80% | ↑ |
| Thailand | 28% | 38% | 43% | 44% | 45% | 68% | 66% | 85% | 84% | 92% | 91% | 98% | ↑ |
| United Kingdom | 86% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 91% | ↓ |
| Yemen | | | 0% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 5% | 6% | 6% | ↔ |
| Commission (All CPCs) | 25% | 38% | 46% | 54% | 59% | 57.5% | 62.1% | 66.6% | 68.2% | 69.7% | 73.4% | 69.9% | ↓ |

Cells in green indicate CPCs that have benefited from the Compliance Support Mission (CSM) and follow up of CSM. Cells in orange indicate CPCs that have benefited from the DATA - Compliance Support Mission.

Appendix 2: Report of catch by species in IOTC designated port (MT) in 2021.

| Species³ | Onboard quantity (Declared) | To Be Landed quantity (Declared) | To Be Transhipped quantity (Declared) |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| ALB | 32,900 | 13,067 | 14,873 |
| BET | 32,258 | 12,660 | 6,963 |
| BLM | 346 | 125 | 73 |
| BUM | 1,347 | 584 | 273 |
| COM | 11 | 5 | 4 |
| FRI | 3,528 | 2,463 | 1,063 |
| KAW | 25 | 25 | 0 |
| MLS | 949 | 852 | 34 |
| SBF | 4,587 | 323 | 1,375 |
| SFA | 253 | 119 | 35 |
| SKJ | 126,081 | 97,366 | 23,265 |
| SWO | 4,421 | 1,536 | 1,071 |
| WAH | 198 | 128 | 40 |
| YFT | 67,925 | 42,777 | 12,962 |
| AGGREGATED | 54,007 | 33,850 | 17,732 |
| TOTAL | 328,836 | 205,880 | 79,763 |

³ Available online https://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/compliance/Species_referential_-_e-PSM_application_2020.xlsx

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 |