

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

PREPARED BY: IOTC SECRETARIAT, 09 MAY, 2018

This document summarises the level of compliance by IOTC Members and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties (CPCs) to some of the more prominent IOTC resolutions adopted in past sessions.

1. Level of compliance by IOTC CPCs for all Resolutions

At its 11th Session the Compliance Committee requested the following:

“that for the next Session of the CoC, the Compliance Reports also be presented by CMM, rather than only by CPCs. The intention would be to examine the level of implementation and possibly interpretation of each CMM, which may assist the CoC in identifying where an individual CMM is ineffective and may need to be revised.” (Para 118, IOTC-2014-CoC11-R).

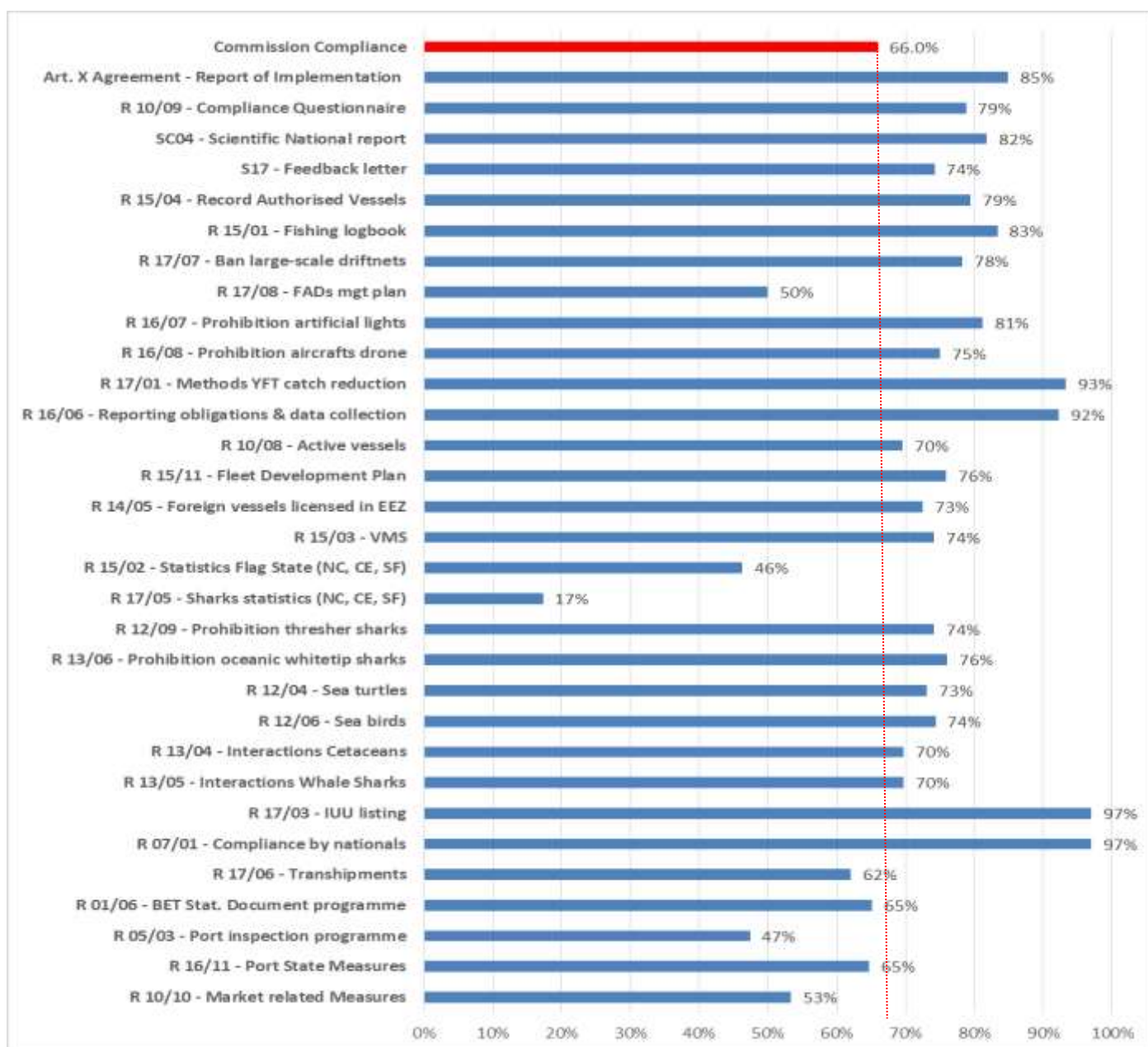


Figure 1. The level of compliance, in 2017, for IOTC Resolutions having reporting requirements.

2. Record of Authorised Vessels (IOTC Resolution 15/04)

As of the 24th March, 2018, the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels had a total of 4,993 fishing vessels and 73 carrier vessels. The total number of fishing vessels comprised of 1,847 ($\approx 37\%$) vessels of length overall (LOA) of 24m or above, 3,146 ($\approx 63\%$) vessels of length overall of less than 24m. Nineteen CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of 24m or above and fourteen CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of less than 24m. Unlike in previous years, all CPCs have provided the length overall of their vessels currently listed in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels. There has been considerable improvements in the reporting of mandatory information for their vessels. Some CPCs are still unable to advise the IOTC Secretariat on which segments of their fleet are not eligible for IMO numbers, a reporting requirement which became mandatory since January 2016. Tables 1 and 2, in Annex 1, provide additional information on numbers and types of vessels, and a summary of completeness of information for vessels that CPCs have requested be placed in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels, respectively. Figure 2 illustrates the level of compliance with the Record of Authorised Vessels from 2010 to 2017.

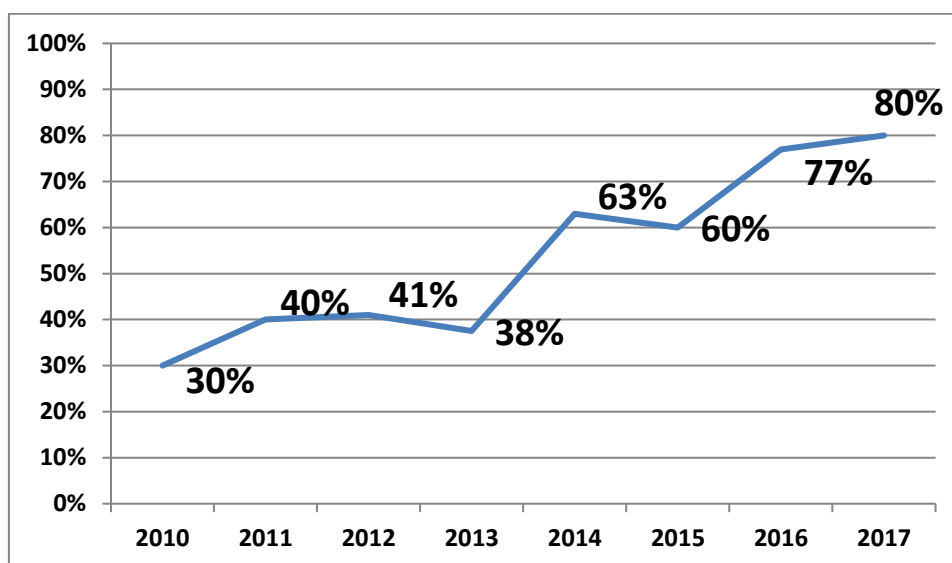


Figure 2. Trends in compliance with the Record of Authorised Vessels (Resolution 15/04) between 2010 and 2017.

Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the two reporting requirements are applicable.

The IOTC Secretariat continues to work closely with CPCs, with regards to missing mandatory data for their vessels. During the inter-sessional period, the IOTC Secretariat has also worked closely with the CLAV Administrator in identifying possible duplicates in the record. Whenever these possible duplicates are communicated to the IOTC Secretariat, these are forwarded to the concerned CPCs for their advice on corrective measures, where required. Figure 3, below, provides an illustration of the progress made in the last five years, with regards to the efforts the IOTC Secretariat has made to encourage CPCs to submit complete information for vessels placed in the Record of Authorised Vessels.

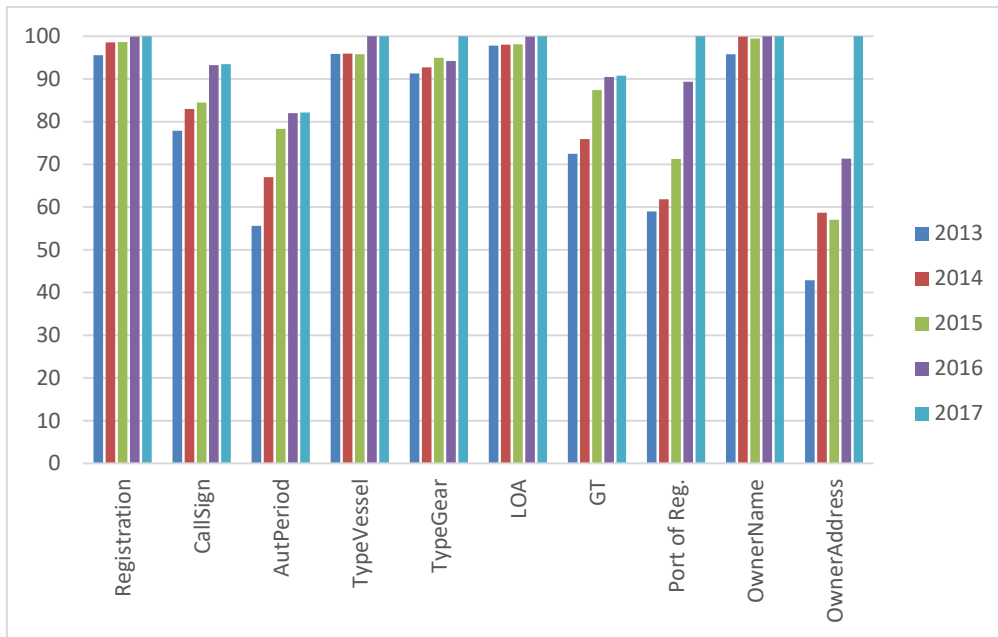


Figure 3. Trends in the completeness of information for the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels.

With regards to the provision for CPCs to provide a template of their official authorisation to fish outside National Jurisdictions, 18 CPCs out of the 21 CPCs with vessels in the Record of Authorised Vessels have provided their template. These templates can be accessed through the secure part of the IOTC website.

3. Record of Active Vessels (IOTC Resolution 10/08)

Resolution 10/08, requires CPCs with vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels to provide to the Executive Secretary a list of their vessels which were active in the IOTC Area in the preceding year. By the deadline for submission of the information on active vessels, 15th February 2018, eighteen CPCs had reported information on their fleets. Two CPCs have submitted their active vessels list after the deadline. Three CPCs, with vessels registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels, have not reported their list of active vessels at the time of preparation of this document. As was the case in the previous year, the IOTC Secretariat has this year actively followed up with reminders to individual CPCs, as per the recommendation of CoC09. Table 3 provides a summary of active vessels in the IOTC Area from 2002 to 2017. Figure 4, below, illustrates the level of compliance with the Record of Active Vessels from 2010 to 2017.

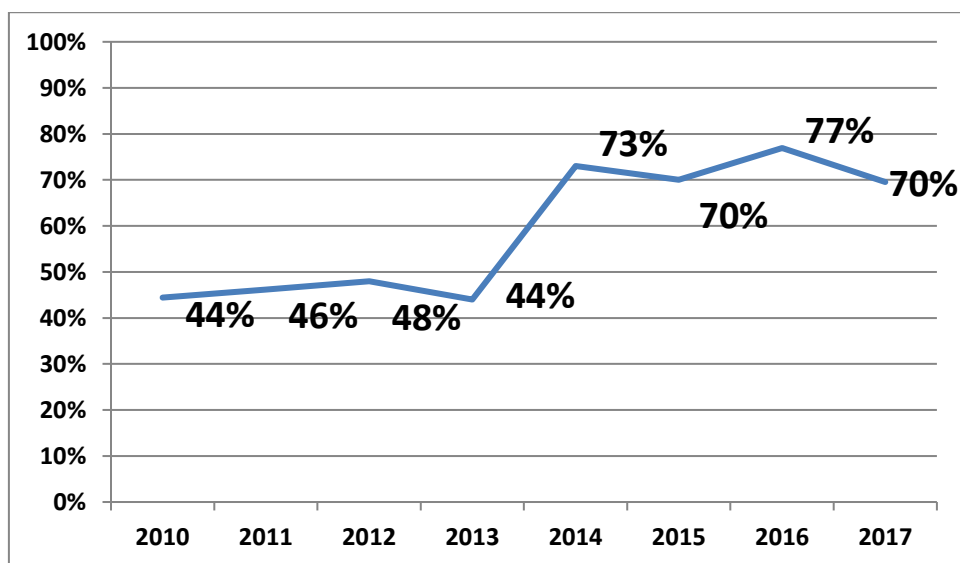


Figure 4. Trends in compliance with the Record of Active Vessels (Resolution 10/08) between 2010 and 2017.

Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the reporting requirement is applicable.

4. Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Programme (IOTC Resolution 01/06)

For the year 2016, five CPCs have reported imports of Bigeye tuna. A number of CPCs also filed a nil report, indicating that they did not import Bigeye tuna during that year. During 2016 a total of 23,675 Mt of Bigeye tuna were imported by CPCs reporting under the programme; this is approximately 20% lower than the amount that was reported for 2015. Of the five CPCs that reported imports of Bigeye tuna, Japan is by far the biggest importer (94%), followed by the Korea (3%), and the European Union (3).

There are currently twenty-one CPCs that have reported information on 162 institutions and 753 individuals who have been authorised to validate IOTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Documents and IOTC Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate. Two former CPCs, Belize and Vanuatu, still have 3 institutions and 9 individuals still authorised to validate documents under the programme. El Salvador, a non-CPC, has one institution and three individuals on the list of institutions and individuals authorised to validate IOTC Bigeye tuna Statistical Documents and Re-export Certificates.

The objective of the annual report is for CPCs to inform the Commission on any discrepancies that exist between their export figures and the import figures reported by the importing State(s). Figure 5 illustrates the trends in the level of compliance with the four reporting obligations for the Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Programme from 2010 to 2017.

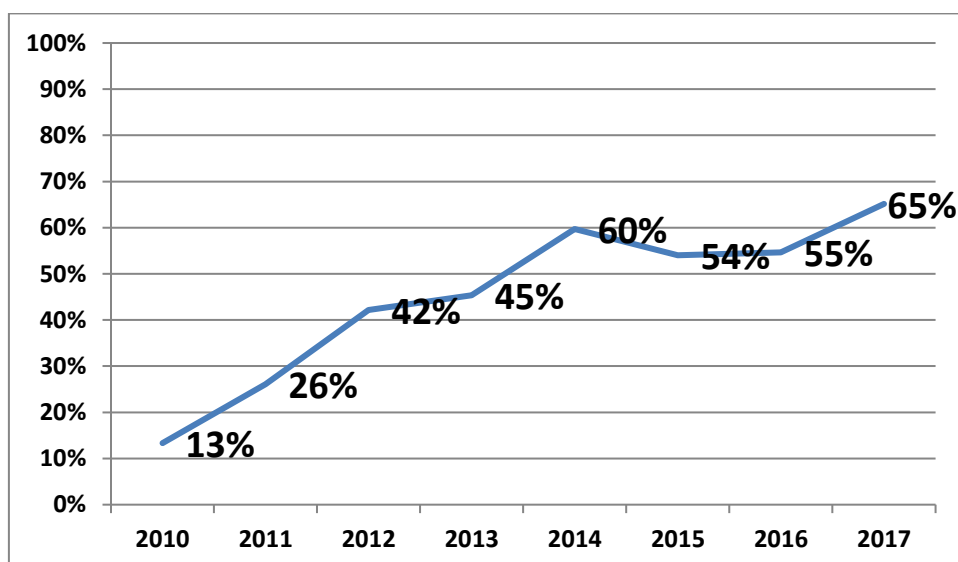


Figure 5. Trends in compliance to Resolution 01/06 between 2010 and 2017.

Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the four reporting requirements are applicable.

5. IOTC at-sea transshipment programme (IOTC Resolution 17/06).

Since 1st July 2008, all the fleets have submitted information on carrier vessels authorised to receive at-sea transshipments from their LSTLVs. There are currently 88 vessels that are listed as carrier vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels, from which 19 carrier vessels have been used in 2017 by fleets participating in the at-sea transshipment programme.

Details of activities under the at-sea transshipment programme is further provided in document IOTC-2018-CoC15-04a, which has been prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, and document IOTC-2018-CoC15-04b, which has been prepared by the Consortium executing the Programme. In line with the revisions made to the resolution concerning the at-sea transshipment programme, at the 2011 Session of the Commission, the Secretariat has also prepared document IOTC-2018-CoC15-08b which specifically highlights possible infractions observed under the at-sea transshipment programme. This document also provides the results of the investigations of the concerned fleets into these possible infractions. As per the instructions of the 10th Session of the Compliance Committee, document IOTC-2018-CoC15-08b Add_1 also

provides information on repeated cases of possible infringements by vessels participating in the at-sea transhipment programme.

As has been the case since the Programme started, the Consortium MRAG Ltd and CapFish cc was responsible for executing the ROP work, under the supervision of the Secretariat, during 2017.

Regarding the requirement for flag CPCs to submit information on transhipment of their LSTVs in foreign ports in the IOTC Area in 2017:

- Fourteen (14) CPCs have provided the mandatory report and information in line with the requirement of Annex 1 of Resolution 17/06 or have provided a NIL reports;
- Eight (8) CPCs have not provided the mandatory report;
- The requirement is not applicable to 11 CPCs because they do not have LSTVs in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels.

Figures 6a and 6b illustrates the level of compliance with the transhipment programme from 2010 to 2017.

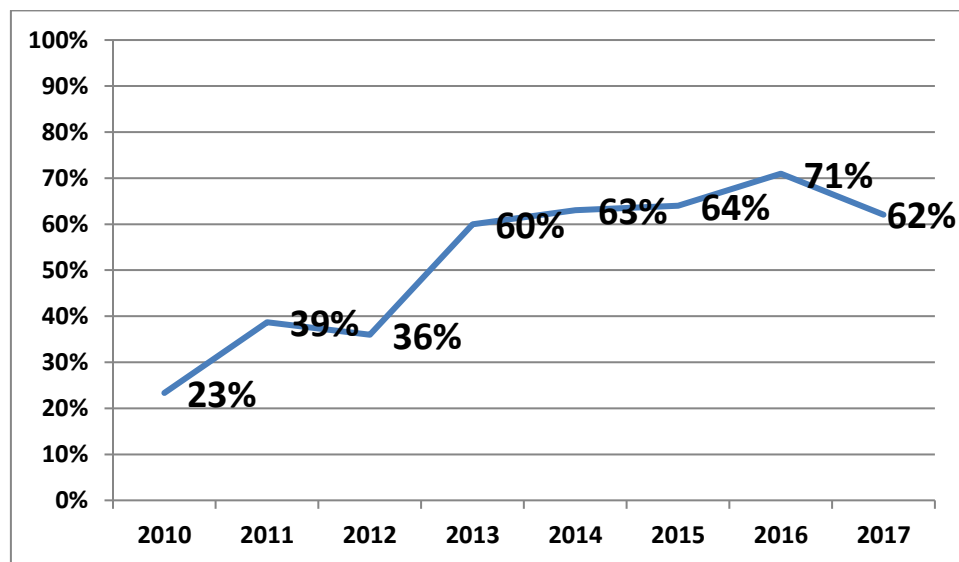


Figure 6a. The progress of compliance to Resolution 17/06, between 2010 and 2017.

Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the 5 reporting requirements are applicable.

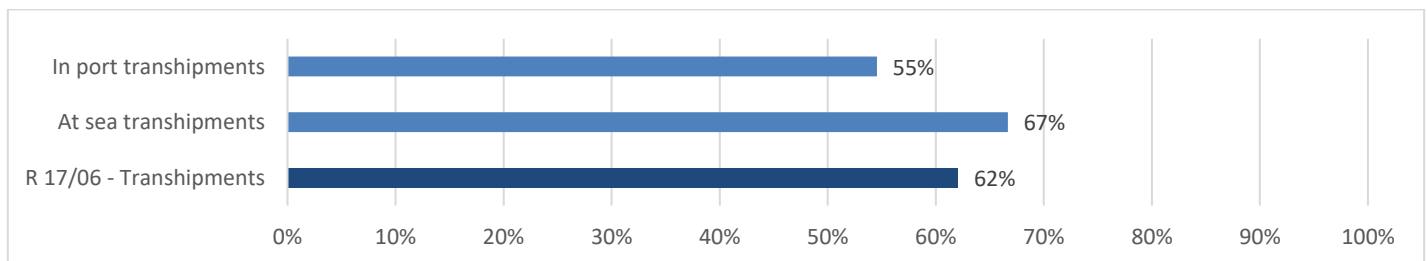


Figure 6b. Comparison of compliance level between requirements on transhipments at sea and in ports (Res. 17/06).

6. Reporting of mandatory statistics (flag State)

In terms of the reporting of mandatory datasets in 2017, there was little change in terms of overall levels of compliance with Resolution 15/02 compared to previous years, with less than half of CPCs assessed partially compliant or non-compliant. In 2017:

- 46% of the datasets were reported by CPCs as per the requirements in Resolution 15/02 (i.e., nominal catch, catch-and-effort, and size frequency data for IOTC species and major sharks’ species) and by the deadline of 30th June.
- Many CPCs continue to report partial datasets, or data that falls short of IOTC reporting standards. 27 CPCs provided complete or partial datasets as per the requirements in Resolution 15/02 and by the deadline (also 27 CPCs in 2016).
- Six CPCs have not reported statistics to the IOTC at all for a period of more than three years: Eritrea, Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Yemen.

Figures 7a and 7b illustrates the level of compliance with the reporting of mandatory statistics on IOTC Species from 2010 to 2017.

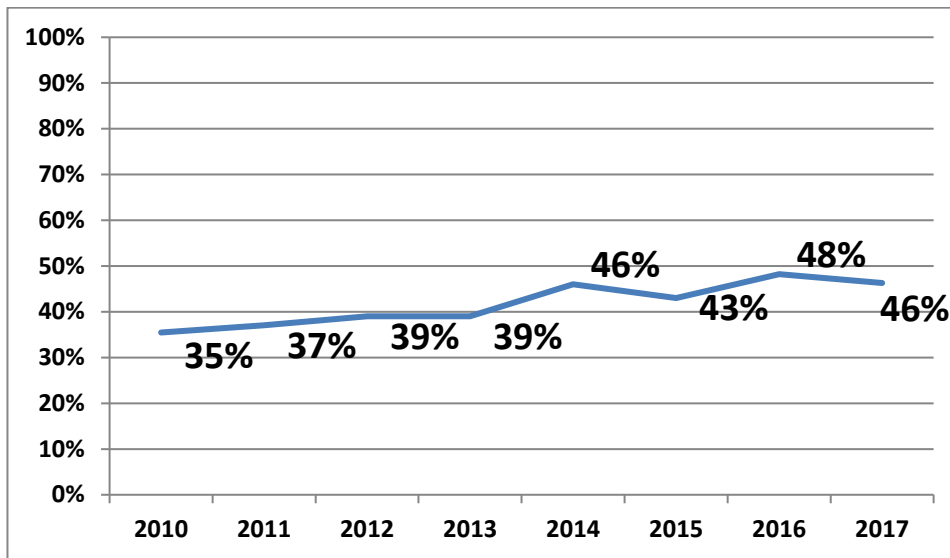


Figure 7a. Trends in compliance to Resolution 15/02 (Flag State responsibilities), between 2010 and 2017.

Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the 12 reporting requirements are applicable.

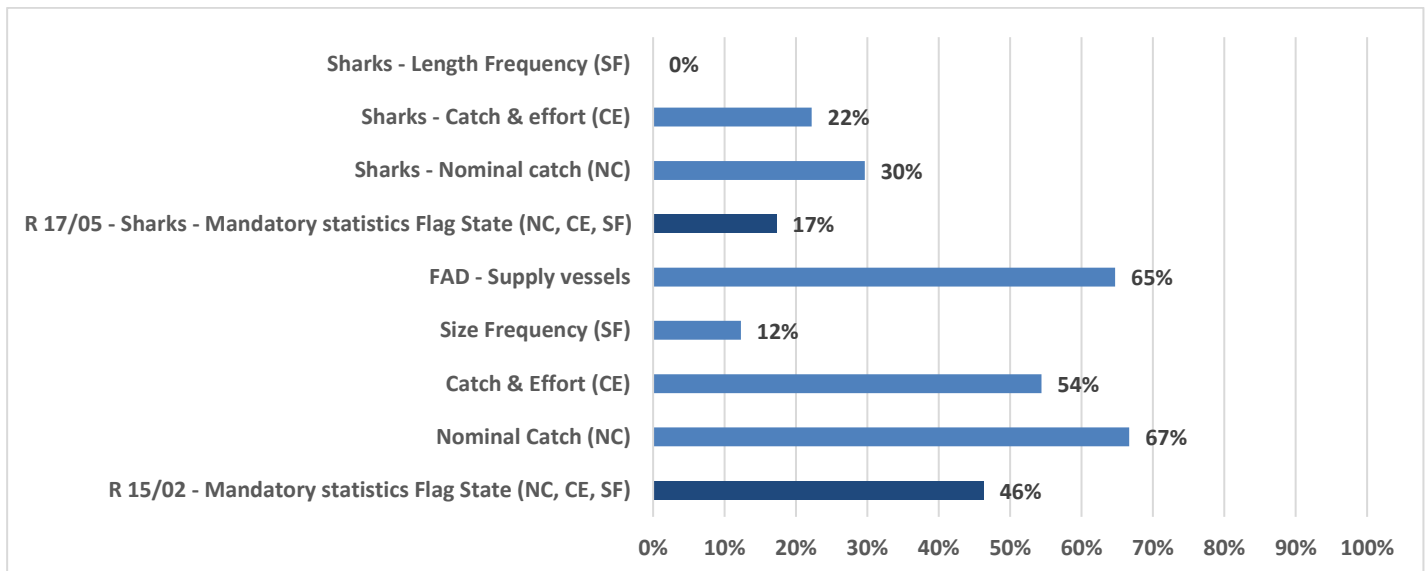


Figure 7b. Compliance level with Resolutions related to submission of mandatory statistics on IOTC Species and Sharks (Res. 15/02 and 17/05).

The proportion of total catch reported to deadline in 2017 marginally declined compared to 2016 – largely due to delays in the reporting and timeliness of some CPCs that also account for a large proportion of the overall catch (e.g., India,

Oman). Data submissions reported before the deadline represented 81% of the total nominal catch (93% for 2016), 58% of the total catch-and-effort (63% for 2016), and 62% of the total size frequency data (56% for 2016).

Late reporting compromises the quality of the nominal catches for the most recent year, making overall catch estimates more uncertain, as non-reported catches then have to be estimated by the IOTC Secretariat using various methods. The amount of statistics reported usually improves by the end of the year: in terms of data submissions in 2017, 94% of nominal catches, 61% of catch-and-effort, and 63% of size frequency data were available at the time of the IOTC Scientific Committee in December 2017.

Levels of reporting of bycatch data for seabirds and marine turtles for 2017 showed some improvement compared to previous years, however, where data are available, they are normally highly incomplete and aggregated by species.

Figure 8a and 8b illustrates the level of compliance in terms of reporting of data on bycatch species from 2010 to 2017 (Res. 17/05, 12/06, 12/04, 12/09, 13/04, 13/05, 13/06).

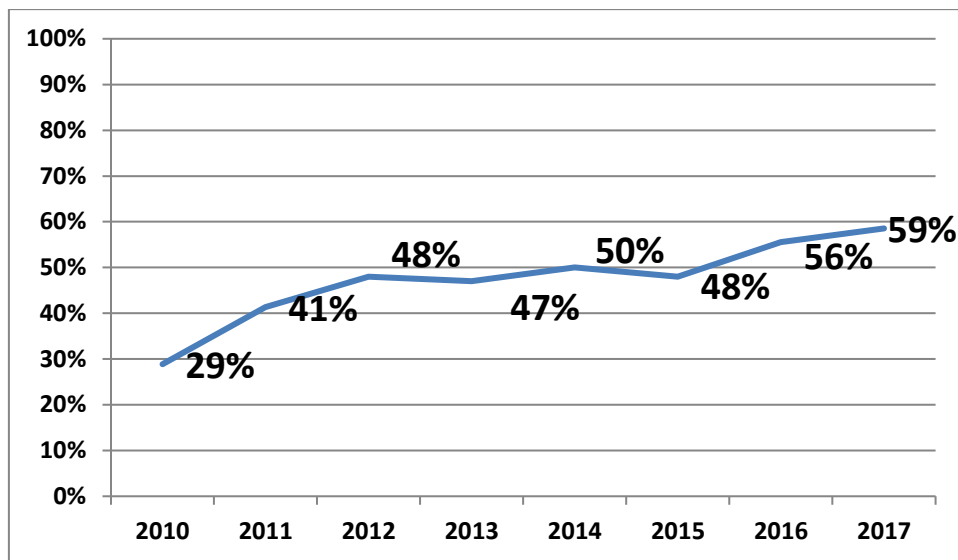


Figure 8a. Trends in compliance to reporting on bycatch, between 2010 and 2017.

Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the 10 reporting requirements are applicable.

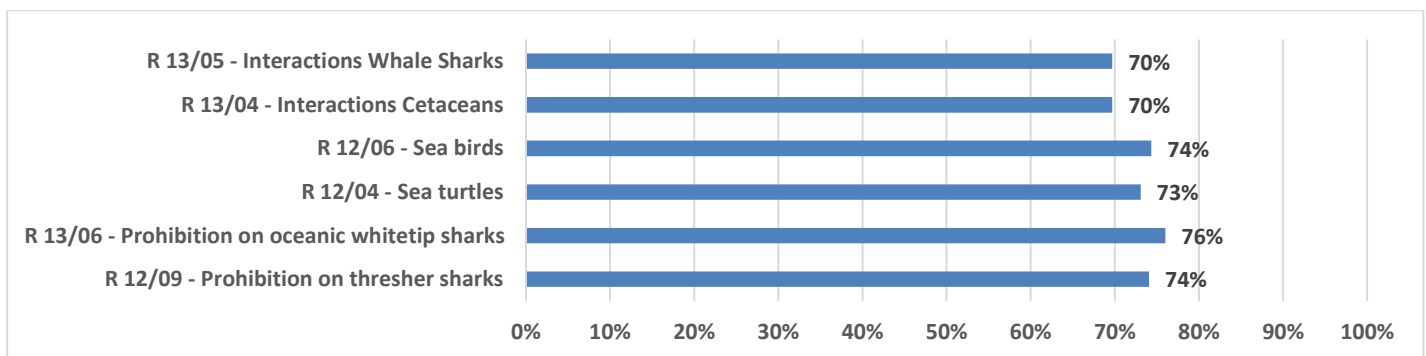


Figure 8b. Compliance level of Resolutions related to report on bycatch and mitigation measures (Res. 12/06, 12/04, 12/09, 13/04, 13/05, 13/06).

7. On a Regional Observer Scheme (IOTC Resolution 11/04)

Since the adoption of the Resolution on a Regional Observer Scheme (Resolution 11/04, which superseded Resolution 10/04), the IOTC Secretariat has conducted work to facilitate the implementation of the observer scheme at the national level. Most recently, this includes Resolution 16/04 *On the implementation of a pilot project in view of promoting the regional observer scheme of IOTC*, which includes a number of components including development of the minimum data collection and reporting standards for observers, revision of the observer manual, development of tools to facilitate the electronic reporting of observer data in a standardized format to the IOTC Secretariat, and piloting of electronic monitoring on vessels under 24 metres which are often impractical to place on-board observers. In addition, the IOTC Secretariat maintains a list of accredited observers, as reported by CPCs. The IOTC Secretariat has also produced Excel interim templates to facilitate the reporting of observer trip information from CPCs, and is extending the IOTC Guidelines for the reporting of data to the IOTC to incorporate these requirements.

At presents, fifteen CPCs have provided lists of accredited observers, including Australia, China, Comoros, EU (4 flags), Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and Thailand. Details of 371 accredited observers have been reported to the IOTC Secretariat so far.

Fifteen CPCs have submitted 1,140 observer reports to the IOTC Secretariat for the years 2010-2016, including Australia (2010-2012; 2014-2016), China (2010; 2012-2016), EU (2010-16), Indonesia (2014, 2016), Japan (2010-2016), Kenya (2016), Republic of Korea (2010; 2012-2016), Madagascar (2012-2015)¹, Mauritius (2015-2016), Mozambique (2012, 2015-2016), Seychelles (2014-2016), South Africa (2011-2016)², Sri Lanka (2014-2015) and Tanzania (2016). Many observer reports continue to be reported as .pdf, Word documents or image files, which are resource intensive for the IOTC Secretariat to process, although some CPCs (e.g., Japan and more recently China, Australia, EU, Indonesia, Kenya, Mauritius and Mozambique) now report observer data in electronic formats that can be easily exported and processed to common spreadsheet, database or statistical software (e.g., .xls, .csv, .dbase, .mdb, formats, etc.). The majority of CPCs with vessels over 24m LOA or with vessels <24m fishing outside their EEZ also continue to report coverage below the minimum level of 5% of operations/sets by gear type as specified in Resolution 11/04 – although the levels of coverage vary considerably between gear types; considerably higher for purse seiners.

Figure 9 illustrates the level of compliance with the regional observer scheme from 2010 to 2017, in terms of proportion of fleets achieving the minimum level of 5% of operations or sets.

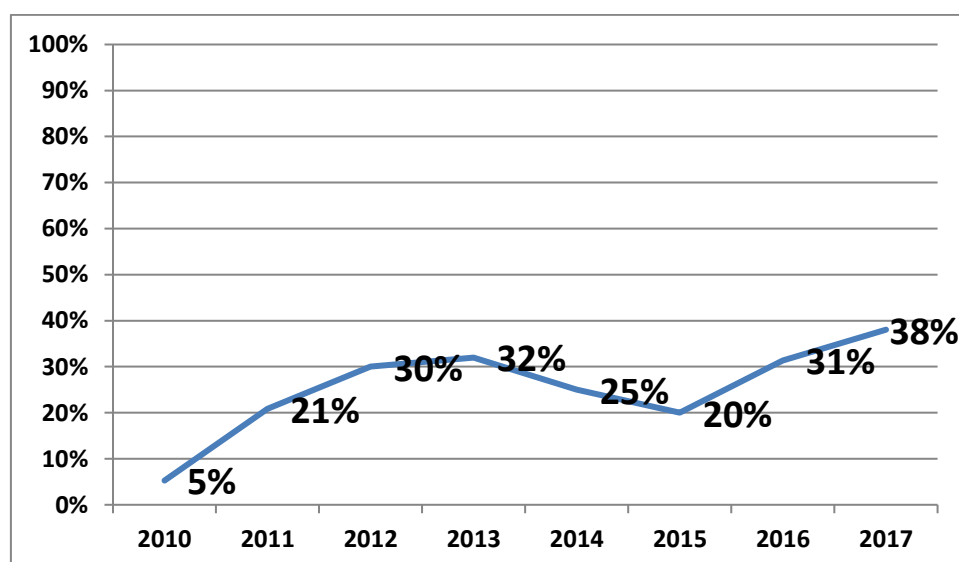


Figure 9: Trends in compliance to Resolution 11/04, between 2010 and 2017.

Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the 4 reporting requirements are applicable.

¹ Reports from Madagascar include observers onboard foreign vessels operating in the EEZ

² Reports from South African observers onboard foreign vessels operating in the EEZ

8. Limitation of fishing capacity and implementation of fleet development plans (IOTC Resolution 15/11)

The Commission agreed to limit the fishing capacity of the fleets targeting tropical tunas to the capacity (measured in Gross Tonnage) of active vessels in 2006 and to the 2007 level for those fleets actively targeting albacore and swordfish, through provisions captured in Resolution 15/11. Provisions are also made to accommodate the aspirations of developing coastal States, in particular small island developing States and territories within the IOTC Area of competence whose economies depend largely on fisheries and who aspire to develop their own fishing fleet, by submitting Fleet Development Plans (FDP) for the consideration of the Commission.

Document IOTC-2018-CoC15-05 Rev 1, provides an analysis of the implementation of 19 FDPs received by the Commission. In summary, the analysis concluded that to track the implementation of the fleet development plans some common issues, which frustrates this exercise. These were identified as follows:

- Lack of information of vessel size (capacity in GT or GRT);
- Lack of information on target species,
- Lack of information on exact number/capacity of vessels to be phased in by year under the plan.

The analysis also concluded that if all FDPs were implemented as planned, the fishing capacity in the fisheries for Tropical Tunas and Albacore & Swordfish for the fleets with FDPs, the capacity would be at around 400% above current level.

Figure 10 illustrates the level of compliance with the limitation of fishing capacity and fleet development plans from 2010 to 2017.

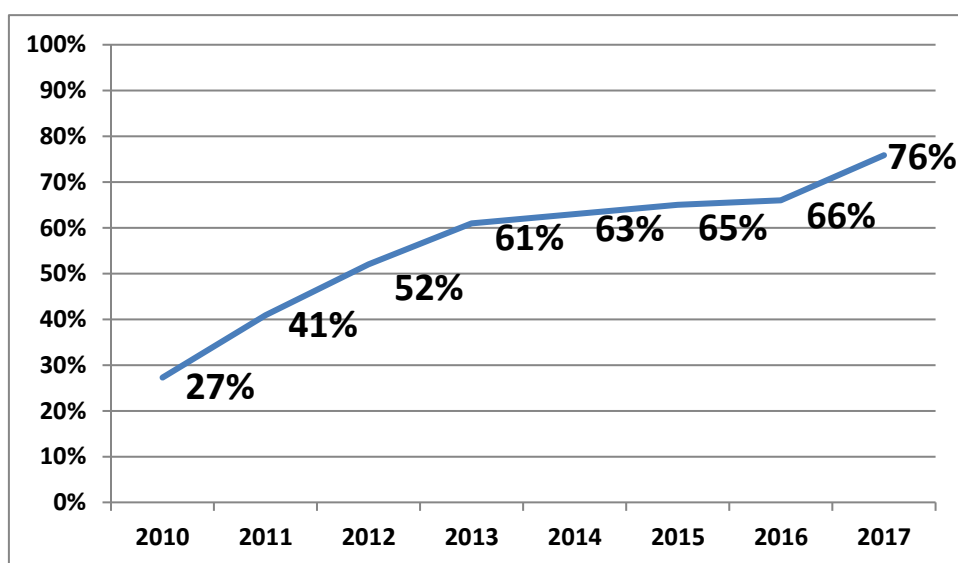


Figure 10. The progress of compliance to Resolution 15/11, between 2010 and 2017.

Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the 3 reporting requirements are applicable.

9. Implementation of IOTC port State measures Resolutions

Resolution 16/11 on port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the IOTC Area came into effect on 1st March, 2011. To date 19 CPCs with ports situated in the IOTC Area have provided information on their designated ports, competent authorities and notification period required by foreign vessels to request entry into the CPC's port(s).

To date ten (10) port State CPCs are providing information on inspections conducted on foreign vessels and are submitting Port Inspection Reports (PIR), in line with the requirement of paragraph 13 of Resolution 16/11 (Table 2). Five (5) port State CPCs, (Mauritius, Madagascar, Thailand, Sri Lanka and South Africa) have submitted PIR with forms related to monitoring/inspection of landings/transhipments.

Table 2. Port Inspection reports (PIR) transmitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2015 to 2017 by port State CPCs (LAN=Landing; TRX= Transhipment). Information from 2011 to 2017 is available in Annex 2.

	Port State CPC	MUS	MYS	KEN	MOZ	SYC	MDG	TZA	THA	LKA	ZAF
2015	Nb of calls in ports	387	0	5	18	210	34	5	148	41	98
	Nb of vessel inspected	36	0	5	18	210	34	5	148	23	55
	Nb LAN/TRX inspected	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	27
	Nb PIR received	39	0	5	18	242	34	5	0	23	55
	Nb monitoring forms received	1	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	27
2016	Nb of calls in port	734	2	N/I	24	327	26	8	63	50	526
	Nb of vessel inspected	716	2	N/I	24	324	26	8	63	15	35
	Nb LAN/TRX inspected	4	1	N/I	0	3	2	0	63	0	35
	Nb PIR received	6 ^m 48 ^e	1 ^e	0	24 ^m 19 ^e	112 ^m 5 ^e	33 ^e	4 ^m	6 ^m 2 ^e	7 ^m 12 ^e	10 ^m 33 ^e
	Nb monitoring forms received	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	10
2017	Nb of calls in port	884	12	6	17	618	42	0	145	54	574
	Nb of vessel inspected	690	12	6	15	198	47	24	144	32	65
	Nb LAN/TRX inspected	40	3	0	4	0	3	0	108	26	65
	Nb PIR received	600 ^e	0	6	15 ^e	123 ^m	33 ^e	16 ^m	89 ^e	33 ^e	67 ^e
	Nb monitoring forms received	18	0	0	0	0	4	0	108	26	37

N/A = no offloading in TZA and MOZ ports for the concerned years ; N/I =no information provided by the CPC

Nb of calls in port, Nb of vessel inspected, Nb LAN/TRX inspected are numbers declared by the CPC in the Compliance Questionnaire.

m = submission of PIR hard copy/email; e = submission of PIR through e-PSM application.

Year first inspection report submitted to the Secretariat

Regarding the resolution 05/03, to date, 9 CPCs with ports located in the IOTC Area have provided information on landings in 2016 of foreign vessels into their ports, or have provided a NIL report.

The Secretariat has identified some critical work that is required to be carried out to transpose the PSM Resolution 16/11 into domestic legislation (development of a template PSM regulation, under the support of the GEF/FAO/ABNJ tuna project) and facilitate the exchange of information between the concerned CPCs, the Secretariat and other interested parties through the e-PSM application that became functional in May 2016 (developed under the Global Partnership for Oceans project, of the World Bank).

Figures 11a and 11b, illustrates the level of compliance with the implementation of IOTC PSM resolutions from 2010 to 2017.

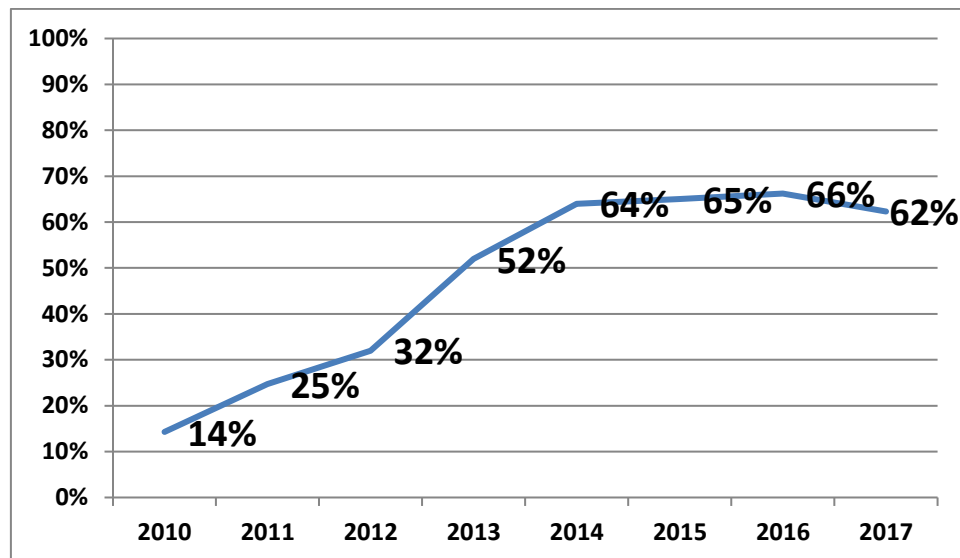


Figure 11a. The progress of compliance to Resolutions 05/03 and 16/11, between 2010 and 2017.

Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the 7 reporting requirements are applicable.

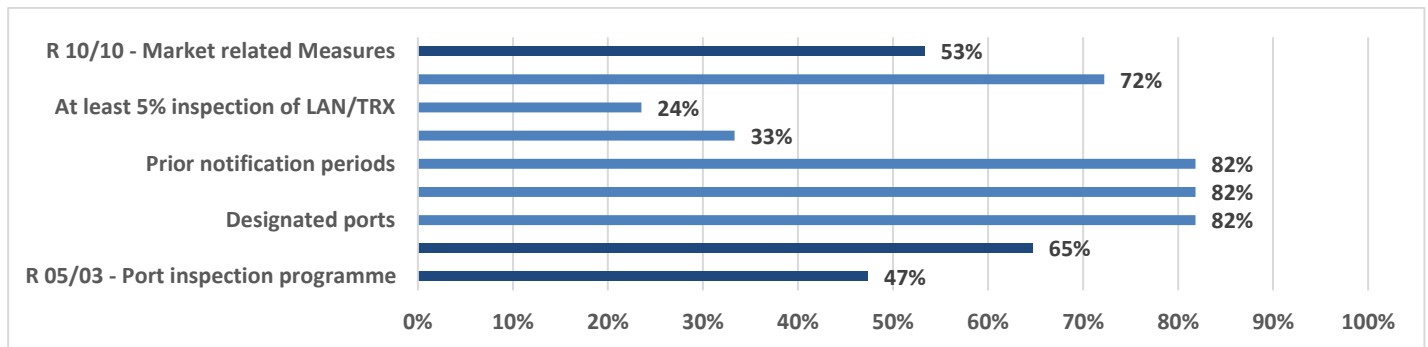


Figure 11b. Compliance level of Resolutions related to PSM (Res. 05/03; 16/11; 10/10).

RECOMMENDATION/S

That the CoC15:

- 1) **NOTE** the information provided in document IOTC-2018-CoC15-03;
- 2) **NOTE** the recurrent low level of compliance with Resolution 11/04 (Observer Scheme), Resolution 15/02 (Catch statistics) and Resolution 17/05 (Catch statistics on sharks);
- 3) **NOTE** that 50% of mandatory reports are provided late to the IOTC Secretariat;
- 4) **NOTE** that only 4 CPCs are fully compliant with the Size frequency requirement and no CPC is compliant with Size frequency for sharks,
- 5) **NOTE** that the deadline under the RoP (15 days for comments) + S21 decision (an additional 7 days) do not allow the IOTC Secretariat to produce meeting documents 30 days before the Compliance Committee meeting.

Annex 1**Table 1.** Number of fishing vessels, by vessel types, in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels on 24th March 2018.

CPC	Number Ships	Purse seine	Line	Longline	Gill net	Trawl	Multipurpose	Pole and lines	Supply vessel	Research Vessel
Australia	65	10	11	43	0	0	0	1	0	0
China	111	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Union	273	55	1	188	1	4	0	7	17	0
India	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	289	43	0	246	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	1,310	8	0	5	1,295	2	0	0	0	0
Japan	209	10	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kenya	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	99	11	0	87	0	0	0	0	1	0
Madagascar	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	19	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maldives	811	0	0	33	0	0	0	778	0	0
Mauritius	10	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mozambique	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	55	48	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	83	13	0	64	0	0	0	0	6	0
South Africa	29	0	0	23	0	0	0	6	0	0
Sri Lanka	1,584	0	0	7	0	0	1577	0	0	0
Thailand	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Grand Total	4,993	201	12	1,069	1,306	6	1,577	792	25	5

Table 2. Summary of completeness of information for fishing vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels on 24th March, 2018.

CPC	No. Ships			IMO	Registra tion	Call Sign	Auth Period	Type Vessel	Type Gear	LOA	GT	GRT	Port of Reg	Owner Name
	>=24	<24												
Australia	65	14	51	21	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
China	111	111	0	100	100	100	79	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
European Union	273	232	41	76	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	9	100	100
India	4	4	0	0	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100
Indonesia	289	168	121	0	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
Iran	1,310	495	815	1	100	95	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
Japan	209	209	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100
Kenya	1	1	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
Korea, Republic of	99	99	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
Madagascar	8	0	8	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	13	100	100
Malaysia	19	18	1	80	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Maldives	811	342	469	0	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
Mauritius	10	3	7	18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
Mozambique	12	1	11	43	100	100	42	100	100	100	100	25	100	100
Oman	7	1	6	8	100	71	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
Pakistan	10	0	10	0	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
Philippines	55	55	0	4	100	100	4	100	100	100	7	96	100	100
Seychelles	83	72	11	77	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
South Africa	29	14	15	41	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
Sri Lanka	1,584	4	1,580	0	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
Thailand	4	4	0	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
Grand Total	4,993	1,847	3,146											

Table 3. Summary of active vessels in the IOTC Area from 2002 to 2017.

CPCs	Year Active															
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Australia	23	21	17	11	10	9	8	13	12	11	11	9	8	9	9	11
Belize	24	8	16	12	8	10	9	5	7	7	6	3	4			
China	90	62	62	67	67	67	46	32	20	15	36	36	47	53	67	81
European Union	70	41	55	347	358	112	93	82	69	74	71	76	83	80	85	74
France (Territories)				1	2	2	2		4	5	5	5				
Guinea	3	6	3	3	3											
India	3	2	2	4	70	77	34	50	64	51	20	15	25	25		4
Indonesia			754	1,171	1,201				993	1,196	1,275	1,238	458	584	271	246
Iran					1,016	1,109	1,206	1,307	1,270	1,251	1,233	1,230	1,228	1,195	1,205	1,236
Japan	189	170	182	184	227	217	210	140	112	70	72	73	53	56	46	42
Kenya						1	2	2	1						1	
Korea, Republic of	155	202	36	28	29	33	24	20	13	7	10	13	14	20	19	19
Madagascar		1		5	2	1	2		6	4	8	8	7	7	7	7
Malaysia	13	7	14	18	28	62	58	59	43	8	5	5	11	10	10	19
Mauritius	7	7	8	8	8	10	8	1	3	4	5	2	7	7	7	7
Oman			4	11	24	29	27				8	5	3	1	1	1
Philippines	33	16	25	12	18	17	17	8	7	3	14	9	4			
Senegal		1	1	1	3											
Seychelles	36	80	51	51	43	45	42	50	50	31	39	43	39	57	84	80
South Africa	12	16	9	4	17	16	10			15	13	16	6	15	13	17
Sri Lanka					1,001	2,631	2,975	3,261	3,295	3,588	2,482	2,241	1,609	1,577	1,455	1,374
Tanzania						3	3		4	1	8	5	3	3	3	
Thailand	4	2	2	8	13	11	6	11	10	5	5	5	6	9	1	1
Uruguay	2	1			1											
Mozambique										1	1		2	9	11	2
Pakistan										10						
Vanuatu								4	4		2	17				
Maldives										234	249	318	344	367	372	400
Grand Total	664	643	1,241	1,946	4,149	4,462	4,782	5,045	5,987	6,591	5,578	5,372	3,961	4,084	3,667	3,621

Annex 2

	Port State CPC	MUS	MYS	KEN	MOZ	SYC	MDG	TZA	THA	LKA	ZAF
2011	Nb PIR received	24	0	0	0	211	0	0	0	0	0
	Nb monitoring forms received	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
2012	Nb PIR received	38	0	0	20	288	0	0	0	0	0
	Nb monitoring forms received	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
2013	Nb PIR received	40	0	2	16	242	25	6	0	0	85
	Nb monitoring forms received	2	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
2014	Nb PIR received	42	0	2	16	295	5	1	0	12	62
	Nb monitoring forms received	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
2015	Nb of calls in ports	387	0	5	18	210	34	5	148	41	98
	Nb of vessel inspected	36	0	5	18	210	34	5	148	23	55
	Nb LAN/TRX inspected	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	27
	Nb PIR received	39	0	5	18	242	34	5	0	23	55
	Nb monitoring forms received	1	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	27
2016	Nb of calls in port	734	2	N/I	24	327	26	8	63	50	526
	Nb of vessel inspected	716	2	N/I	24	324	26	8	63	15	35
	Nb LAN/TRX inspected	4	1	N/I	0	3	2	0	63	0	35
	Nb PIR received	6 ^m 48 ^e	1 ^e	0	24 ^m 19 ^e	112 ^m 5 ^e	33 ^e	4 ^m	6 ^m 2 ^e	7 ^m 12 ^e	10 ^m 33 ^e
	Nb monitoring forms received	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	10
2017	Nb of calls in port	884	12	6	17	618	42	0	145	54	574
	Nb of vessel inspected	690	12	6	15	198	47	24	144	32	65
	Nb LAN/TRX inspected	40	3	0	4	0	3	0	108	26	65
	Nb PIR received	600 ^e	0	6	15 ^e	123 ^m	33 ^e	16 ^m	89 ^e	33 ^e	67 ^e
	Nb monitoring forms received	18	0	0	0	0	4	0	108	26	37

N/A = no offloading in TZA and MOZ ports for the concerned years ; N/I =no information provided by the CPC

Nb of calls in port, Nb of vessel inspected, Nb LAN/TRX inspected are numbers declared by the CPC in the Compliance Questionnaire.

m = submission of PIR hard copy/email ; e = submission of PIR through e-PSM application.

Year first inspection report submitted to the Secretariat

Note : Country codes and names of countries.

MUS : Mauritius ; MYS : Malaysia ; KEN : Kenya ; MOZ : Mozambique ; SYC : Seychelles ; MDG : Madagascar ; TZA : Tanzania ; THA : Thailand ; LKA : Sri Lanka ; ZAF : South Africa