

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

PREPARED BY: IOTC SECRETARIAT, 11 MAY, 2017

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).

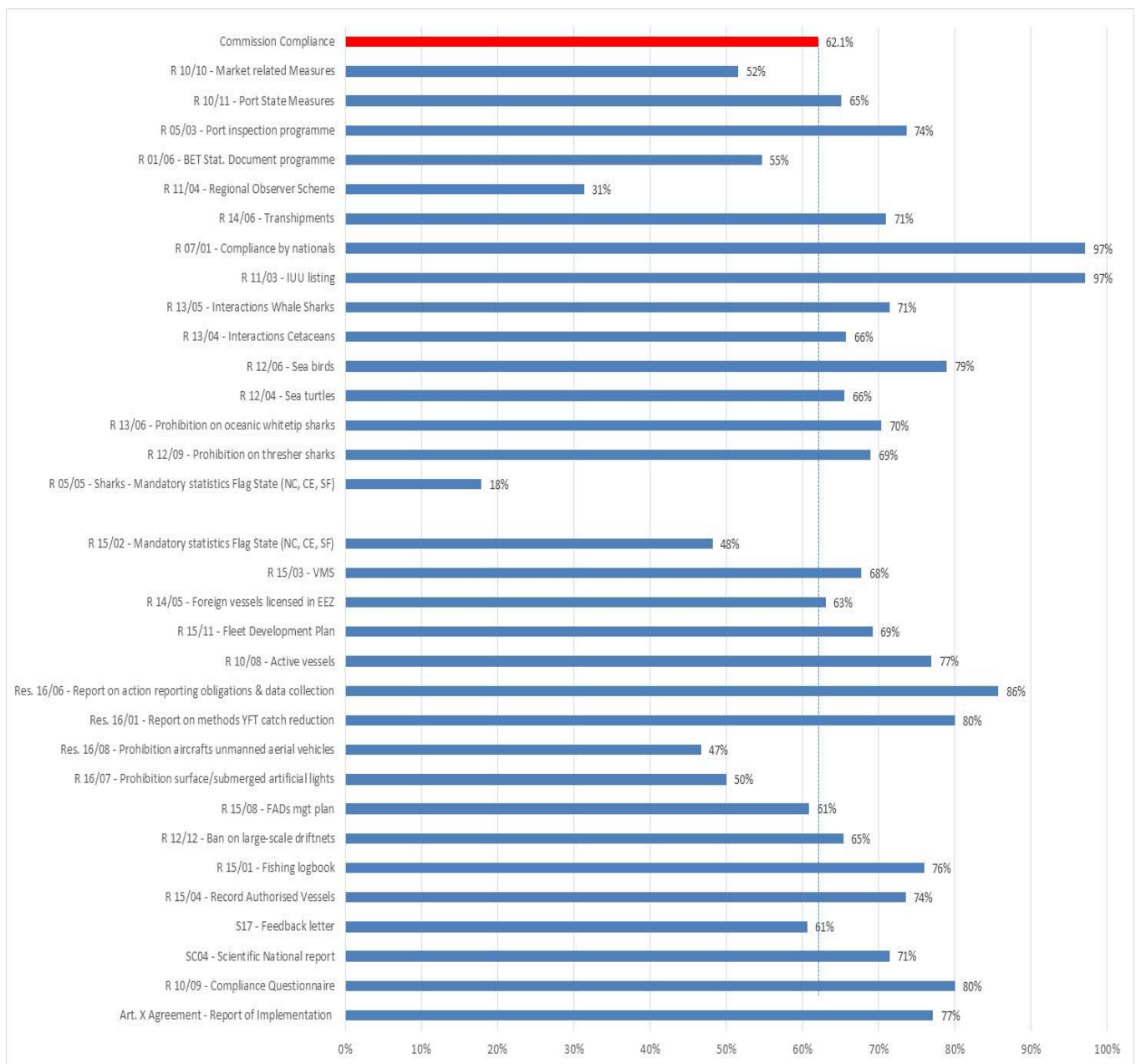


Figure 1. The level of compliance, in 2016, for IOTC Resolutions having reporting requirements.

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

As of the 8th April, 2017, the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels had a total of 4,933 fishing vessels and 83 carrier vessels. The total number of fishing vessels comprised of 1,770 ($\approx 36\%$) vessels of length overall (LOA) of 24m or above, 3,158 ($\approx 64\%$) vessels of length overall of less than 24m and 5 ($<1\%$) of unknown length overall. Nineteen CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of 24m or above and thirteen CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of less than 24m. Three CPCs have not provided information on the length overall, for some their vessels. Some CPCs are still failing to provide the full complement of mandatory information for their vessels; these are mainly the gear type, capacity, operating ports and end period of authorisation. 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 in 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. Figure 2 illustrates the level of compliance with the Record of Authorised Vessels from 2010 to 2016.

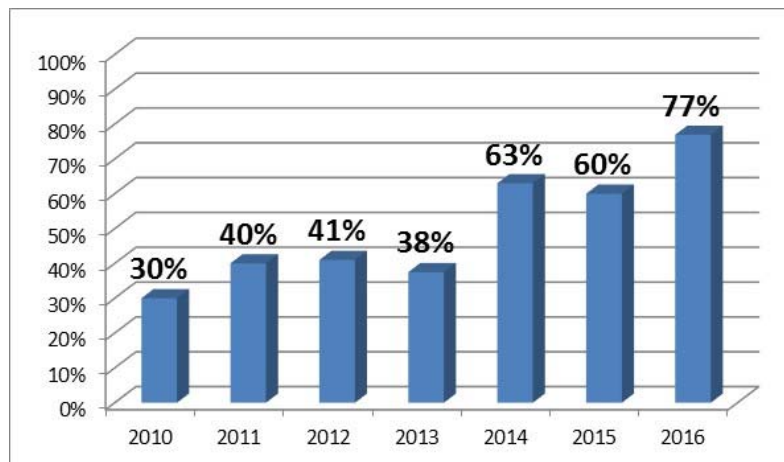


Figure 2. Trends in compliance with the Record of Authorised Vessels (Resolution 15/04) between 2010 and 2016.

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

As in previous years, the IOTC Secretariat has continued to work inter-sessionally with CPCs, with regards to missing mandatory data for their vessels. Figure 3, below, provides an illustration of the progress made in the last four years, with regards to the efforts the Secretariat has made to encourage CPCs to submit complete information for vessels being placed in the Record of Authorised Vessels.

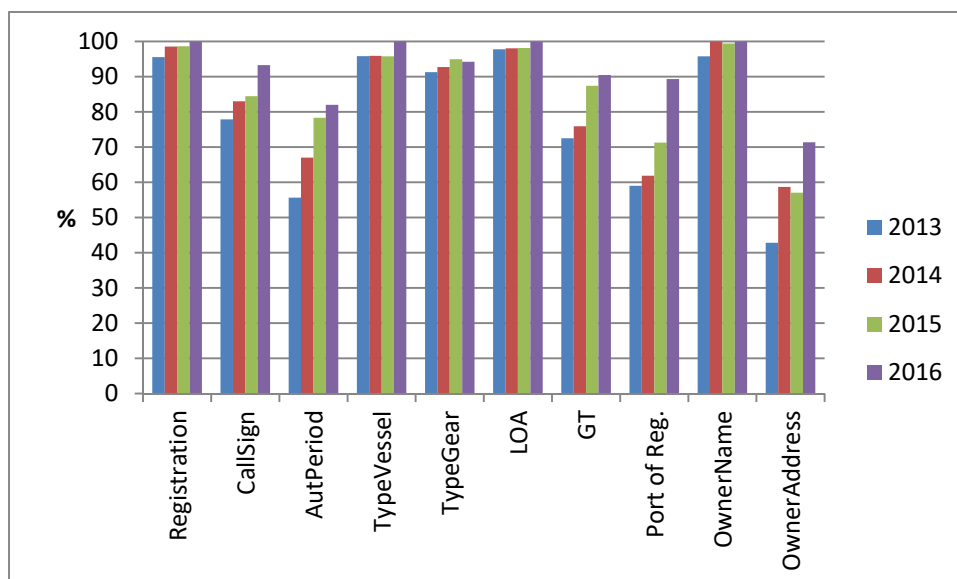


Figure 3. Trends in the completeness of information for the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels.

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 20 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 2017, sixteen CPCs had reported information on their fleets. A further three 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. Compared to the past year, there has been a significant improvement in the completeness of information being reported for the active vessels list. 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 2000 to 2016. Figure 4, below, illustrates the level of compliance with the Record of Active Vessels from 2010 to 2016.

The quality of the information reported by CPCs has continued to increase over the last three years, especially with regards to disclosure of the target species, for vessels targeting tropical tunas and Swordfish & Albacore.

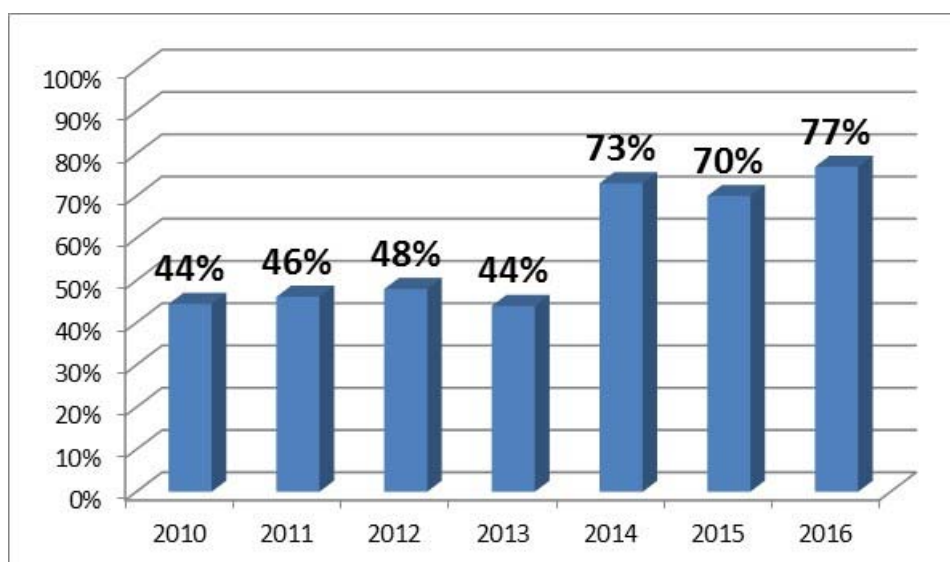


Figure 4. Trends in compliance with the Record of Active Vessels (Resolution 10/08) between 2010 and 2016.

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 2015, eight 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 2015 a total of 28,664 Mt of Bigeye tuna were imported by CPCs reporting under the programme; this is almost twice the amount that was reported for 2014. Of the eight CPCs that reported imports of Bigeye tuna, Japan is by far the biggest importer (84%), followed by the European Union (6%), Thailand (3%) and Maldives (3%).

There are currently twenty-six CPCs that have reported information on 166 institutions and 760 individuals who have been authorised to validate IOTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Documents and IOTC Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate. Following a request made in 2014, the Government of El Salvador, a non-CPC, have included one institution and three

individuals on the list of institutions and individuals authorised to validate IOTC Bigeye tuna Statistical Documents and Re-export Certificates.

There has been a decrease in the number of annual reports that the Secretariat has received from CPCs. 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. Figure 5 illustrates the trends in the level of compliance with the annual reporting obligation for the Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Programme from 2010 to 2016.

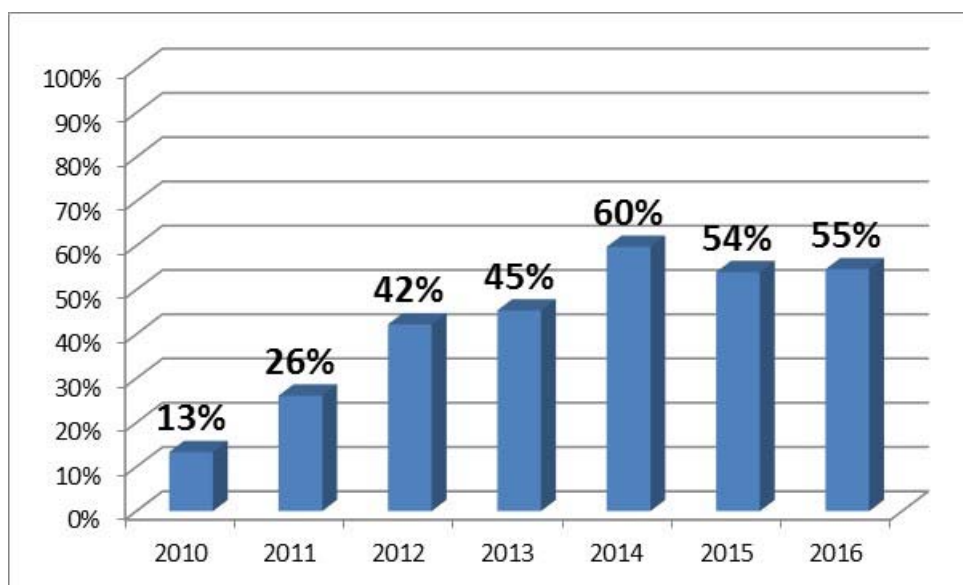


Figure 5. Trends in compliance to Resolution 01/06 between 2010 and 2016.

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 14/06).

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 82 vessels that are listed as carrier vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels, from which 27 carrier vessels have been used in 2016 by fleets participating in the at-sea transshipment programme.

Details of activities under the at-sea transshipment programme is further provided in document IOTC-2017-CoC14-04a[E], which has been prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, and document IOTC-2017-CoC14-04b[E], 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-2017-CoC14-08b[E] which specifically highlights possible infractions observed under the at-sea transshipment programme P. 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-2017-CoC14-08b Add_1 also provides information on repeated cases of possible infringements by vessels participating in the at-sea transshipment 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 2016.

Regarding the requirement for flag CPCs to submit information on transshipment of their LSTVs in foreign ports in the IOTC Area in 2016:

- Fourteen (14) CPCs have provided the mandatory report and information in line with the requirement of Annex 1 of Resolution 14/06 or have provided a NIL reports;

- Seven (7) CPCs have not provided the mandatory report;
- The requirement is not applicable to 13 CPCs because they do not have LSTVs in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels and the IOTC Record of Active Vessels.

Figures 6a and 6b illustrates the level of compliance with the transhipment programme from 2010 to 2016.

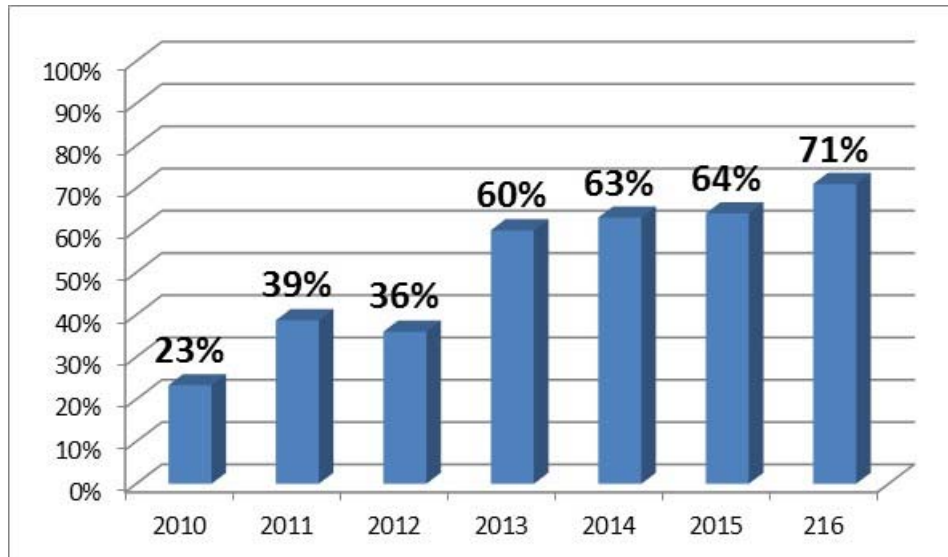


Figure 6a. The progress of compliance to Resolution 14/06, between 2010 and 2016.

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

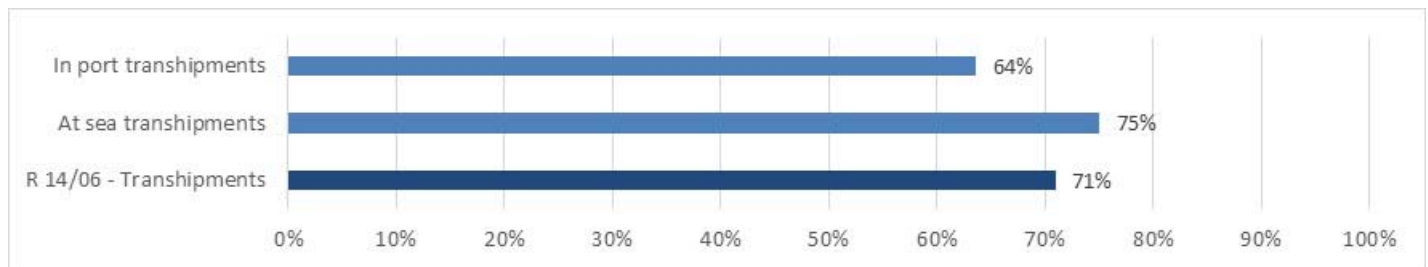


Figure 6b. Comparison of compliance level between requirements on transhipments at sea and in ports (Res. 14/06).

6. Reporting of mandatory statistics (flag State)

In terms of the reporting of mandatory datasets in 2016, there was little change in overall levels of compliance with Resolution 15/02 compared to previous years, with more than half of CPC's assessed partially compliant or non-compliant. In 2016:

- 46% of the datasets were reported by CPC's as per the requirements in Resolution 15/02 (i.e., nominal catch, catch-and-effort, and size frequency data for IOTC species and major shark species) and by the deadline of 30th June.
- Many CPC's 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 (compared to 21 in 2015).
- Five 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 2016.

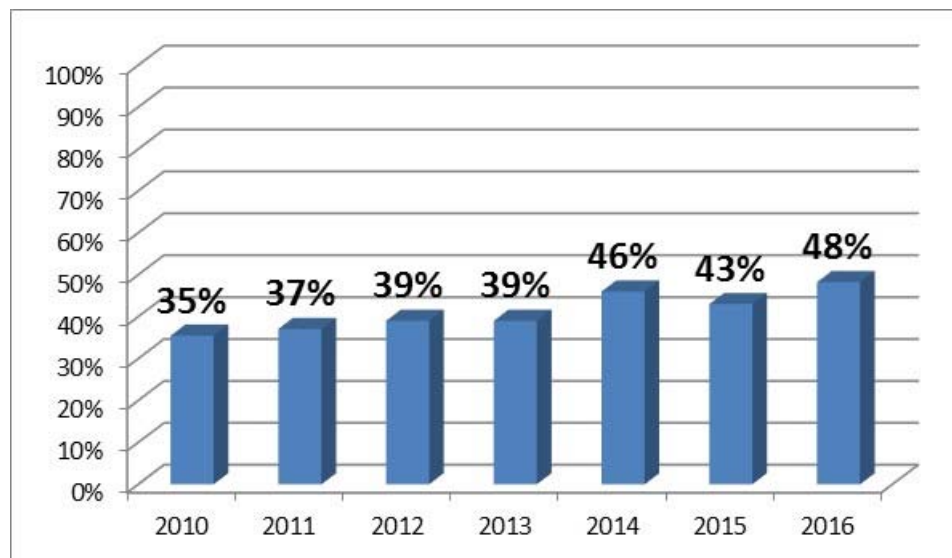


Figure 7a. Trends in compliance to Resolution 15/02 (Flag State responsibilities), between 2010 and 2016.

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

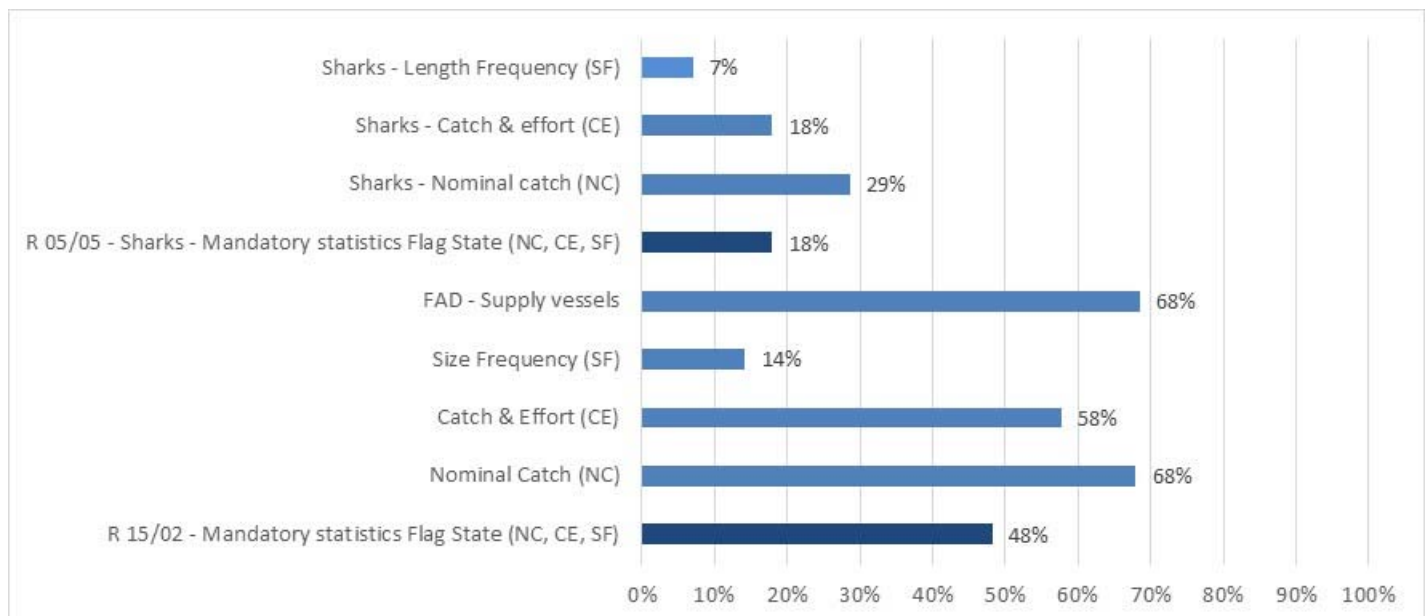


Figure 7b. Compliance level of Resolutions related to submission of mandatory statistics on IOTC Species and Sharks (Res. 05/05, 15/02).

In terms of the proportion of total catch reported to deadline, in 2016 the levels of reporting improved to some extent when compared to 2015 – largely due to improvements in the reporting and timeliness of a small number of CPCs that also account for a large proportion of the overall catch (e.g., Indonesia, and I.R. Iran). The statistics reported before the deadline represented 93% of the nominal catch (77% for 2015), 63% of the catch-and-effort (56% for 2015), and 56% of the size frequency data (53% for 2015).

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 2016, 94%, 64%, and 56% of the nominal catches, catch-and-effort, and size frequency statistics were available at the time of the 2016 IOTC Scientific Committee, respectively.

Levels of reporting of bycatch data for seabirds and marine turtles for 2016 showed some improvement, however, where data are available, they are normally incomplete and highly aggregated by species.

Figure 8a and 8b illustrates the level of compliance in terms of reporting of data on bycatch species from 2010 to 2016 (Res. 05/05, 12/06, 12/04, 12/09, 13/04, 13/05, 13/06).

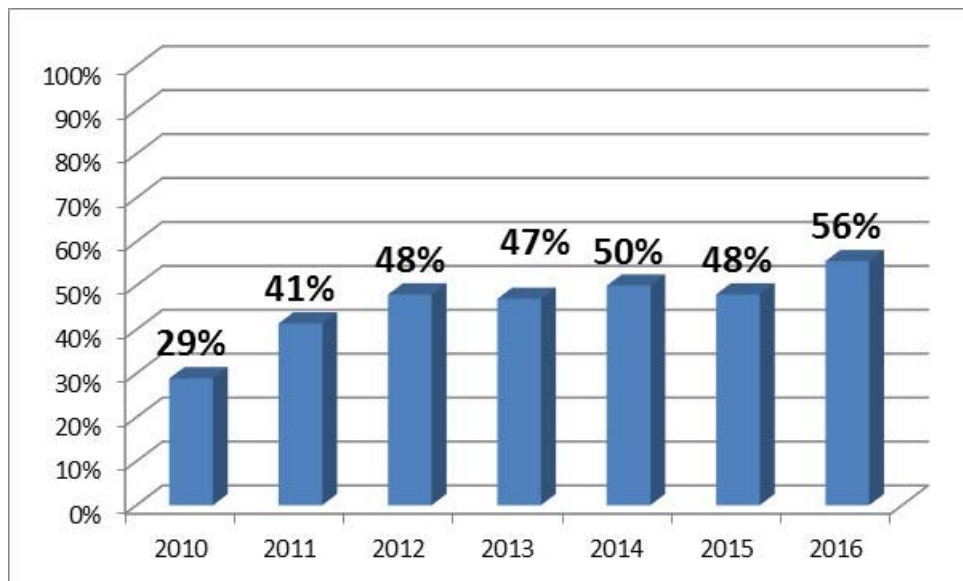


Figure 8a. Trends in compliance to reporting on bycatch, between 2010 and 2016.

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

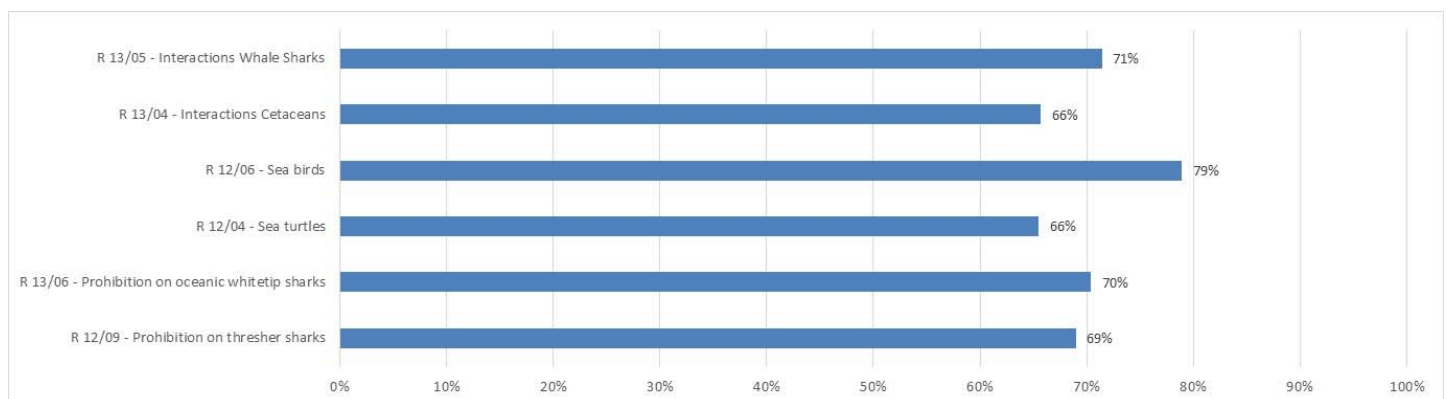


Figure 8b. Compliance level of Resolutions related to bycatch mitigation (Res. 12/06, 12/04, 12/09, 13/04, 13/05, 13/06).

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 national level. This included coordination of work on minimum data collection and reporting requirements for observers and revision of the observer manual, as requested by the Commission. In addition, the Secretariat keeps a list of accredited observers, as reported by CPCs. The IOTC Secretariat has also produced Excel templates to facilitate 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 (3 flags), Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and Thailand. The details of 348 accredited observers have been reported to the IOTC Secretariat so far.

At present, thirteen CPCs have submitted 498 observer reports to the IOTC Secretariat for the years 2010-2015, including Australia (2010-2012; 2014:2015), China (2010; 2012-2015), EU (2010-15), Indonesia (2014), Japan (2010-2015),

Republic of Korea (2010; 2012-2014), Madagascar (2012-2015)¹, Mauritius (2015), Mozambique (2012, 2015), Seychelles (2014-2015), South Africa (2011-2015)² and Sri Lanka (2014-2015). The majority of observer reports are provided in non-electronic format (pdf, word documents or image files), although some CPCs (notably Japan and more recently China, Australia, EU, Indonesia, Mauritius and Mozambique) are beginning to report electronically (excel files to date) for some, if not all, of the information. The majority of CPCs with vessels over 24m LOA or with vessels <24m fishing outside their EEZ are not reaching the minimum level of 5% coverage of operations/sets by gear type as specified in Resolution 11/04. Coverage levels for gillnets and pole-and line fisheries are currently reported to be nil, while longline coverage is very low (<1%³), however purse seine coverage has increased over the past year and is currently estimated at 23%).

Figure 9 illustrates the level of compliance with the regional observer scheme from 2010 to 2016.

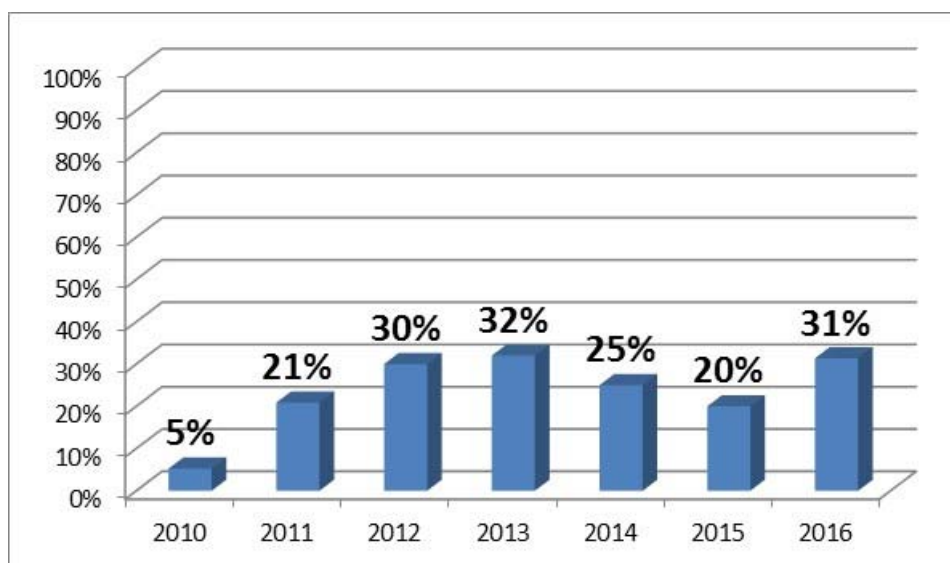


Figure 9: Trends in compliance to Resolution 11/04, between 2010 and 2016.

Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the 5 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

³ Percentage calculated based on total reported and observed effort in numbers of hooks

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

Since the 20th Session of the Commission, additional information has been provided by China, the Comoros and Thailand on their fleet development plan (FDP). China has submitted an updated FDP, which will see the addition of vessels in the albacore and swordfish fishery over the period 2017 -2020. The Comoros have indicated that due to delays encountered to implement their FDP, the implementation will start in 2017. Thailand has indicated that further to its previous fleet development plan, which was for the years 2010 – 2014, it will continue to add vessels to its fleet, up to the year 2019.

More detailed information on the reference capacity and the implementation of the fleet development plans is available in document IOTC-2017-CoC14-05, which has been prepared by the IOTC Secretariat. A compendium of fleet developments plans is presented in document IOTC-2017-CoC14-05 Add1, which has been compiled by the Secretariat.

Figure 10 illustrates the level of compliance with the limitation of fishing capacity and fleet development plans from 2010 to 2016.

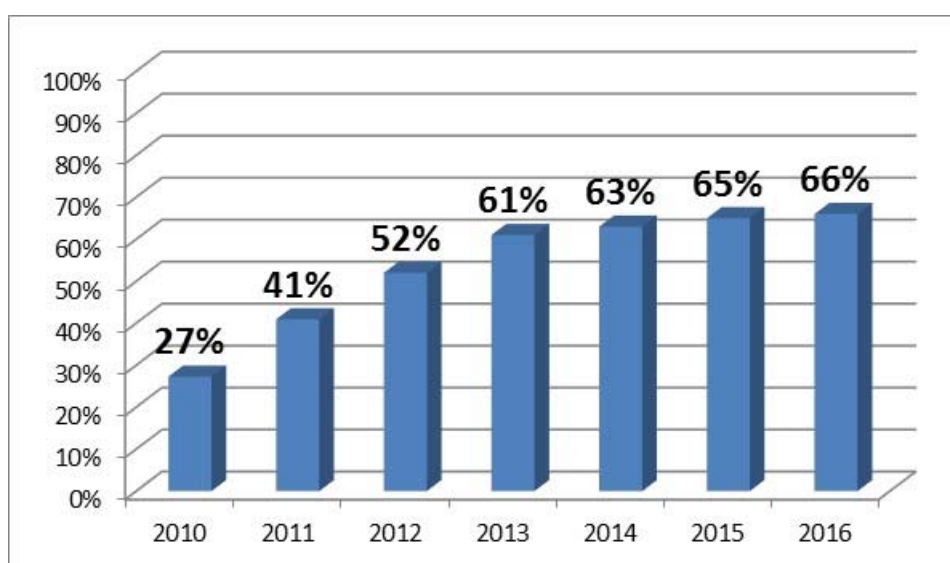


Figure 10. The progress of compliance to Resolution 15/11, between 2010 and 2016.

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 17 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). Only one (1) port State CPCs, (South Africa) has submitted PIR with forms related to monitoring/inspection of landings/transhipments. Two (2) port State CPC (Mozambique and Tanzania) have indicated that no landing/transhipment have occurred in their respective ports, and port inspection are conducted for the purpose of licensing vessels.

Table 2. Port Inspection reports (PIR) transmitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2015 and 2016 by port State CPCs (LAN=Landing ; TRX= Transshipment). Information from 2011 to 2016 is available at 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 |

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, 14 CPCs with ports located in the IOTC Area have provided information on landings in 2015 of foreign vessels into their ports, or have provided a NIL report.

The Secretariat has identified some critical works 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 become 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 2016.

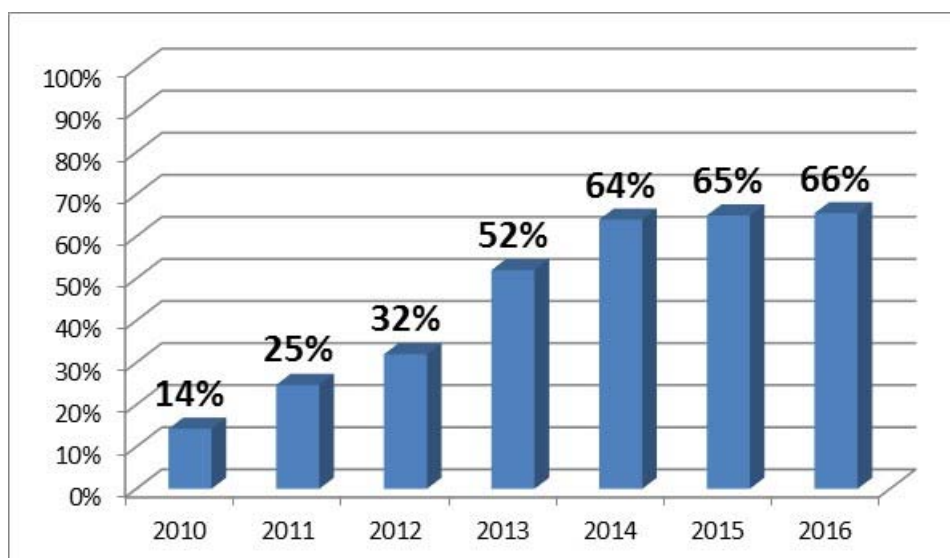


Figure 11a. The progress of compliance to Resolutions 05/03 and 16/11, between 2010 and 2016.

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

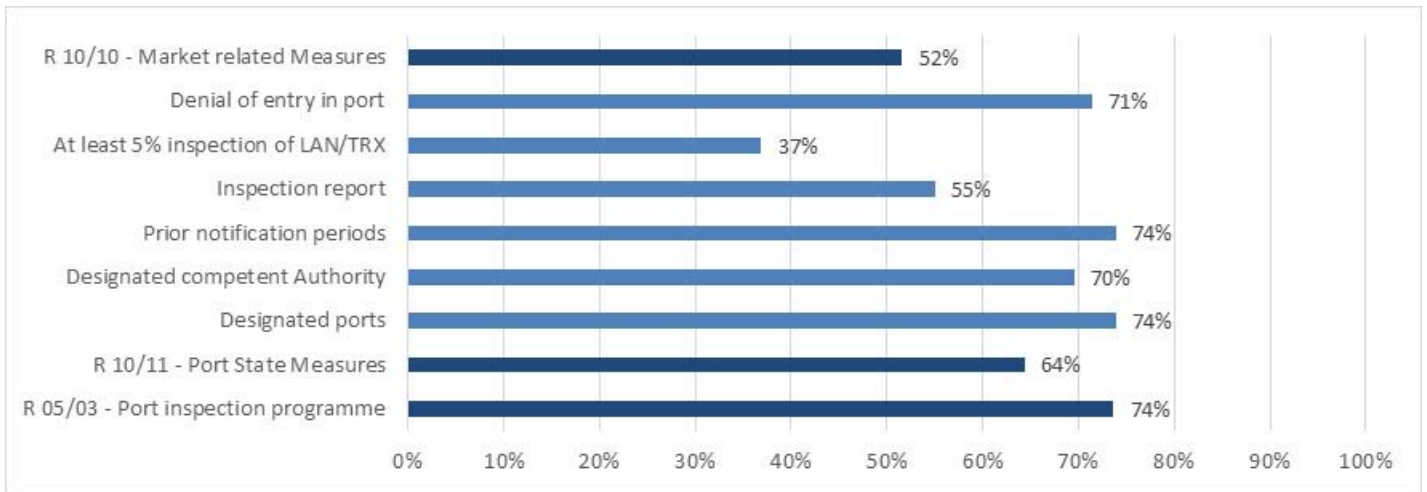


Figure 11b. Compliance level of Resolutions related to PSM (Res. 05/03; 16/11; 10/10).

Annex 1**Table 1.** Number of fishing vessels, by vessel types, in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels on 8th April 2017.

| CPC | Number Ships | Purse seine | Line | Longline | Gill net | Trawl | Multipurpose | Pole and lines | Supply vessel | Unknown |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|------|----------|----------|-------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------|
| Australia | 68 | 10 | 14 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| China | 101 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| European Union | 273 | 67 | 1 | 188 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| India | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indonesia | 162 | 11 | 0 | 151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iran | 1,310 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 1,295 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan | 223 | 11 | 0 | 211 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kenya | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Korea, Republic of | 111 | 11 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Madagascar | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malaysia | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maldives | 912 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 867 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mauritius | 8 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 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 | 10 |
| Philippines | 55 | 48 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seychelles | 81 | 13 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| South Africa | 27 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sri Lanka | 1,546 | 0 | 0 | 525 | 83 | 0 | 938 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thailand | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 4,933 | 182 | 15 | 1,501 | 1380 | 6 | 1,809 | 13 | 5 | 22 |

Table 2. Summary of completeness of information for fishing vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels on 8th April, 2017.

| CPCs | No. Ships | >=24m | <24m | Unkn | IMO | Registration | Call Sign | Auth Period | Type Vessel | Type Gear | LOA | GT | GRT | Port of Reg. | Owner Name |
|--------------------|-----------|-------|------|------|-----|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|------------|
| Australia | 68 | 15 | 53 | 0 | 21 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 99 | 100 |
| China | 101 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 76 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| European Union | 273 | 234 | 39 | 0 | 89 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 92 | 100 |
| India | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Indonesia | 162 | 71 | 88 | 3 | 0 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 0 | 97 | 100 |
| Iran | 1310 | 495 | 815 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 98 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| Japan | 223 | 223 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Kenya | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| Korea, Republic of | 111 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| Madagascar | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 100 |
| Malaysia | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Maldives | 912 | 358 | 553 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 91 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 99 |
| Mauritius | 8 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 38 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 100 | 38 | 100 | 100 |
| Mozambique | 12 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 83 | 100 | 100 | 42 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 100 |
| Oman | 7 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 100 | 71 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 86 | 100 |
| Pakistan | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Philippines | 55 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 7 | 96 | 4 | 100 |
| Seychelles | 81 | 70 | 11 | 0 | 86 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 99 | 100 |
| South Africa | 27 | 13 | 14 | 0 | 59 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| Sri Lanka | 1546 | 0 | 1545 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| Thailand | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| Total | 4933 | 1770 | 3158 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 3. Summary of active vessels in the IOTC Area from 2000 to 2015.

| CPCs | Year Active | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Australia | 78 | 81 | 23 | 21 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Belize | 105 | 36 | 24 | 8 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 4 | | |
| China | 98 | 92 | 90 | 62 | 62 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 46 | 32 | 20 | 15 | 36 | 36 | 47 | 53 | 67 |
| European Union | 0 | 61 | 70 | 41 | 55 | 347 | 358 | 112 | 93 | 82 | 69 | 74 | 76 | 81 | 83 | 80 | 85 |
| France (Territories) | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| Guinea | | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 70 | 77 | 34 | 50 | 64 | 51 | 20 | 15 | 25 | 25 | |
| Indonesia | | | | | 754 | 1,171 | 1,201 | | | | 993 | 1,196 | 1,275 | 1,238 | 458 | 584 | 271 |
| Iran | | | | | | | 1,016 | 1,109 | 1,206 | 1,307 | 1,270 | 1,251 | 1,233 | 1,230 | 1,228 | 1,195 | 1,205 |
| Japan | 500 | 496 | 189 | 170 | 182 | 184 | 227 | 217 | 210 | 140 | 112 | 70 | 72 | 73 | 53 | 56 | 46 |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Korea, Republic of | 38 | | 155 | 202 | 36 | 28 | 29 | 33 | 24 | 20 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 20 | 19 |
| Madagascar | | | | 1 | | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Malaysia | | | 13 | 7 | 14 | 18 | 28 | 62 | 58 | 59 | 43 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| Maldives | | | | | | | | | | | | 234 | 249 | 318 | 344 | 367 | 372 |
| Mauritius | | | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Mozambique | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Oman | | | | | 4 | 11 | 24 | 29 | 27 | | | | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | | | |
| Philippines | | 17 | 33 | 16 | 25 | 12 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 9 | 4 | | |
| Senegal | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | | 28 | 36 | 80 | 51 | 51 | 43 | 45 | 42 | 50 | 50 | 31 | 39 | 43 | 39 | 57 | |
| South Africa | 6 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 9 | 4 | 17 | 16 | 10 | | | 15 | 13 | 16 | 6 | 15 | 13 |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | 1,001 | 2,631 | 2,975 | 3,261 | 3,295 | 3,588 | 2,482 | 2,241 | 1,609 | 1,577 | 1,455 |
| Tanzania | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | 4 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Thailand | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 1 |
| Uruguay | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vanuatu | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | | 2 | 17 | | | |
| Total | 828 | 833 | 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 | 3,583 |

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 |

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