

## SUMMARY REPORT ON THE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

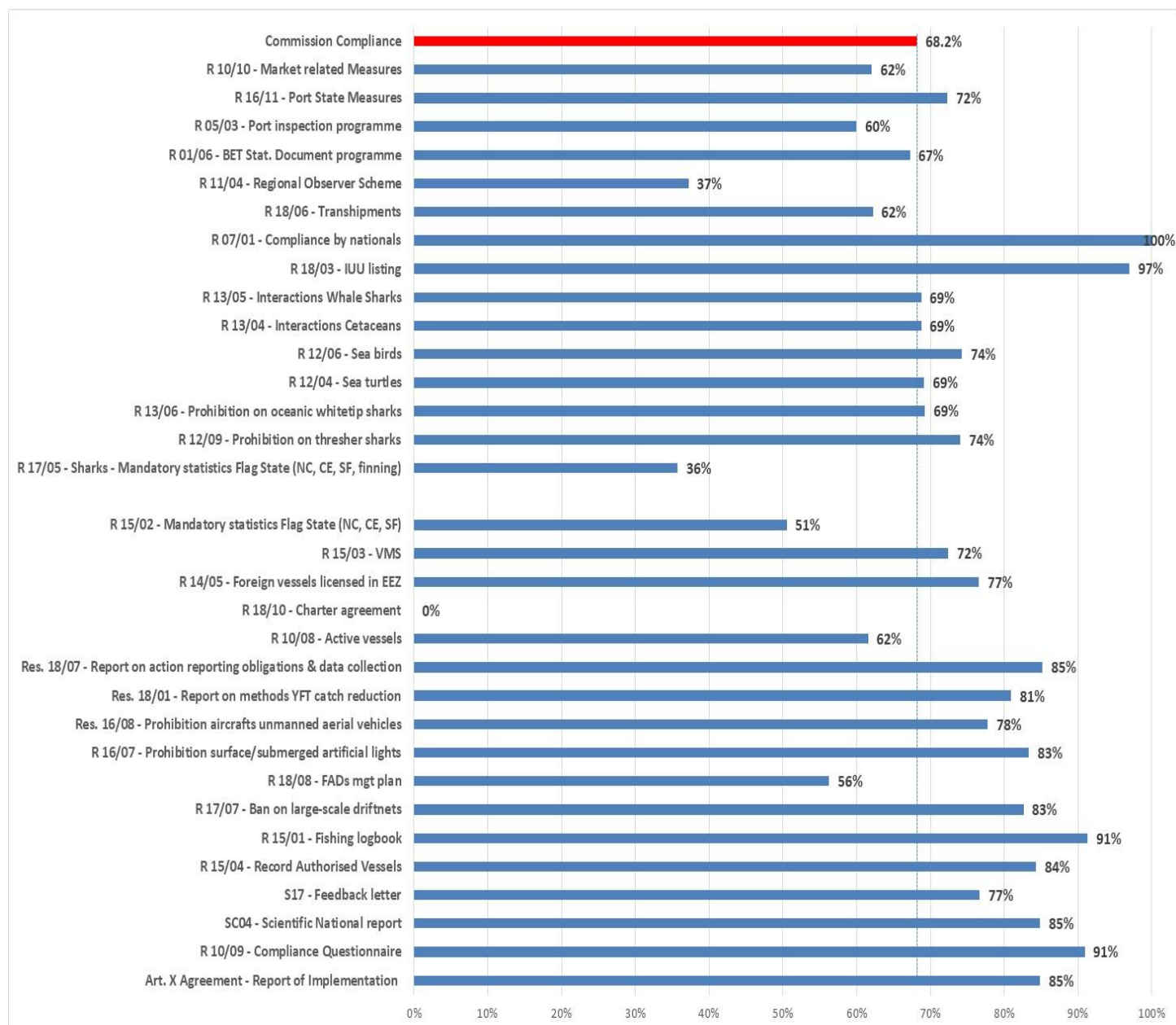
PREPARED BY: IOTC SECRETARIAT, 31 MAY, 2019

*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 11<sup>th</sup> Session the Compliance Committee requested the following:

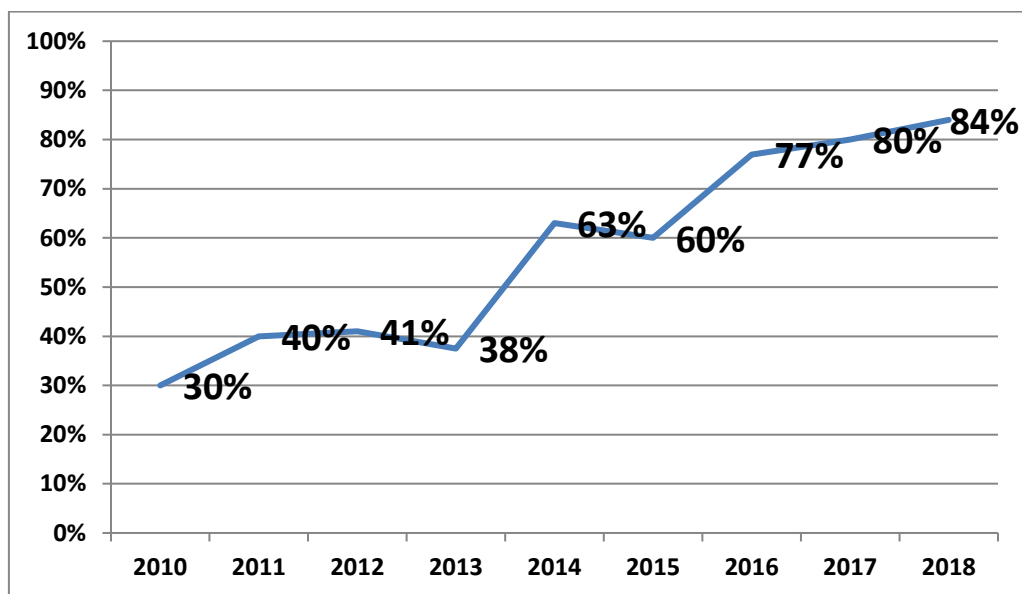
*“that for the next Session of the CoC, the Compliance Reports also be presented by CMM, rather than only by CPCs. The intention would be to examine the level of implementation and possibly interpretation of each CMM, which may assist the CoC in identifying where an individual CMM is ineffective and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



**Figure 1.** The level of compliance, in 2018, for IOTC Resolutions having reporting requirements.

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

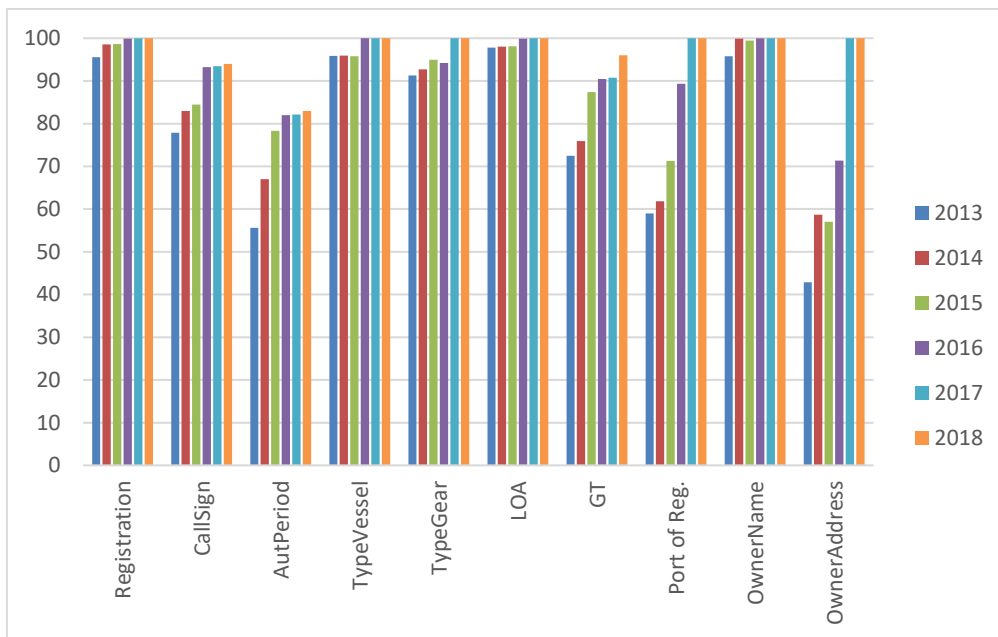
As of the 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2019, the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels had a total of 5,317 fishing vessels and 80 carrier vessels. The total number of fishing vessels comprised of 1,928 ( $\approx 36\%$ ) vessels of length overall (LOA) of 24m or above, and 3,389 ( $\approx 64\%$ ) vessels of length overall of less than 24m. Twenty CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of 24m or above and fourteen CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of less than 24m. All CPCs have provided the length overall of their vessels, respecting the decision taken at CoC14 (2017) for the IOTC Secretariat IOTC Secretariat not to register new vessels without LOA. The levels of completeness of mandatory information for vessels included in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels has been maintained during the last intersessional period. However, some CPCs are still failing to advise the IOTC Secretariat on which segments of their fleet that 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 included in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels, respectively. Figure 2 illustrates the level of compliance with the Record of Authorised Vessels from 2010 to 2018.



**Figure 2.** Trends in compliance with the Record of Authorised Vessels (Resolution 15/04) between 2010 and 2018.

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 all concerned CPCs, to ensure that all mandatory data, including IMO numbers for eligible vessels, are included in the IOTC Record of Authorised vessels. During the inter-sessional period, the IOTC Secretariat has also continued 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. The IOTC Secretariat also engaged a consultant during the inter-sessional period to work closely with two CPCs, Maldives and Sri Lanka, to identify and remove duplicates in the record for vessel owners. Figure 3, below, provides an illustration of the progress made in the last six years, with regards to the efforts made by the IOTC Secretariat to encourage CPCs to submit complete information for vessels placed in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels.

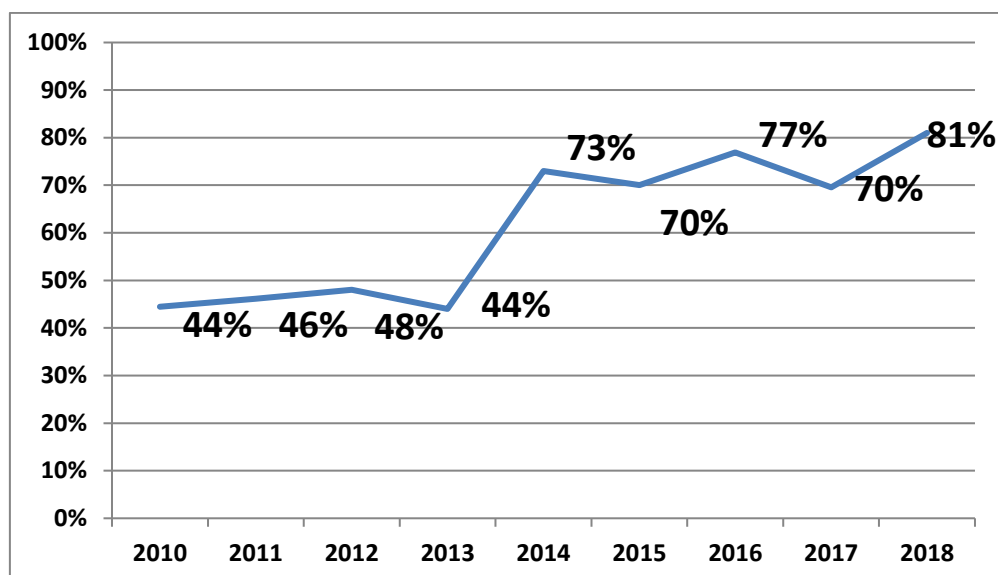


**Figure 3.** Trends in the completeness of information for the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels.

With regards to the provision for CPCs to provide a template of their official authorisation to fish outside National Jurisdictions, 19 CPCs out of the 23 CPCs with vessels in the Record of Authorised Vessels have provided their template. Ten (10) of those 19 CPCs have provided an update of information related to ATF during the inter-sessional period. These templates can be accessed through the secure part of the IOTC website (<https://www.iotc.org/compliance/authorizations-templates-samples>).

### 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, 15<sup>th</sup> February 2019, Thirteen CPCs had reported information on their fleets. Five 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 and one CPC has informed that none of its vessels were active in the IOTC Area during 2018. 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 2018. Figure 4, below, illustrates the level of compliance with the Record of Active Vessels from 2010 to 2018.



**Figure 4.** Trends in compliance with the Record of Active Vessels (Resolution 10/08) between 2010 and 2018.

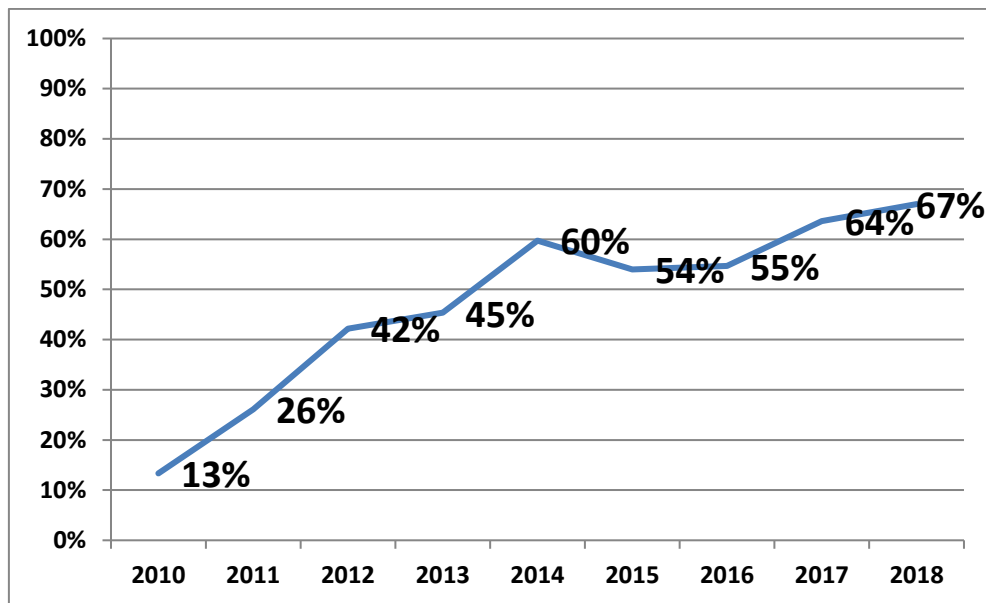
Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the reporting requirement is applicable.

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

For the year 2017, four 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 2017 a total of 10,249,345 Mt of Bigeye tuna were imported by CPCs reporting under the programme; this is about 43% of the amount that was reported for 2016. Of the five CPCs that reported imports of Bigeye tuna, Japan remains the most important importer (84%), followed by the European Union (14%), and the remaining 2% being accounted for by the Republic of Korea and Thailand.

There are currently twenty-one CPCs that have reported information on 170 institutions and 790 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, between them, 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 2018.



**Figure 5.** Trends in compliance to Resolution 01/06 between 2010 and 2018.

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 18/06).

Since 1<sup>st</sup> July 2008, all the fleets have submitted information on carrier vessels authorised to receive at-sea transshipments from their LSTLVs. There are currently 80 vessels that are listed as carrier vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels, from which 26 carrier vessels have been used in 2018 by fleets participating in the at-sea transshipment programme.

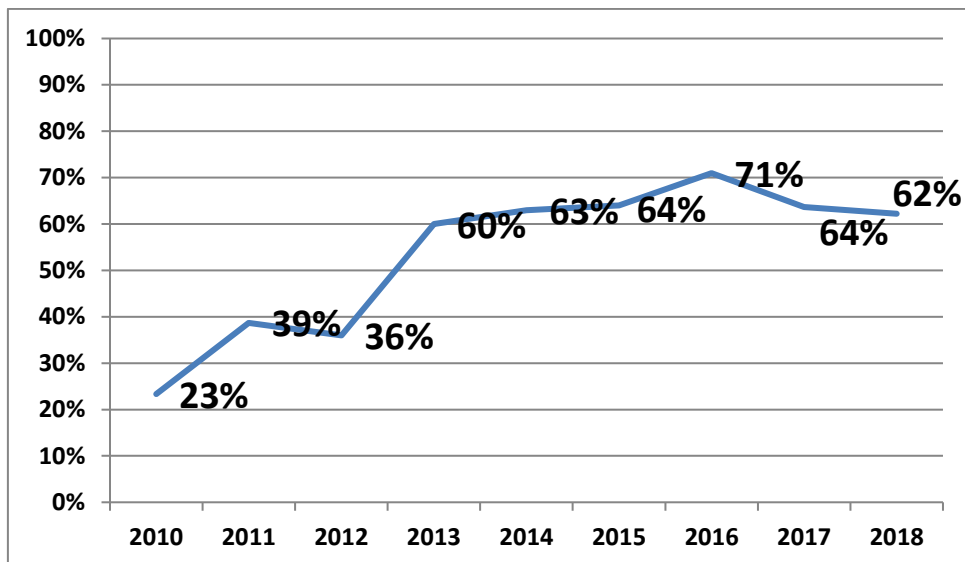
Details of activities under the at-sea transshipment programme is further provided in document IOTC-2019-CoC16-04a, which has been prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, and document IOTC-2019-CoC16-04b, which has been prepared by the Consortium executing the Programme. In line with the revisions made to the resolution concerning the at-sea transshipment programme, at the 2011 Session of the Commission, the Secretariat has also prepared document IOTC-2019-CoC16-08b\_Rev1 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 10<sup>th</sup> Session of the Compliance Committee, document IOTC-2019-CoC16-08b 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 2018.

Regarding the requirement for flag CPCs to submit information on transshipment of their LSTVs in foreign ports in the IOTC Area in 2018:

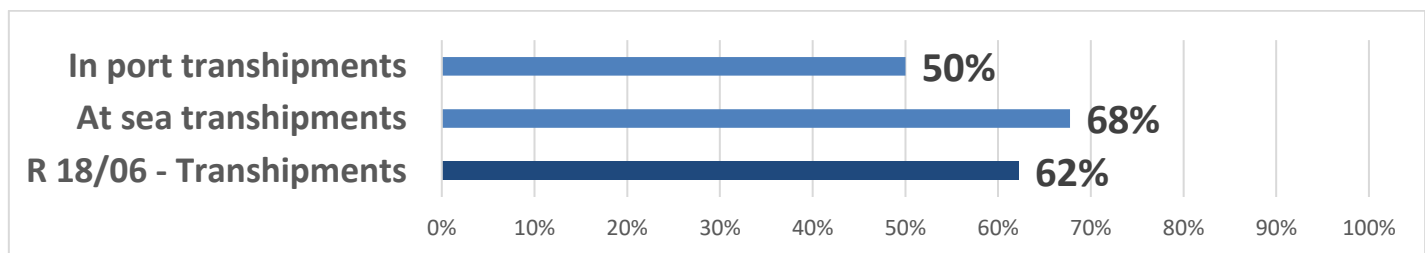
- Eight (8) CPCs have provided the mandatory report and information in line with the requirement of Annex 1 of Resolution 18/06 or have provided a NIL reports;
- Six (6) CPCs have not provided the mandatory report;
- The requirement is not applicable to 19 CPCs because they do not have LSTVs in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels.

Figures 6a and 6b illustrates the level of compliance with the transshipment programme from 2010 to 2018.



**Figure 6a.** The progress of compliance to Resolution 18/06, between 2010 and 2018.

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 transshipments at sea and in ports (Res. 18/06).

## 6. Reporting of mandatory statistics (flag State)

Most CPCs continue to report partial data submissions, or datasets that falls short of IOTC reporting standards.

While there was some improvement in terms of the proportion of fully or partially reported datasets reported by CPCs in 2018, there was a decrease in the *timeliness* of data submissions. Late reporting compromises the quality of data available for the most recent year, by compromising the time available for the validation and verification of data by the IOTC Secretariat, as well as limiting the data available for stock assessments – especially when data are submitted close to, or during Working Party meetings.

In terms of compliance with Resolution 15/02<sup>[1]</sup> *across all CPCs*, in 2018:

- 51% of all datasets were fully reported by CPCs in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 15/02 (47% in 2017) (figure 7a), of which 47% were reported by the deadline of 30<sup>th</sup> June (42% in 2017).
- A further 17% of datasets were partially reported by CPCs in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 15/02 (15% in 2017), of which 1% were reported by the deadline of 30<sup>th</sup> June (1% in 2017).

The timely submission and completeness of data is also highly variable according *to the type of dataset*. In 2018:

- **Total (nominal) catches:** 85% of the total catches were fully reported by CPCs in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 15/02 (94% in 2017), of which 73% were reported by the deadline of 30<sup>th</sup> June (81% in 2017).

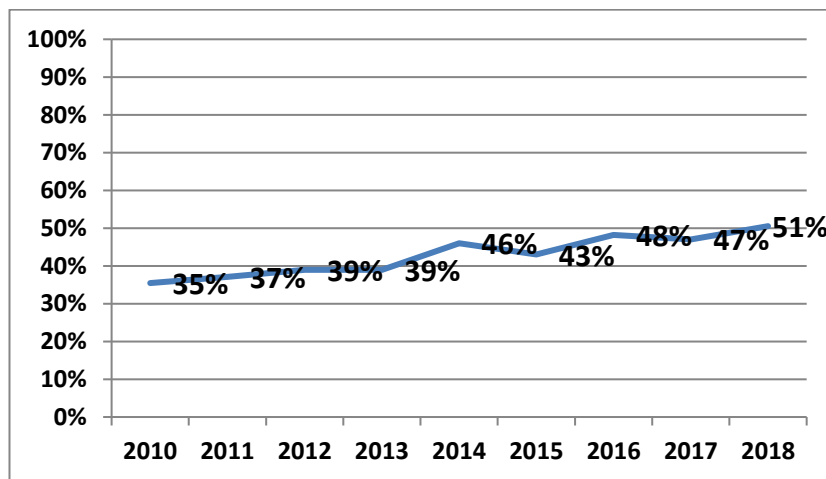
<sup>[1]</sup> Assessed in terms of compliance with the 12 reporting requirements for Resolution 15/02. Includes nominal catches, catch-and-effort, and size frequency data for IOTC species and major shark species.

- **Catch and effort:** 63% of the total catches were fully reported by CPCs in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 15/02 (58% in 2017), of which only 52% were reported by the deadline of 30<sup>th</sup> June (58% in 2017).
- **Size frequency data:** 65% of the total catches were fully reported by CPCs in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 15/02 (55% in 2017), of which only 57% were reported by the deadline of 30<sup>th</sup> June (54% in 2017).

In terms of compliance with Resolution 15/02 *at the individual CPC level*, in 2018:

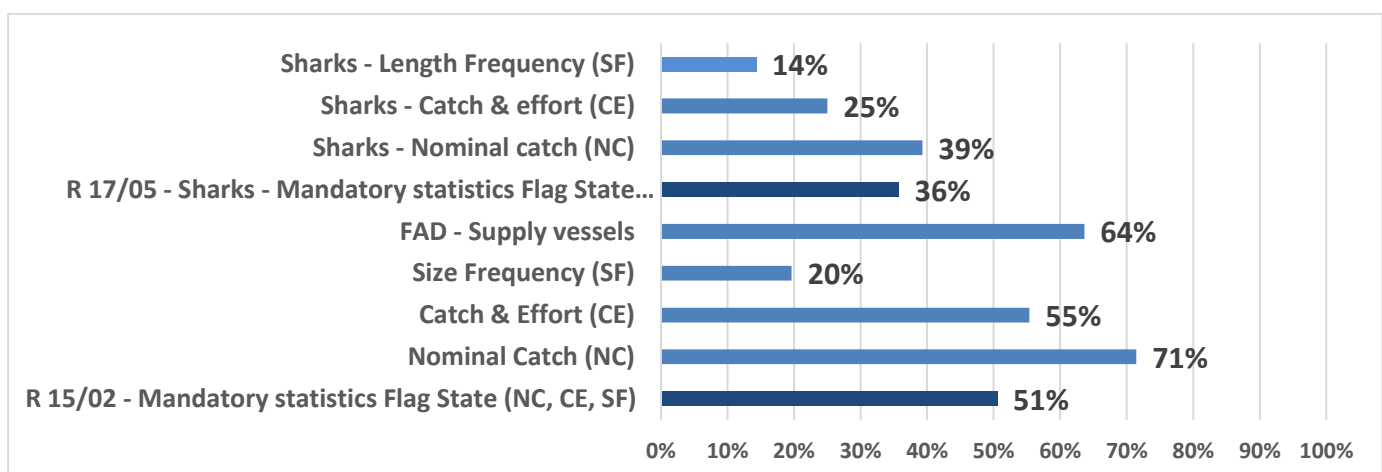
- Only five CPCs (Australia, China, Rep. of Korea, Philippines, United Kingdom(Territories)) were assessed as fully compliant and reported *all datasets* in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 15/02 (2 CPCs in 2017, Australia & United Kingdom(Territories) ).
- 21 CPCs were assessed as partially compliant and reported data submissions that were either incomplete or included datasets not fully reported in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 15/02 (24 CPCs in 2017).
- Four CPCs (Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.) were assessed as non-compliant and submitted no datasets to the IOTC Secretariat (4 CPCs in 2017). The following three CPCs (Sierra Leone, Liberia Senegal) did not have fishing vessels operating in the IOTC Area in 2017.
- Four CPCs have not reported any datasets to the IOTC for a period of more than three years, including: Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.

Figures 7a and 7b illustrates the level of compliance with the reporting of mandatory statistics on IOTC Species from 2010 to 2018.



**Figure 7a.** Trends in compliance to Resolution 15/02 (Flag State responsibilities), between 2010 and 2018.

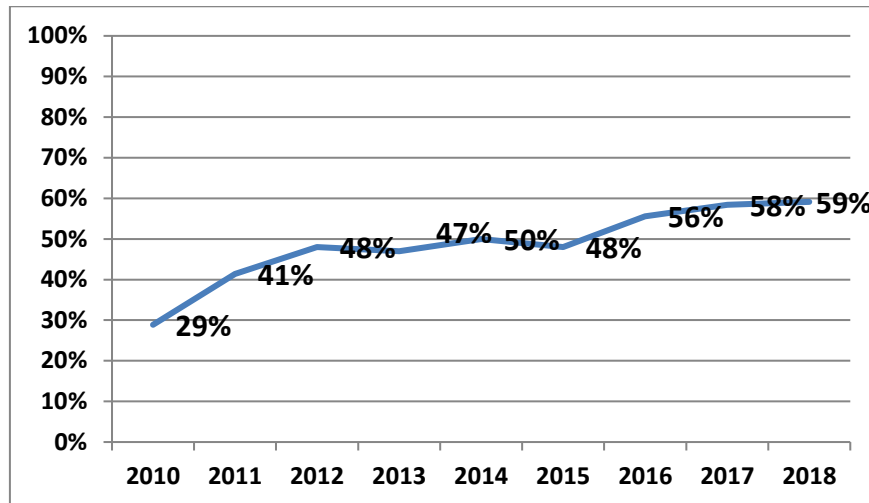
Note: The level of compliance is expressed as the percentage of CPCs meeting the 12 data reporting requirements specified by Resolution 15/02.



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

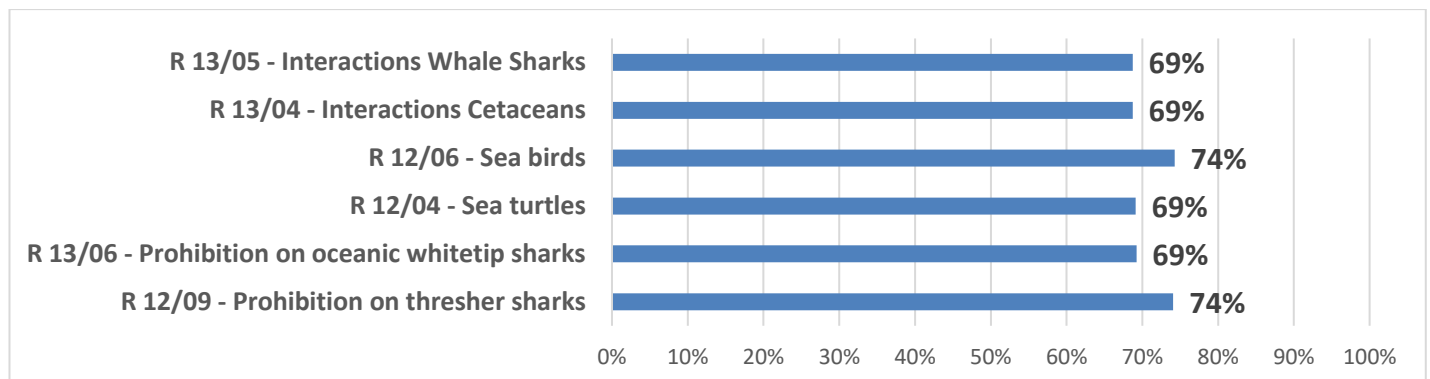
Levels of reporting of bycatch data for seabirds and marine turtles in 2018 have continued to improve compared to recent years, albeit by a small proportion compared to 2017. However, when data are available, they are normally highly incomplete and aggregated by species.

Figure 8a and 8b illustrates the level of compliance in terms of reporting of data on bycatch species from 2010 to 2018 (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 2018.

Note: The level of compliance is expressed as the percentage of CPCs meeting the 10 data reporting requirements specified by bycatch related Resolutions.



**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).



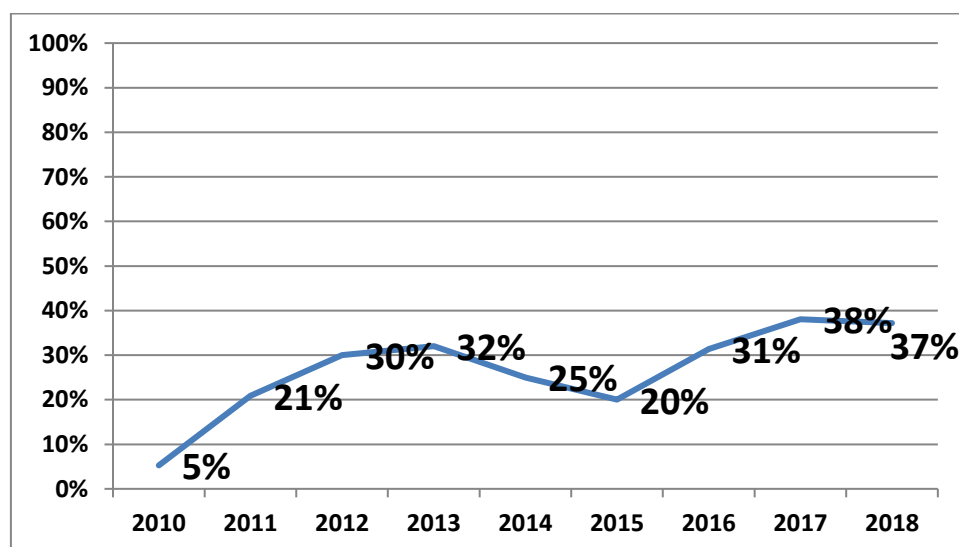
## 7. On a Regional Observer Scheme (IOTC Resolution 11/04)

Since the adoption of the Resolution on a Regional Observer Scheme (Resolution 11/04), the IOTC Secretariat has conducted work to facilitate the implementation of the observer scheme at the national level. Most recently, this has been supported by Resolution 16/04 *On the implementation of a pilot project in view of promoting the regional observer scheme of IOTC*. Based on the request of the Commission, a pilot project was developed by the Scientific Committee (IOTC-2017-S21-10) involving a number of different workstreams. These include development of the minimum data reporting standards for observers; development of observer programme standards; revision of the observer manual as part of the development of a comprehensive training package; implementation of ongoing intensive training to initiate or expand observer programmes in 6 CPCs; development of an IOTC database and e-tools to facilitate the management and reporting of observer data in a standardized electronic format to the IOTC Secretariat; piloting of electronic monitoring on vessels under 24 metres which are often impractical to place on-board observers; and support for port sampling for artisanal fisheries. More details on these activities can be found in paper IOTC-2018-SC21-07 Rev\_1.

Fifteen CPCs have provided lists of accredited observers, including Australia, China (including Taiwan, China), Comoros, EU ( flags), Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and Thailand. Details of 376 accredited observers have been reported to the IOTC Secretariat so far.

Sixteen CPCs have submitted 1,450 observer reports to the IOTC Secretariat for the years 2010-2017, including Australia (2010-2012; 2014-2017), China (2010; 2012-2017), EU (2010-17), France OT (2011-2013), Indonesia (2014, 2016-2017), Japan (2010-2016), Kenya (2016), Republic of Korea (2010; 2012-2017), Madagascar (2012-2015)<sup>1</sup>, Maldives (2017), Mauritius (2015-2017), Mozambique (2012, 2015-2017), Seychelles (2014-2017), South Africa (2011-2017), Sri Lanka (2014-2017) 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, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique and Sri Lanka) 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 2018, 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 2018.

<sup>1</sup> Reports from Madagascar include observers onboard foreign vessels operating in the EEZ

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

## 8. 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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) (<https://www.iotc.org/compliance/port-state-measures>).

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). Four (5) Port State CPCs, (Madagascar, Seychelles, 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 2018 by port State CPCs (LAN=Landing; TRX= Transhipment). Information from 2011 to 2018 is available in Annex 2.

	Port State CPC	MUS	MYS	KEN	MOZ	SYC	MDG	TZA	THA	LKA	ZAF	
<b>2015</b>	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	
<b>2016</b>	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 <sup>m</sup> 48 <sup>e</sup>	1 <sup>e</sup>	0	24 <sup>m</sup> 19 <sup>e</sup>	112 <sup>m</sup> 5 <sup>e</sup>	33 <sup>e</sup>	4 <sup>m</sup>	6 <sup>m</sup> 2 <sup>e</sup>	7 <sup>m</sup> 12 <sup>e</sup>	10 <sup>m</sup> 33 <sup>e</sup>	
	Nb monitoring forms received	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	10	
<b>2017</b>	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 <sup>e</sup>	0	6	15 <sup>e</sup>	123 <sup>m</sup>	33 <sup>e</sup>	16 <sup>m</sup>	89 <sup>e</sup>	33 <sup>e</sup>	67 <sup>e</sup>	
	Nb monitoring forms received	18	0	0	0	0	4	0	108	26	37	
<b>2018</b>	Nb of calls in port	809	22	7	14	N/I	17	0	89	105	639	
	Nb of vessel inspected	737	10	7	14	226	17	0	89	39	106	
	Nb LAN/TRX inspected	8	0	0	0	6	3	0	54	27	106	
	<b>EPSM</b>											
	Nb of calls in port	809	22	7	84	432	17	0	89	105	639	
	Nb PIR received	637 <sup>e</sup>	10	4	10 <sup>e</sup>	184 <sup>m</sup>	33 <sup>e</sup>	0	90 <sup>e</sup>	36 <sup>e</sup>	95 <sup>e</sup>	
Nb monitoring forms received	0	0	N/A	0	5	3	N/A	54	20	83		

N/A = no offloading in KEN, 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.

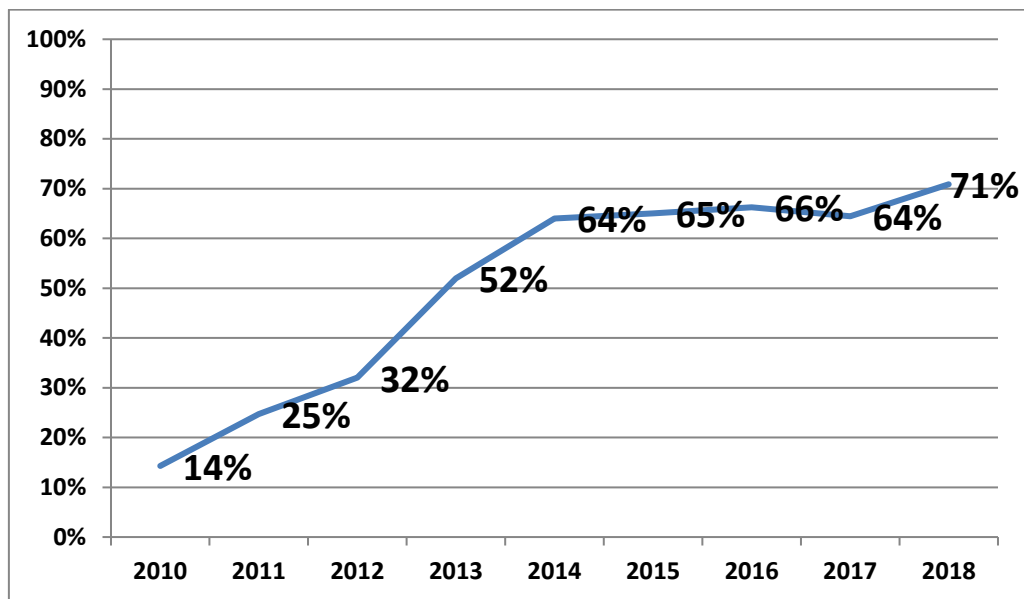
m = submission of PIR hard copy/email; e = submission of PIR through e-PSM application.

**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 2017 of foreign vessels into their ports, or have provided a NIL report.

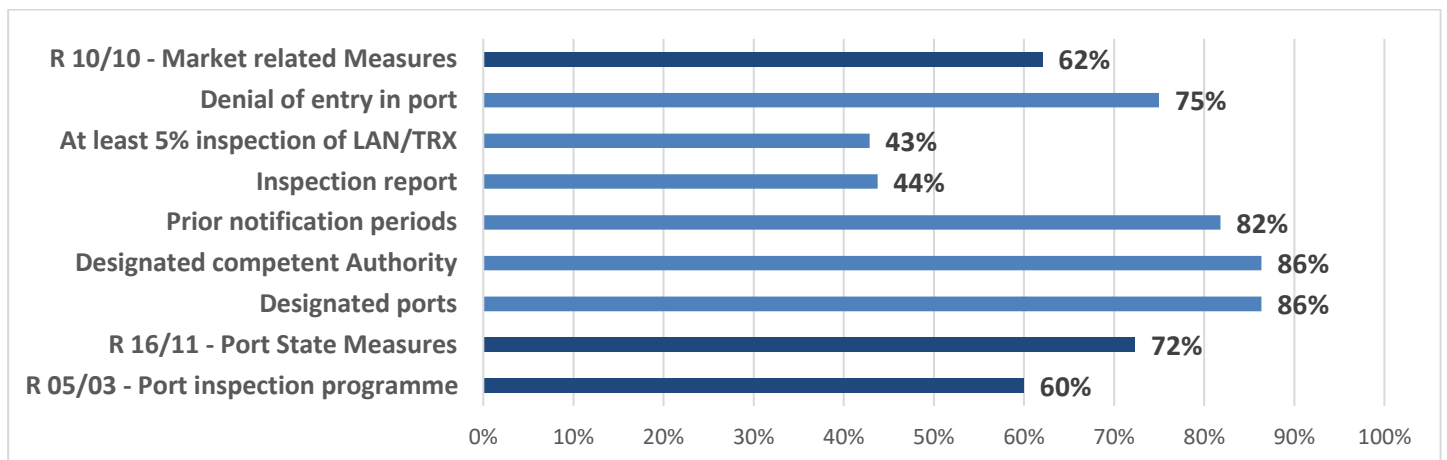
The Secretariat has identified some critical work that is required to be carried out to transpose the PSM Resolution 16/11 into domestic legislation (development of a template PSM regulation, under the support of the GEF/FAO/ABNJ tuna project) and facilitate the exchange of information between the concerned 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 2018.



**Figure 11a.** The progress of compliance to Resolutions 05/03 and 16/11, between 2010 and 2018.

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 CoC16:

- 1) **NOTE** the information provided in document IOTC–2019–CoC16–03;
- 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 only three CPC are fully compliant with the size frequency requirement for all of their fisheries and four CPCs are compliant with Size frequency for sharks,
- 4) **NOTE** that the deadline under the Rules of Procedures (15 days for comments) does 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 25<sup>th</sup> April 2019.

CPC	Number Ships	Purse seine	Line	Longline	Gill net	Trawl	Multipurpose	Pole and lines	Supply vessel	Research Vessel
Australia	65	10	11	43				1		
China	116			116						
European Union		54	1	194	1	4		7	16	
India	4			4						
Indonesia	341	77		264						
Iran	1,310	8		5	1,295	2				
Japan	203	10		190					1	2
Kenya	3			3						
Korea, Republic of	99	11		87					1	
Madagascar	8			8						
Malaysia	17			17						
Maldives	874			30				844		
Mauritius	15	3		11					1	
Mozambique	12			12						
Oman	7			7						
Pakistan	10				10					
Philippines	55	48		7						
Seychelles	96	13		78					5	
South Africa	35			17			17	1		
Sri Lanka	1,766			30			1,736			
Tanzania	1			1						
Thailand	3			0						3
Grand Total	5,317	234	12	1,124	1,306	6	1,753	853	24	5

**Table 2.** Summary of completeness of information for fishing vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels on 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2019.

CPC	No. Ships	>=24	<24	IMO	Registration	Call Sign	Auth Period	Type Vessel	Type Gear	LOA	GT	GRT	Port of Reg	Owner Name	Owner Address
Australia	65	14	51	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
China	116	116	0	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	97%
European Union	277	236	41	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9%	100%	100%	100%
India	4	4	0	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Indonesia	341	207	134	3%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Iran	1,310	495	815	1%	100%	95%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Japan	203	203	0	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kenya	3	3	0	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Korea, Republic of	99	99	0	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Madagascar	8	0	8	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	13%	100%	100%	100%
Malaysia	17	16	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Maldives	874	364	510	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Mauritius	15	4	11	27%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Mozambique	12	1	11	83%	100%	100%	42%	100%	100%	100%	100%	25%	100%	100%	100%
Oman	7	1	6	14%	100%	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Pakistan	10	0	10	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Philippines	55	55	0	4%	100%	100%	4%	100%	100%	100%	7%	96%	100%	100%	100%
Seychelles	96	73	23	77%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
South Africa	35	13	22	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Sri Lanka	1,766	20	1,746	1%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Tanzania	1	1	0	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Thailand	3	3	0	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,317</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>3,389</b>												

**Table 3.** Summary of active vessels in the IOTC Area from 2000 to 2018.

CPC	Year Active																			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Australia	78	81	23	21	17	11	10	9	8	13	12	11	11	9	8	9	9	11	11	
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	81	85	
European Union		61	70	41	55	347	358	112	93	82	69	74	71	76	83	80	85	74	64	
France (Territories)						1	2	2	2		4	5	5	5						
Guinea		3	3	6	3	3	3													
India		3	3	2	2	4	70	77	34	50	64	51	20	15	25	25		4	4	
Indonesia					754	1,171	1,201				993	1,196	1,275	1,238	458	584	271	246	324	
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	1,221	
Japan	500	496	189	170	182	184	227	217	210	140	112	70	72	73	53	56	46	42	50	
Kenya								1	2	2	1						1		3	
Korea, Republic of	38		155	202	36	28	29	33	24	20	13	7	10	13	14	20	19	19	15	
Madagascar				1		5	2	1	2		6	4	8	8	7	7	7	7	5	
Malaysia			13	7	14	18	28	62	58	59	43	8	5	5	11	10	10	19	19	
Maldives												234	249	318	344	367	372	400	391	
Mauritius			7	7	8	8	8	10	8	1	3	4	5	2	7	7	7	7	11	
Mozambique												1	1		2	9	11	2		
Oman					4	11	24	29	27				8	5	3	1	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	84	80	88	
South Africa	6	12	12	16	9	4	17	16	10			15	13	16	6	15	13	17	24	
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	1,336	
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	1		
Uruguay		2	2	1			1													
Vanuatu										4	4		2	17						
Grand 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	3,667	3,621	3,651	

**Annex 2**

	<b>Port State CPC</b>	<b>MUS</b>	<b>MYS</b>	<b>KEN</b>	<b>MOZ</b>	<b>SYC</b>	<b>MDG</b>	<b>TZA</b>	<b>THA</b>	<b>LKA</b>	<b>ZAF</b>
<b>2011</b>	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
<b>2012</b>	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
<b>2013</b>	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
<b>2014</b>	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
<b>2015</b>	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
<b>2016</b>	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 <sup>m</sup> 48 <sup>e</sup>	1 <sup>e</sup>	0	24 <sup>m</sup> 19 <sup>e</sup>	112 <sup>m</sup> 5 <sup>e</sup>	33 <sup>e</sup>	4 <sup>m</sup>	6 <sup>m</sup> 2 <sup>e</sup>	7 <sup>m</sup> 12 <sup>e</sup>	10 <sup>m</sup> 33 <sup>e</sup>
	Nb monitoring forms received	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	10
<b>2017</b>	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 <sup>e</sup>	0	6	15 <sup>e</sup>	123 <sup>m</sup>	33 <sup>e</sup>	16 <sup>m</sup>	89 <sup>e</sup>	33 <sup>e</sup>	67 <sup>e</sup>
	Nb monitoring forms received	18	0	0	0	0	4	0	108	26	37
<b>2018</b>	Nb of calls in port	809	22	7	14	N/I	17	0	89	105	639
	Nb of vessel inspected	737	10	7	14	226	17	0	89	39	106
	Nb LAN/TRX inspected	8	0	0	0	6	3	0	54	27	106
	<b>EPSM</b>										
	Nb of calls in port	809	22	7	84	432	17	0	89	105	639
	Nb PIR received	637 <sup>e</sup>	10	4	10 <sup>e</sup>	184 <sup>m</sup>	33 <sup>e</sup>	0	90 <sup>e</sup>	36 <sup>e</sup>	95 <sup>e</sup>
	Nb monitoring forms received	0	0	N/A	0	5	3	N/A	54	20	83

**Notes :**

N/A = no offloading in KEN, 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**

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