

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

PREPARED BY: IOTC SECRETARIAT, 31 JULY, 2020

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).

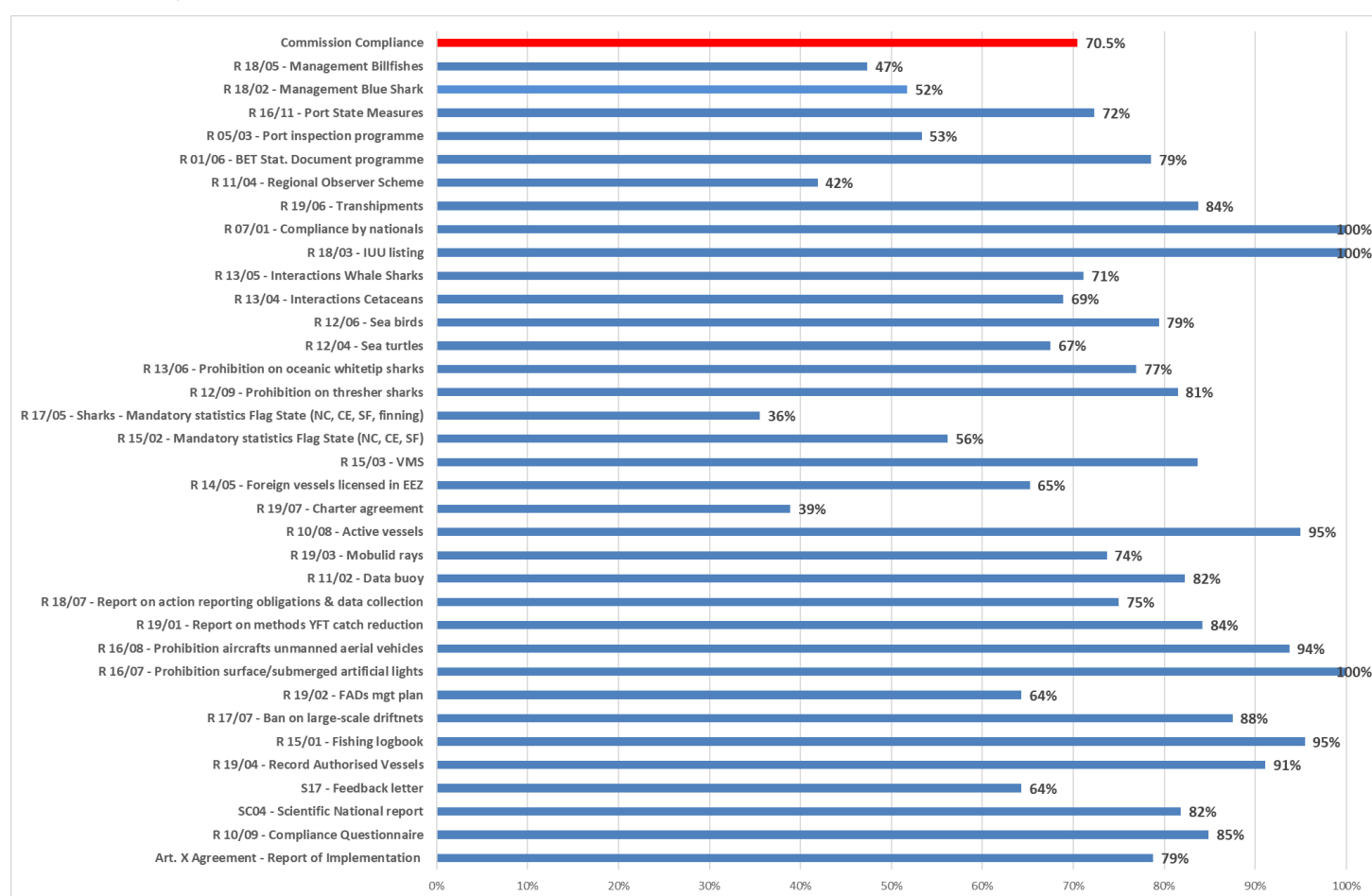


Figure 1. The level of compliance, in 2019, for IOTC Resolutions having reporting requirements.

2. Record of Authorised Vessels (IOTC Resolution 19/04)

As of the 6th April 2020, the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels had a total of 5,272 fishing vessels and 78 carrier vessels. The total number of fishing vessels comprised of 1,818(≈ 35%) vessels of length overall (LOA) of 24m or above, and 3,454(≈ 65%) vessels of length overall of less than 24m. Twenty CPCs have registered vessels with LOA of 24m or above and thirteen 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 not to register new vessels without LOA.

Since the entry on force of Resolution 19/04, mandatory information for 10 new requirements (Beneficial owner, Beneficial owner address, Company, Company address, Company Registration number, starboard image, portside image, bow image, external markings image) should be provided by CPCs for vessels to be included in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels. Some difficulties were reported from some CPCs, particularly those with a large number of vessels, regarding the availability and obtention of the required vessel photos.

An improvement on reporting of IMO numbers is recorded, although 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 2019.

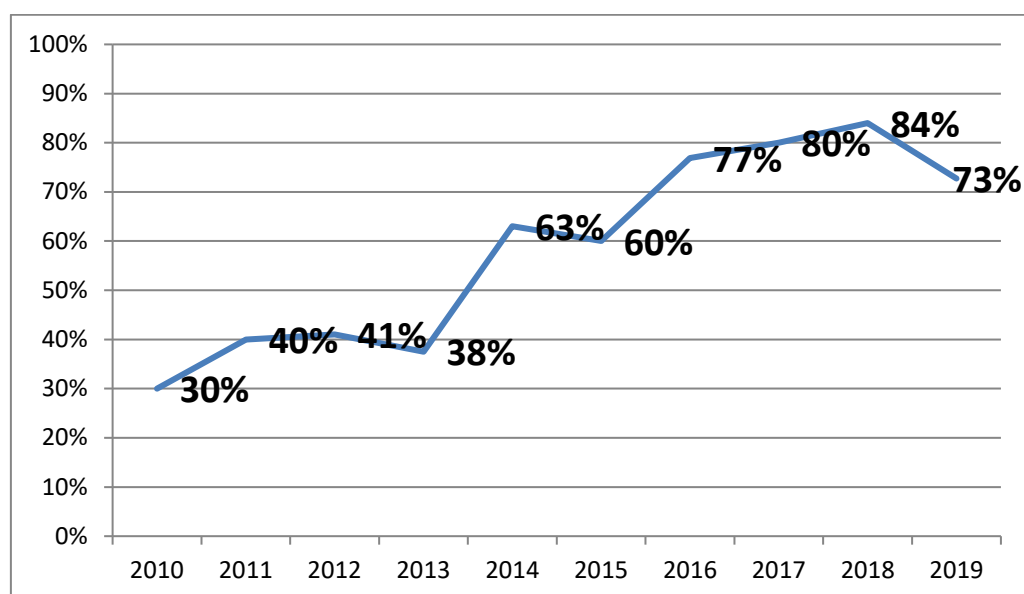


Figure 2. Trends in compliance with the Record of Authorised Vessels (Resolution 19/04) between 2010 and 2019.

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 to work closely with the CLAV Administrator, up to the end of his contract in mid-October, 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 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.

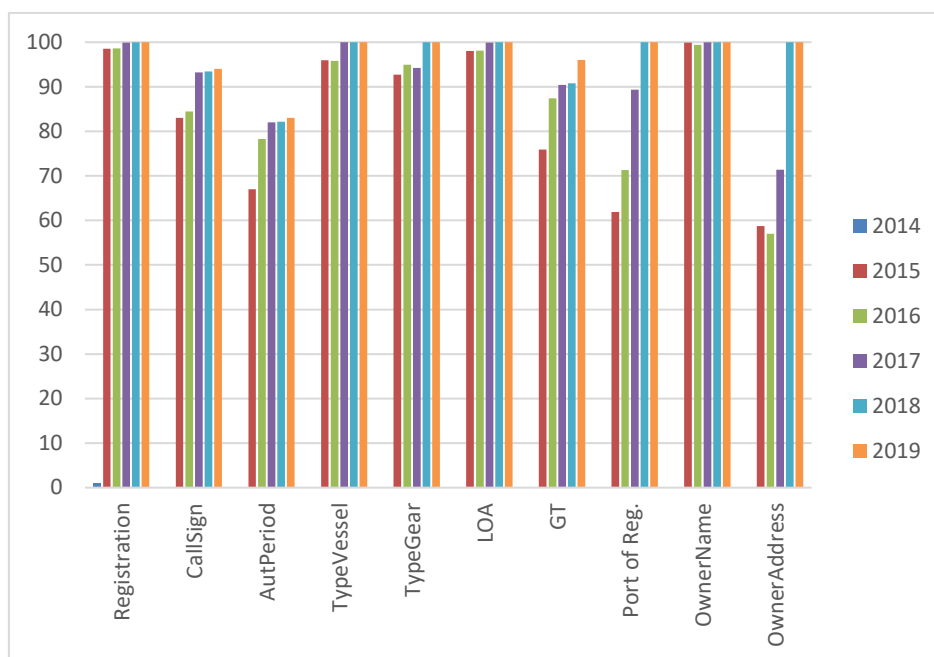


Figure 3. Trends in the completeness of information for the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels.

With regards to the provision for CPCs to provide a template of their official authorisation to fish outside National Jurisdictions, 20 CPCs out of the 23 CPCs with vessels in the Record of Authorised Vessels have provided their template. Eight (8) of those 20 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, 15th February 2020, Fifteen CPCs had reported information on their fleets. Five CPCs have submitted their active vessels list after the deadline. One CPC, 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 2019. Figure 4, below, illustrates the level of compliance with the Record of Active Vessels from 2010 to 2019.

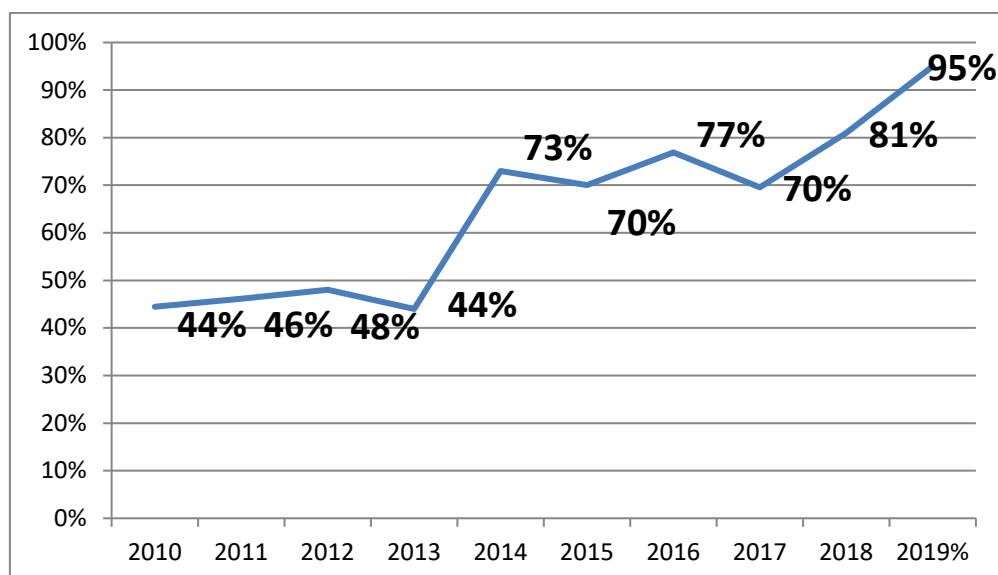


Figure 4. Trends in compliance with the Record of Active Vessels (Resolution 10/08) between 2010 and 2019.

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 2018, six CPCs have reported imports of Bigeye tuna. During 2018 a total of 7,368 Mt of Bigeye tuna were imported by CPCs reporting under the programme; this is about 85% of the amount that was reported for 2017. Of the six CPCs that reported imports of Bigeye tuna, Japan remains the most important importer (88%), followed by the European Union (10%), and the remaining 2% being accounted for by China, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

There are currently twenty-one CPCs that have reported information on 170 institutions and 797 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.

Seven CPCs have submitted an annual report as per the requirement of Resolution 01/06. 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 2019.

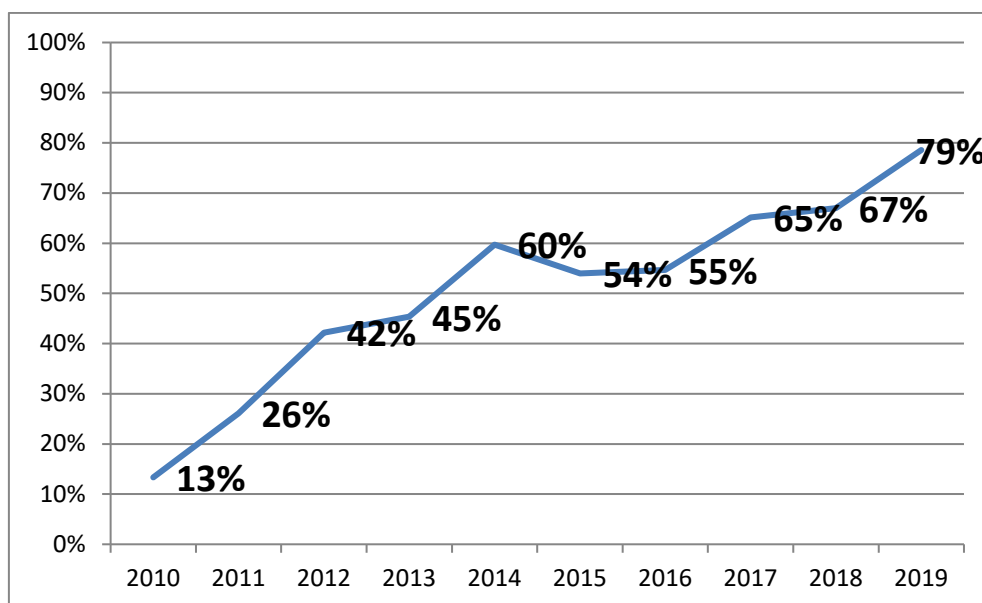


Figure 5. Trends in compliance to Resolution 01/06 between 2010 and 2019.

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 19/06).

Since 1st July 2008, all the fleets have submitted information on carrier vessels authorised to receive at-sea transshipments from their LSTLVs. As of 06 April 2020, there were currently 78 vessels that are listed as carrier vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels, from which 26 carrier vessels have been used in 2019 by fleets participating in the at-sea transshipment programme.

Details of activities under the at-sea transshipment programme is further provided in document IOTC-2020-CoC17-04a, which has been prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, and document IOTC-2020-CoC17-04b, 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-2020-CoC17-07b 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 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 2019.

Regarding the requirement for flag CPCs to submit information on transshipment of their LSTVs in foreign ports in the IOTC Area in 2019:

- Nine (9) CPCs have provided the mandatory report and information in line with the requirement of Annex 1 of Resolution 19/06 or have provided a NIL report;
- Four (4) CPCs have not provided the mandatory report;
- The requirement is not applicable to 20 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 2019.

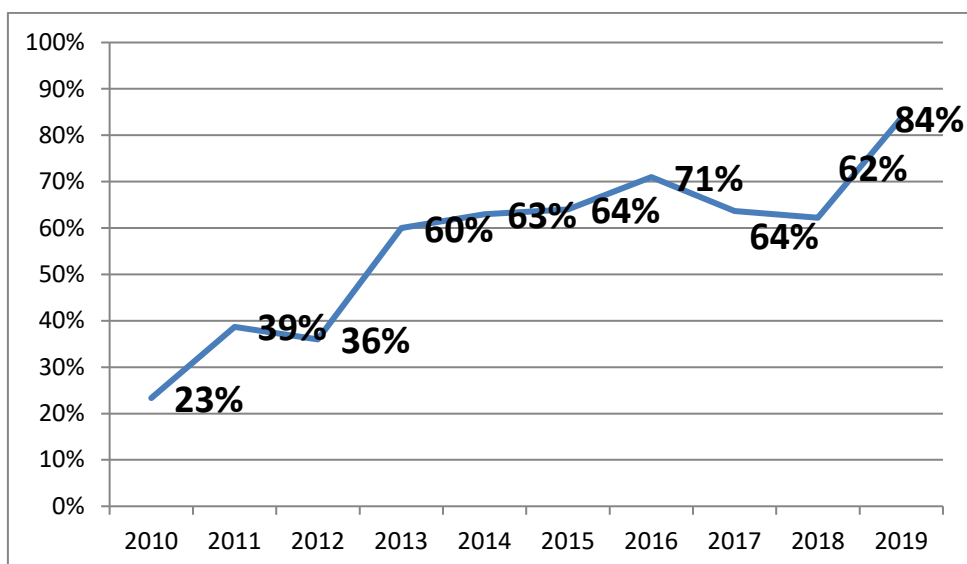


Figure 6a. The progress of compliance to Resolution 19/06, between 2010 and 2019.

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

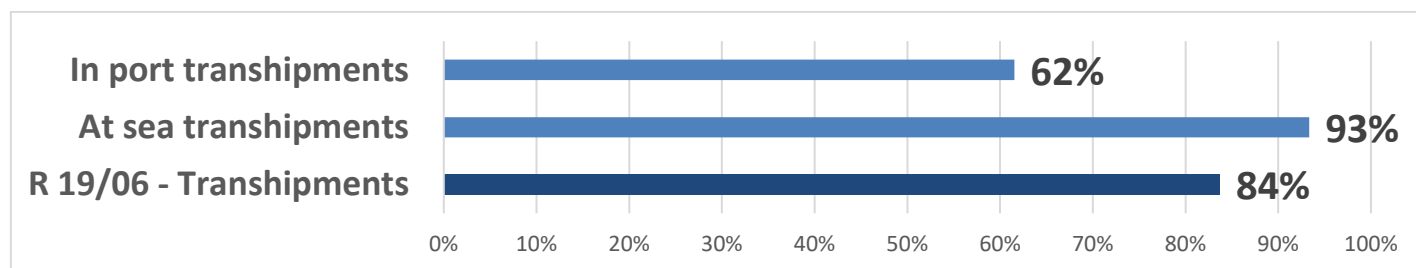


Figure 6b. Comparison of compliance level between requirements on transshipments at sea and in ports (Res. 19/06).

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 were some improvements in terms of the proportion of fully or partially reported datasets reported by CPCs in 2019, there was also 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^[1] *across all CPCs*, in 2019:

- 70% of all datasets were fully reported by CPCs in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 15/02 (51% in 2018), of which 55% were reported by the deadline of 30th June (47% in 2018).
- A further 24% of datasets were partially reported by CPCs in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 15/02 (17% in 2018), of which 1% were reported by the deadline of 30th June (1% in 2018).

The timely submission and completeness of data is also highly variable according *to the type of dataset*. In 2019:

- **Total (nominal) catches:** 94% of the total catches were fully reported by CPCs in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 15/02 (85% in 2018), of which 72% were reported by the deadline of 30th June (73% in 2018).
- **Catch and effort:** 77% of the total catches were fully reported by CPCs in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 15/02 (63% in 2018), of which only 62% were reported by the deadline of 30th June (52% in 2018).

^[1] 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.

- Size frequency data: 65% of the total catches were fully reported by CPCs in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 15/02 (65% in 2018), of which only 50% were reported by the deadline of 30th June (54% in 2018).

In terms of compliance with Resolution 15/02 *at the individual CPC level*, in 2019:

- Only seven CPCs (Australia, China, Rep. of Korea, Mauritius, South Africa, United Kingdom("BIOT")) were assessed as fully compliant and reported *all datasets* in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 15/02 (5 CPCs in 2018, Australia, China, Rep of Korea, Philippines & United Kingdom("BIOT")).
- 17 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 (21 CPCs in 2018).
- Four CPCs (Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.) were assessed as non-compliant and submitted no datasets to the IOTC Secretariat (4 CPCs in 2018). The following five CPCs (France-Territory, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Senegal) did not have fishing vessels operating in the IOTC Area in 2018.
- Four CPCs have not reported any datasets to the IOTC for a period of more than three years, including: Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.

Figure 7 illustrates the level of compliance with the reporting of mandatory statistics on IOTC Species and sharks from 2010 to 2018.

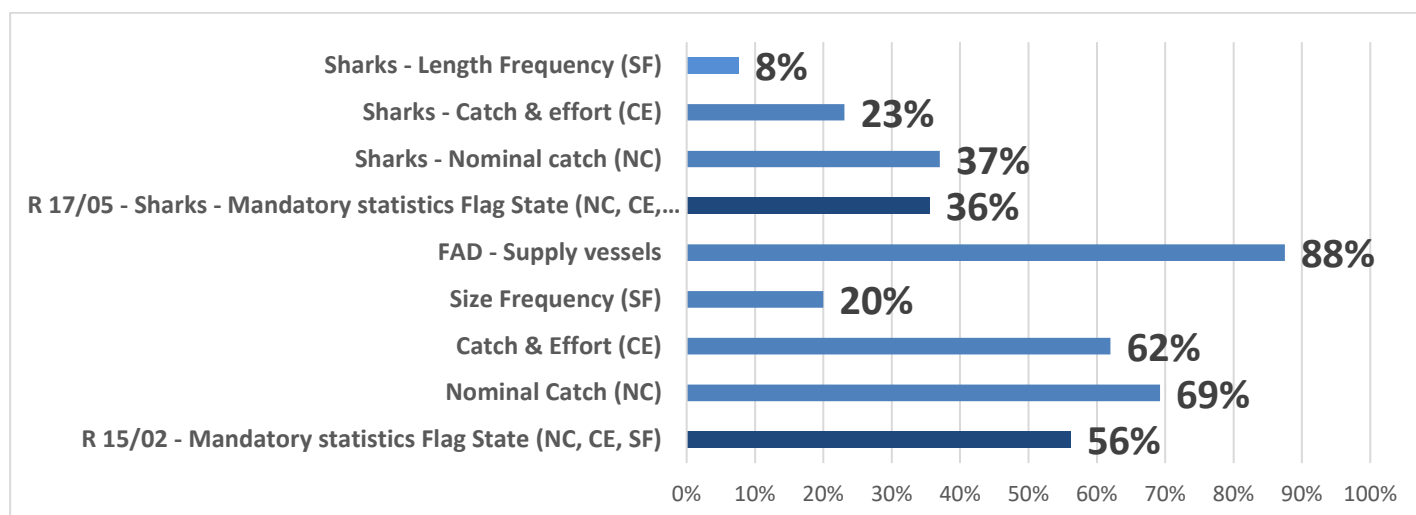


Figure 7. Compliance level with Resolutions related to submission of mandatory statistics on IOTC Species and Sharks (Res. 15/02 and 17/05). (Bycatch data of 2018 reported in 2019).

Levels of reporting of bycatch data for seabirds and marine turtles in 2019 have continued to improve compared to recent years, albeit by a small proportion compared to 2018. 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).

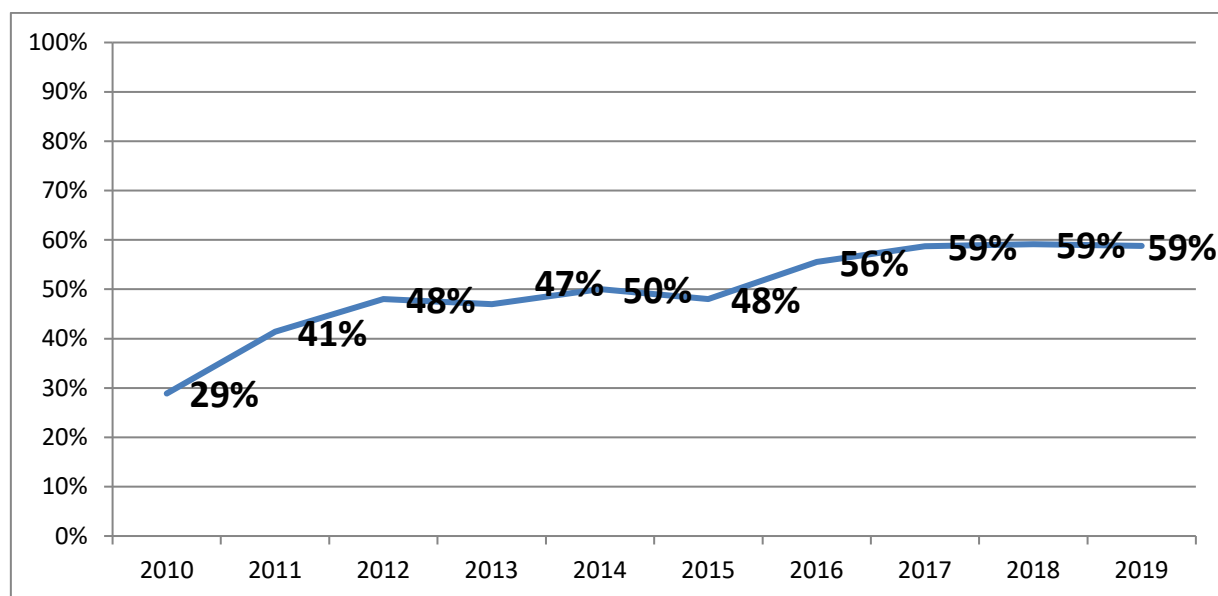


Figure 8a. Trends in compliance to reporting on bycatch, between 2010 and 2019 (Bycatch data of 2018 reported in 2019).

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

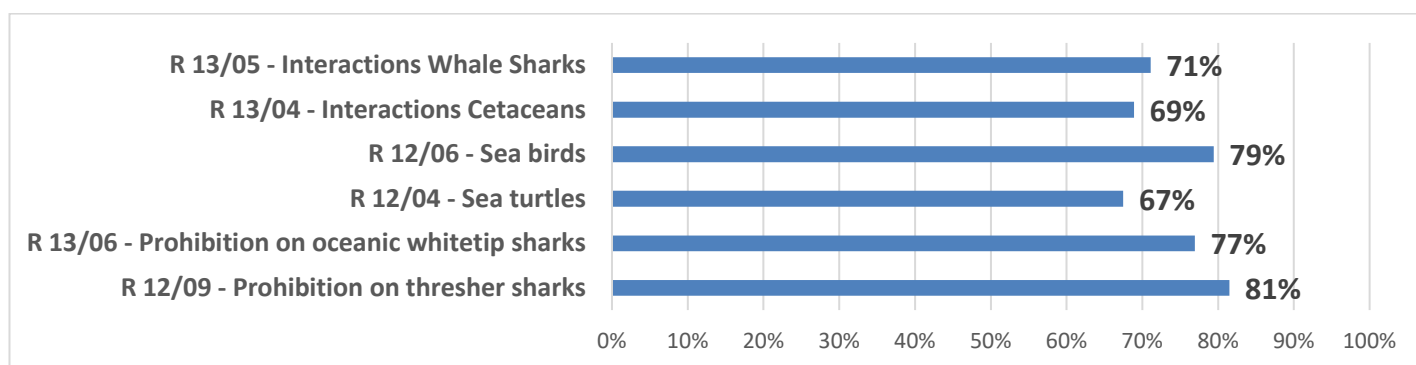


Figure 8b. Compliance level of Resolutions related to report on bycatch and mitigation measures (Res. 12/06, 12/04, 12/09, 13/04, 13/05, 13/06).

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-2019-SC22-07.

Sixteen CPCs have provided lists of accredited observers, including Australia, China (including Taiwan, China), Comoros, European Union (ESP, FRA, PRT, GBR), Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Details of 555 accredited observers have been reported to the IOTC Secretariat so far, of which 420 are recorded as active.

Sixteen CPCs have submitted 2,176 observer reports to the IOTC Secretariat for the years 2010-2019, including Australia (2010-2012; 2014-2017), China (2010; 2012-2019), European Union (2010-2019), France OT (2011-2013), Indonesia (2014, 2016-2018), Japan (2010-2018), Kenya (2016; 2018-2019), Republic of Korea (2010; 2012-2018), Madagascar (2012-2015), Maldives (2017-2019), Mauritius (2015-2019), Mozambique (2012, 2015-2017), Seychelles (2014-2019), South Africa (2011-2017), Sri Lanka (2014-2019) and Tanzania (2016). Many observed trip data continue to be reported as PDF, Word documents or other non-standard formats, which are resource intensive for the IOTC Secretariat to process, although some CPCs (e.g., Japan and more recently China, Australia, European Union, Indonesia, Kenya, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique and Sri Lanka) now report observer data in electronic formats that can be easily exported and processed (e.g. .xls, .csv, .ros files). The majority of CPCs with vessels over 24m LOA or with vessels <24m LOA 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 coverage level of 5% of operations or sets.

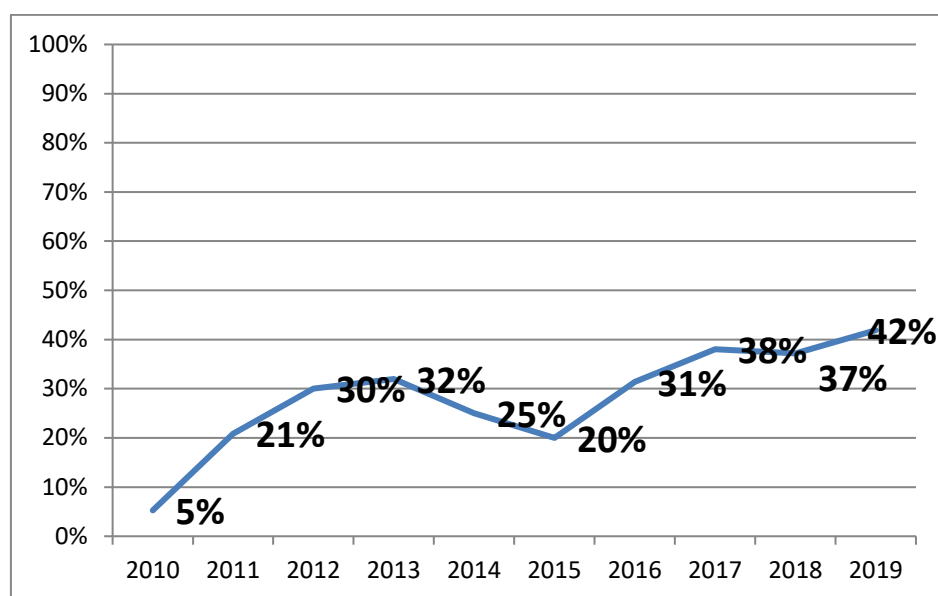


Figure 9: Trends in compliance to Resolution 11/04, between 2010 and 2019 (Regional observer scheme implemented in 2018)

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 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) (<https://www.iotc.org/compliance/port-state-measures>).

To date eleven (11) 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 port State CPCs, (Mauritius, Madagascar, Thailand, Sri Lanka and European Union) have submitted PIR with forms related to monitoring/inspection of landings/transhipments.

Table 2. Port Inspection reports (PIR) transmitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2016 to 2019 by port State CPCs (LAN=Landing; TRX= Transhipment). Information from 2011 to 2019 is available in Annex 2.

Port State CPC	MUS	MYS	KEN	MOZ	SYC	MDG	TZA	THA	LKA	ZAF	EU
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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	
2018	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	
	EPSM											
	Nb of calls in port	809	22	7	84	432	17	0	89	105	639	
	Nb PIR received	637 ^e	10	4	10 ^e	184 ^m	33 ^e	0	90 ^e	36 ^e	95 ^e	
	Nb monitoring forms received	0	0	N/A	0	5	3	N/A	54	20	83	
2019	Nb of calls in port	876	3	7	12	152	28	0	18	76	473	43
	Nb of vessel inspected	744	3	7	12	152	28	0	18	34	132	3
	Nb LAN/TRX inspected	17	N/A	N/A	8	5	7	0	9	30	46	1
	EPSM											
	Nb of calls in port	746	3	7	124	474	28	0	18	76	473	43
	Nb PIR received	746	3	7	17 ^e	14 ^e	28 ^e	0	18 ^e	39 ^e	0	3
	Nb monitoring forms received	17	N/A	N/A	0	0	7	N/A	9	10	0	0

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, 8 CPCs with ports located in the IOTC Area have provided information on landings in 2018 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 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 2019.

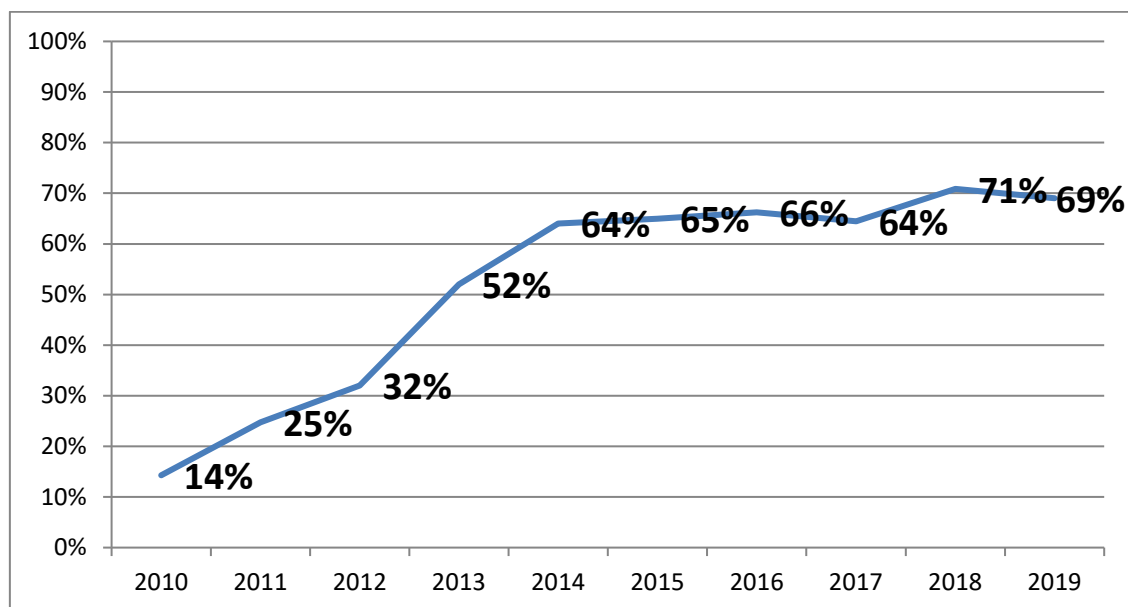


Figure 11a. The progress of compliance to Resolutions 05/03 and 16/11, between 2010 and 2019.

Note: The level of compliance is expressed in percentage for CPCs to which the 6 reporting requirements are applicable.

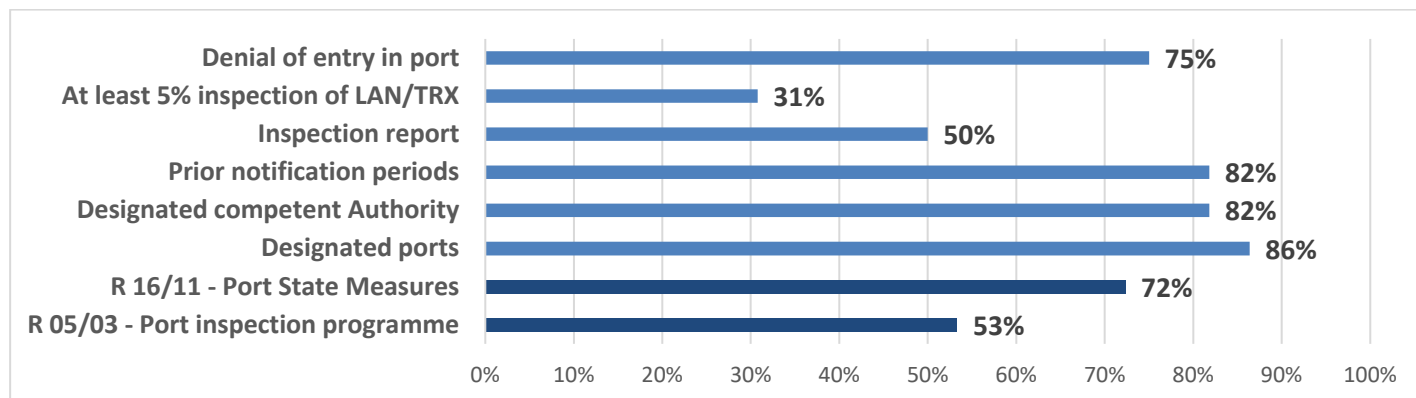


Figure 11b. Compliance level of Resolutions related to PSM (Res. 05/03; 16/11).

RECOMMENDATION/s

That the CoC17:

- 1) **NOTE** the information provided in document IOTC–2020–CoC17–03;
- 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 two 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 this meeting document 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 6th April 2020.

CPC	Number Ships	Purse seine	Line	Longline	Gillnet	Trawl	Multipurpose	Pole and lines	Supply vessel	Research Vessel	Longliners- Pole and Line
Australia	66	10	4	51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
China	123	0	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Union	117	42	1	61	1	3	0	0	9	0	0
India	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	383	98	0	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	1,310	8	0	5	1,295	2	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	196	10	0	184	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Kenya	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea_Republic of	81	7	0	73	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maldives	926	0	0	30	0	0	0	896	0	0	0
Mauritius	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mozambique	24	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	55	48	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	99	13	0	82	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
South Africa	34	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	17
Sri Lanka	1,801	0	0	36	0	0	1,765	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Grand Total	5,272	239	5	1,017	1,306	5	1,765	898	15	5	17

Table 2. Summary of completeness of information for fishing vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels on 6th April, 2020.

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	66	52	14	98%	100%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
China	123	0	123	100%	100%	100%	83%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	98%
European Union	117	21	96	84%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	18%	100%	100%	100%
India	4	0	4	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Indonesia	383	143	240	81%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Iran	1310	815	495	1%	100%	95%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Japan	196	0	196	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Kenya	3	0	3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Korea, Republic of	81	0	81	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Madagascar	8	8	0	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	13%	100%	100%	100%
Malaysia	17	1	16	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Maldives	926	552	374	4%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Mauritius	4	0	4	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Mozambique	24	23	1	83%	100%	100%	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%	13%	100%	100%	100%
Oman	7	6	1	14%	100%	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Pakistan	10	10	0	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Philippines	55	0	55	4%	100%	100%	4%	100%	100%	100%	7%	96%	100%	100%	100%
Seychelles	99	23	76	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
South Africa	34	21	13	76%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Sri Lanka	1801	1779	22	1%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Tanzania	1	0	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Thailand	3	0	3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total	5272	3454	1818												

Table 3. Summary of active vessels in the IOTC Area from 2000 to 2019

CPC	Year Active																			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Australia	78	81	23	21	17	11	10	9	8	13	12	11	11	9	8	9	9	11	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	88
France (EU)		16	42	18	18	298	290	42	44	42	35	33	27	24	28	29	29	29	30	30
Italy (EU)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							1	1	1		1
Portugal (EU)		8	10	2	2	7	14	15	5	6	4	4	3	8	6	6	7	5	5	3
Spain (EU)		36	17	20	34	41	49	50	39	30	26	34	38	42	47	43	47	37	34	32
United Kingdom (EU)							4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
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	4
Indonesia					754	1171	1201				993	1196	1275	1238	458	584	271	246	324	324
Iran							1016	1109	1206	1307	1270	1251	1233	1230	1228	1195	1205	1236	1221	1213
Japan	500	496	189	170	182	184	227	217	210	140	112	70	72	73	53	56	46	42	50	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	13
Madagascar				1		5	2	1	2		6	4	8	8	7	7	7	7	5	5
Malaysia			13	7	14	18	28	62	58	59	43	8	5	5	11	10	10	19	19	17
Maldives												234	249	318	344	367	372	400	391	393
Mauritius			7	7	8	8	8	10	8	1	3	4	5	2	7	7	7	7	11	16
Oman					4	11	24	29	27				8	5	3	1	1	1		
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	97
South Africa	6	12	12	16	9	4	17	16	10			15	13	16	6	15	13	17	24	17
Sri Lanka							1001	2631	2975	3261	3295	3588	2482	2241	1609	1577	1455	1374	1336	1182
Tanzania								3	3		4	1	8	5	3	3	3			1
Thailand	3	2	4	2	2	8	13	11	6	11	10	5	5	5	6	9	1	1		
Uruguay		2	2	1			1													
Mozambique												1	1		2	9	11	2	2	4
Pakistan												10								
Vanuatu										4	4		2	17						
Grand Total	828	833	664	643	1241	1946	4149	4462	4782	5045	5987	6591	5578	5372	3961	4084	3667	3621	3660	3499

Annex 2

	Port State CPC	MUS	MYS	KEN	MOZ	SYC	MDG	TZA	THA	LKA	ZAF	EU
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	
2018	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	
	EPSM											
	Nb of calls in port	809	22	7	84	432	17	0	89	105	639	
	Nb PIR received	637 ^e	10	4	10 ^e	184 ^m	33 ^e	0	90 ^e	36 ^e	95 ^e	
	Nb monitoring forms received	0	0	N/A	0	5	3	N/A	54	20	83	
2019	Nb of calls in port	876	3	7	12	152	28	0	18	76	473	43
	Nb of vessel inspected	744	3	7	12	152	28	0	18	34	132	3
	Nb LAN/TRX inspected	17	N/A	N/A	8	5	7	0	9	30	46	1
	EPSM											
	Nb of calls in port	746	3	7	124	474	28	0	18	76	473	43
	Nb PIR received	746	3	7	17 ^e	14 ^e	28 ^e	0	18 ^e	39 ^e	0	3
	Nb monitoring forms received	17	N/A	N/A	0	0	7	N/A	9	10	0	0

Notes :

N/A = no offloading in MYS, KEN, TZA 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, EU: European Union.