

Report of the 18th Session of the Compliance Committee

By videoconference, 30 May to 1 June and 3 June 2021

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ACRONYMS

AIS	Automatic Identification Systems
CDS	Catch Documentation Scheme
CMM	Conservation and Management Measure (of the IOTC; Resolutions and Recommendations)
CoC	Compliance Committee of the IOTC
CPCs	Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties
DFAD	Drifting Fish Aggregation Device
EMS	Electronic Monitoring System
FAD	Fish Aggregation Device
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
MCS	Monitoring, control and Surveillance
SCAF	Standing Committee on Administration and Finance of the IOTC
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WPICMM	Working Party on the Implementation of Conservation and Management Measures

HOW TO INTERPRET TERMINOLOGY CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT

The CoC17 Report has been written using the following terms and associated definitions so as to remove ambiguity surrounding how particular paragraphs should be interpreted.

Level 1: From a subsidiary body of the Commission to the next level in the structure of the Commission:

RECOMMENDED, RECOMMENDATION: Any conclusion or request for an action to be undertaken, from a subsidiary body of the Commission (Committee or Working Party), which is to be formally provided to the next level in the structure of the Commission for its consideration/endorsement (e.g. from a Working Party to the Scientific Committee; from a Committee to the Commission). The intention is that the higher body will consider the recommended action for endorsement under its own mandate, if the subsidiary body does not already have the required mandate. Ideally this should be task specific and contain a timeframe for completion.

Level 2: From a subsidiary body of the Commission to a CPC, the IOTC Secretariat, or other body (not the Commission) to carry out a specified task:

REQUESTED: This term should only be used by a subsidiary body of the Commission if it does not wish to have the request formally adopted/endorsed by the next level in the structure of the Commission. For example, if a Committee wishes to seek additional input from a CPC on a particular topic, but does not wish to formalise the request beyond the mandate of the Committee, it may request that a set action be undertaken. Ideally this should be task specific and contain a timeframe for the completion.

Level 3: General terms to be used for consistency:

AGREED: Any point of discussion from a meeting which the IOTC body considers to be an agreed course of action covered by its mandate, which has not already been dealt with under Level 1 or level 2 above; a general point of agreement among delegations/participants of a meeting which does not need to be considered/adopted by the next level in the Commission's structure.

NOTED/NOTING: Any point of discussion from a meeting which the IOTC body considers to be important enough to record in a meeting report for future reference.

Any other term: Any other term may be used in addition to the Level 3 terms to highlight to the reader of and IOTC report, the importance of the relevant paragraph. However, other terms used are considered for explanatory/informational purposes only and shall have no higher rating within the reporting terminology hierarchy than Level 3, described above (e.g. **CONSIDERED; URGED; ACKNOWLEDGED**).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Opening of the Session

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the 18th Session of the Compliance Committee (CoC) of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) was held by videoconference from 30 May to 1 June and 3 June 2021.

Attendees comprised delegates of 25 Contracting Parties (Members), 2 Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, 11 Observers and Invited Experts. The list of participants is provided at [Appendix 1](#). The meeting was chaired by the Chairperson, Ms. Anne-France Mattlet (France (OT)).

Overview of the Implementation of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures

The CoC **NOTED** the recurrent low level of compliance with Resolution 11/04 (Regional Observer Scheme), Resolution 15/02 (Mandatory catch statistics), Resolution 17/05 (mandatory catch statistics on sharks) and size frequency reporting requirement for all fisheries.

The following is a subset of the complete set of recommendations from the CoC18 to the Commission, which are provided at [Appendix 9](#).

CoC18.01 (Para 15) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that all CoC meeting documents should be made available at 15 days before the start of CoC meetings.

Record of Authorised Vessels - Resolution 19/04

CoC18.01 (Para 21) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that CPCs should provide information on beneficial owners, if known and different from vessel owner/operator, or to clearly indicate that the beneficial owner is the same as the owner/operator, or indicate non-availability, when including new vessels or updating information on their vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels.

Mandatory statistics reporting requirements - Resolution 15/02

CoC18.01 (Para 32) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the IOTC Secretariat organise a workshop for personnel in the national administrations, to explain the mandatory data reporting requirements and format for data submission, for CPCs with such needs.

CoC18.01 (Para 33) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the European Union inform the CoC of the progress made and provide the information requested by the CoC17.

Zero catches matrix - Resolution 18/07

CoC18.01 (Para 37) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission consider implementing the actions, as provided under IOTC Resolution 18/07, for the CPCs that have not reported information in accordance to IOTC Resolutions 18/07.

Mandatory Statistics of Shark Fisheries - Resolution 17/05

CoC18.01 (Para 42) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the difficulties faced by CPCs in complying with shark data, for the CPCs who do not have a shark fishery or have banned the landing of sharks in national legislation, be raised by the Working Party on Data Collection and Statistics (WPDCS) and the Working Party on the Implementation of Conservation and Management Measures (WPICMM).

Regional Observer Scheme - Resolution 11/04

CoC18.01 (Para 52) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the different CPCs with ongoing EMS pilot projects present the results of their analyses of the projects to the next Compliance Committee meeting or any working group that the Commission might create, where EMS shall be discussed further.

Programme For Transshipment By Large-Scale Fishing Vessels - Resolution 19/06

CoC18.01 (Para 58) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission should encourage Panama to apply for the Cooperating Non-Contracting Party status to the IOTC

CoC18.01 (Para 63) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that all fleets participating in the regional observer programme attend the WPICMM.

Review of Recommendations Requiring Intersessional Actions

CoC18.01 (Para 69) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that those CPCs that have not responded on the Secretariat's letter concerning intersessional actions do so, as soon as possible

Report on Indonesia's Pilot Project on at sea Transshipments and its Analysis by the IOTC Secretariat

CoC18.01 (Para 72) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the pilot project is extended for an additional period of one year.

Review of the IUU Vessels Lists

CoC18.01 (Para 103) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission approve the Provisional IOTC IUU Vessels List ([Appendix 9](#)), contingent to additional information that may be provided by Senegal ([paragraph 93](#)), Somalia ([paragraph 97](#)) and Tanzania ([paragraph 99](#))

Progress on the Legal Scrubbing of IOTC Resolutions

CoC18.01 (Para 114) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the WPICMM shall conclude the work on the legal scrubbing at its next session with the comments received.

Reports of Working Party on the Implementation of Conservation and Management Measures (WPICMM04) and the Working Groups on CDS and VMS

CoC18.01 (Para 132) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** the endorsement of the consolidated set of recommendations arising from the WPICMM04 meeting.

CoC18.01 (Para 134) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** the endorsement of the recommendations arising from the CDSWG04 meeting.

CoC18.01 (Para 135) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the VMSWG continue with its work.

Requests for access to the Status of Cooperating Non-Contracting Party

CoC18.01 (Para 141) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission renew the status of Senegal as Cooperating Non-Contracting Party of the IOTC

CoC18.01 (Para 142) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission renew the status of Liberia as Cooperating Non-Contracting Party of the IOTC

1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the 18th Session of the Compliance Committee (CoC) of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) was held by videoconference from 30 May to 1 June and 3 June 2021.
2. Attendees comprised delegates of 25 Contracting Parties (Members), 2 Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, 11 Observers and Invited Experts. The list of participants is provided at [Appendix 1](#). The meeting was chaired by the Chairperson, Ms. Anne-France Mattlet (France (OT)).

2. INTRODUCTION OF DELEGATIONS

3. The Chair invited the Head of Delegations present to introduce themselves and their delegates.

3. LETTERS OF CREDENTIALS

4. The CoC **NOTED** that letters of Credentials had been received from the following Members: Australia, Bangladesh, China, Comoros, European Union, France (OT), India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand and United Kingdom.
5. The CoC **ALSO NOTED** letters of Credentials had been received from the two Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties: Liberia and Senegal.
6. The CoC **FURTHER NOTED** that letters of Credentials had been received from 12 Observers.

4. ADMISSION OF OBSERVERS

7. Pursuant to Article VII of the Agreement establishing the IOTC, the CoC admitted the following observers, as defined in Rule XIV of the IOTC Rules of Procedure (2014):

Non-governmental organizations having special competence in the field of activity of the Commission.

- i. Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP),
- ii. Global Tuna Alliance (GTA),
- iii. International Commission on the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT),
- iv. Indian Ocean Commission (IOC),
- v. International Pole and Line Foundation (IPLNF),
- vi. International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF),
- vii. The Pew Charitable Trusts (PEW),
- viii. The Shark Project,
- ix. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP),
- x. USA and
- xi. World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Invited experts

- xii. Taiwan, Province of China.

5. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION

8. The CoC **AGREED** to pass item 10 in its entirety to item 6.1.
9. The CoC **ADOPTED** the Agenda as provided at [Appendix 2](#). The documents presented to the CoC are listed at [Appendix 3](#).

6. OVERVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IOTC CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

6.1. GLOBAL REVIEW OF SELECTED CMMS

10. The CoC **NOTED** report [IOTC–2021–CoC18–03_Rev3](#), prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, which summarised the level of compliance by CPCs with a number of resolutions adopted by the Commission and **FURTHER**

NOTED that the average current level of compliance of the Commission has increased from 70.5 % for 2019, to 73.4 % for 2020.

11. The CoC **NOTED** that the assessments of CPCs were also based on other documents relevant to this agenda item, including:

- a. [IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR01-32](#) - Country-based Compliance Reports
- b. [IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ01-32](#) - Compliance Questionnaires
- c. [IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL01-32](#) - Response to Feedback Letters
- d. [IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR01-32](#) - Implementation Reports
- e. [IOTC-2021-CoC18-04a](#) - Report on establishing a Programme for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels
- f. [IOTC-2021-CoC18-05](#) - Implementation of reporting obligations of nominal catch data
- g. [IOTC-2021-CoC18-07b](#) - Summary report on possible infractions observed under the regional observer programme in 2020
- h. [IOTC-2021-CoC18-10](#) - Summary of compliance with the drifting fish aggregating devices management plans
- i. [IOTC-2021-CoC18-09 Rev1](#) - Implementation of Recommendations from CoC17 and S24

12. The CoC **NOTED** the recurrent low level of compliance with Resolution 11/04 (Regional Observer Scheme), Resolution 15/02 (Mandatory catch statistics) and Resolution 17/05 (mandatory catch statistics on sharks).

13. The CoC **NOTED** the continued low level of compliance with the size frequency requirement for all fisheries.

14. The CoC **NOTED** 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.

Recommendation/s

15. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that all CoC meeting documents should be made available at 15 days before the start of CoC meetings.

6.1.1 RECORD OF AUTHORISED VESSELS - RESOLUTION 19/04

16. The CoC **NOTED** that the level of compliance with Resolution 19/04 had gone down from 73% in 2019 to 59% in 2020.

17. The CoC **NOTED** that the decrease in the level of compliance are attributed to difficulties for the majority of CPCs to provide information on beneficial owners and photographs of vessels.

18. The CoC **NOTED** that the current text of paragraph 3(l) of Resolution 19/04 is unclear, whereby some CPCs have not provided information on the beneficial owner, when the owner and beneficial owner are the same.

19. The CoC **NOTED** that there were different interpretations of this particular paragraph although a number of CPCs and the Secretariat were of the view that in such situations the Secretariat cannot assume that the beneficial owner is the same as the owner or the operator, if the information is not provided explicitly.

20. The CoC **NOTED** that some CPCs are currently in the process of reviewing their list of authorised vessels with the aim of assuring the completeness of information for their vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels.

Recommendation/s

21. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that CPCs should provide information on beneficial owners, if known and different from vessel owner/operator, or to clearly indicate that the beneficial owner is the same as the owner/operator, or indicate non-availability, when including new vessels or updating information on their vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels.

22. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that paragraph 3(l) of Resolution 19/04, should be amended to make this reporting requirement clearer.

6.1.2 MANDATORY STATISTICS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS - RESOLUTION 15/02

- 23.The CoC **NOTED** that most CPCs continue to submit incomplete dataset, or datasets that falls short of the IOTC reporting standards.
- 24.The CoC **RECOGNISED** the many challenges faced by some CPCs, especially the developing coastal States CPCs, to collect and process data that they are required to report. The CoC **FURTHER RECOGNISED** the efforts that these CPCs are putting towards improving their data collection and processing capabilities and thanked the partners who are also providing direct support to CPCs.
- 25.The CoC **NOTED** the continued low level of compliance with the submission of size frequency data for the IOTC species and **ALSO NOTED** the challenges that some CPCs faced with sampling one fish per metric ton, when there is no commensurate increase in manpower for increased volume of fish being landed or when landings occur outside the normal working hours of field samplers.
- 26.The CoC **NOTED** that some of the personnel in the national administrations who are responsible for submitting IOTC data may not be fully conversant with the mandatory statistics data reporting requirements.
- 27.The CoC **NOTED** that in 2019, the Scientific Committee noted at its 22nd Session that “the methodology used by the EU (Spain) for the production of catch statistics has led to a sharp increase in reported catches with bigeye tuna in the composition of the tropical tuna catches of the EU purse seine fleet (Spain)in 2018. This increase was considered implausible by the WPTT.
- 28.The CoC **RECALLS** that CoC17 had asked for the European Union to inform the IOTC Secretariat, by letter, before the next CoC of the schedule for completing its internal review of nominal catch data for 2018, by submitting a brief description of its content and impact on the submission of approved mandatory statistics for the year 2018.
- 29.The CoC **NOTES** that the European Union has not provided these elements for CoC18.
- 30.The CoC **NOTES** the European Union's statement that it did not have enough time to finalize the administrative aspects of the study in order to produce a quality analysis and that it is firmly committed to forwarding the results of its data review as soon as possible.
- 31.The CoC **NOTES** that two CPCs urged the European Union to speed up the process of its internal study as it related to an overfished stock and it would have an impact on the yellowfin tuna stock catch limits derived from Resolution 19/01.

Recommendation/s

- 32.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the IOTC Secretariat organise a workshop for personnel in the national administrations, to explain the mandatory data reporting requirements and format for data submission, for CPCs with such needs.
- 33.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the European Union inform the CoC of the progress made and provide the information requested by the CoC17.

6.1.3 ZERO CATCHES MATRIX - RESOLUTION 18/07

- 34.The CoC **NOTED** that not all CPCs with vessels active in IOTC fisheries have submitted a catch matrix in accordance to Resolution 18/07.
- 35.The CoC **NOTED** that a number of CPCs have submitted a catch matrix that is incomplete or in the wrong format and the commitments of these CPCs to remedy the situation for the 2020 mandatory data reporting cycle.
- 36.The CoC **NOTED** that France (OT), the Philippines, Liberia and Senegal did not operate fishing vessels in the IOTC Area in 2019.

Recommendation/s

- 37.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission consider implementing the actions, as provided under IOTC Resolution 18/07, for the CPCs that have not reported information in accordance to IOTC Resolutions 18/07.

6.1.4 MANDATORY STATISTICS OF SHARK FISHERIES - RESOLUTION 17/05

- 38.The CoC **NOTED** that overall compliance with Resolution 17/05 stood at 41% in 2020, with particularly low compliance for length frequency (15%) and catch and effort (22%).

- 39.The CoC **NOTED** that several CPCs who do not target sharks, have difficulties to provide size frequency data for sharks since they are released soon after hauling to ensure the highest possible survival rate.
- 40.The CoC **NOTED** the difficulties that some CPCs have with identifying the different shark species, especially when they have been headed before landing, which results in the submission of aggregated data for sharks.
- 41.The CoC **NOTED** the request from a CPC for the IOTC Secretariat to provide it with sharks' species identification guides to assists its field samplers to better identify sharks and to improve its reporting on sharks.

Recommendation/s

- 42.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the difficulties faced by CPCs in complying with shark data, for the CPCs who do not have a shark fishery or have banned the landing of sharks in national legislation, be raised by the Working Party on Data Collection and Statistics (WPDCS) and the Working Party on the Implementation of Conservation and Management Measures (WPICMM).

6.1.5 IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES RELATED TO BYCATCH

- 43.The CoC **NOTED** that, in general, the level of compliance relating to measures on bycatch had increased from 59% in 2019 to 70% in 2020.
- 44.The CoC **NOTED** that the majority of CPCs with purse seine and/or longline fisheries have in place measures that require their vessels to carry onboard instruments to assure the safe release of marine turtles.
- 45.The CoC **NOTED** that a number of CPCs have developed a national plan of action on marine turtles and that these species are protected by law in some jurisdictions.
- 46.The CoC **NOTED** initiatives by various CPCs for improving compliance with regards to bycatch and interactions, particularly with respect to legal frameworks and training of staff.

6.1.6 REGIONAL OBSERVER SCHEME - RESOLUTION 11/04

- 47.The CoC **NOTED** the low compliance level with Resolution 11/04, which has reduced from 42% to 38% from 2019 to 2020.
- 48.The CoC **NOTED** the difficulties that several CPCs have encountered to implement the observer scheme in 2019, which includes: unavailability of observers, inability to deploy observers on vessels that are less than 24 metres due to the lack of space, vessels that do not operate from their home ports or multiple points of landings which complicate deployment and repatriation of observers.
- 49.The CoC **NOTED** that several CPCs have ongoing pilot projects with electronic monitoring systems (EMS) to evaluate whether EMS can be used as a substitute or to complement human observer program.
- 50.The CoC **NOTED** that under the current resolution, and until it is amended, EMS is not recognized as a substitute to human observers and CPCs need to comply with existing obligations to fully apply Resolution 11/04 on Regional Observer Scheme.
- 51.The CoC **NOTED** the need to evaluate the results of these programs.

Recommendation/s

- 52.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the different CPCs with ongoing EMS pilot projects present the results of their analyses of the projects to the next Compliance Committee meeting or any working group that the Commission might create, where EMS shall be discussed further.

6.1.7 PROGRAMME FOR TRANSHIPMENT BY LARGE-SCALE FISHING VESSELS - RESOLUTION 19/06

- 53.The CoC **NOTED** document [IOTC-2021-CoC18-04a](#) that reported on the regional observer programme for transhipment by large-scale fishing vessels in 2020.
- 54.The CoC **NOTED** the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic had on the programme, which resulted in only about 20% of all at-sea deployments being observed.
- 55.The CoC **NOTED** that, whereas the level of observation had never been so low, 2020 saw the highest number of transhipments events (1,615), and consequently the highest quantity of fish transhipped (74,231 Mt), since the programme began in 2009.
- 56.The CoC **NOTED** that the increase in at-sea transhipments during 2020 was due to the closure of ports in the region, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

57.The CoC **NOTED** the increase in the number of carrier vessels flagged to Panama that have been authorized to conduct transshipments at sea with fishing vessels of the fleets participating in the regional observer programme.

Recommendation/s

58.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission should encourage Panama to apply for the Cooperating Non-Contracting Party status to the IOTC.

6.1.8 REPORT ON POSSIBLE INFRACTIONS - RESOLUTION 19/06

59.The CoC **NOTED** document [IOTC-2021-CoC18-07b](#) that reported on possible infractions observed under the regional observer programme in 2020.

60.The CoC **NOTED** that of the 59 possible infractions observed under the regional observer programme, 58 responses were provided in time for analysis by the WPICMM04.

61.The CoC **NOTED** the repeated late response provided by Oman to the possible infraction observed for the Omani flagged vessel.

62.The CoC **NOTED** the continued absence of some of the fleets participating in the regional observer programme in the WPICMM, where the responses to the possible infractions are analysed.

Recommendation/s

63.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that all fleets participating in the regional observer programme attend the WPICMM.

6.1.9 FISH AGGREGATING DEVICES (FADS) MANAGEMENT PLAN - RESOLUTION 19/02

64.The CoC **NOTED** document [IOTC-2021-CoC18-10](#) that provides a summary of compliance with the drifting fish aggregating devices management plans and **FURTHER NOTED** other CPCs with purse seiners in the Record of Authorised Vessels are not fishing on drifting FADs.

65.The CoC **NOTED** that seven CPCs have submitted drifting fish aggregating devices management plans.

66.The CoC **EXPRESSED** its concerns that two of the drifting fish aggregating devices management plans were not fully compliant with the guideline provided in Resolution 19/02.

6.1.10 REVIEW OF RECOMMENDATIONS REQUIRING INTERSESSIONAL ACTIONS, FROM COC17 AND THE 24TH ANNUAL SESSION

67.The CoC **NOTED** paper [IOTC-2021-CoC18-09 Rev1](#), prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, which reported on the progress made, during the intersessional period, in relation to the recommendations for actions by the IOTC Secretariat and CPCs.

68.The CoC **NOTED** with serious concerns the extremely low level of responses received this far.

Recommendation/s

69.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that those CPCs that have not responded on the Secretariat's letter concerning intersessional actions do so, as soon as possible.

6.2. REPORT ON INDONESIA'S PILOT PROJECT ON AT SEA TRANSHIPMENTS AND ITS ANALYSIS BY THE IOTC SECRETARIAT

70.The CoC **NOTED** Indonesia's report on the pilot project on at sea transshipments ([IOTC-2021-CoC18-04c](#)) and **FURTHER NOTED** the IOTC Secretariat's analysis of the report ([IOTC-2021-CoC18-04c Add1](#)).

71.The CoC **NOTED** that the IOTC Secretariat was unable to carry out an in-depth analysis of the pilot project due to a lack of information and collaboration on the pilot project between Indonesia and the IOTC Secretariat. The CoC **FURTHER NOTED** that due to these limitations the IOTC Secretariat was unable to ascertain if the pilot project offered the same level of assurances as those provided by the IOTC regional observer programme.

Recommendation/s

72.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the pilot project is extended for an additional period of one year.

73.The CoC **ALSO RECOMMENDED** that Indonesia contact the IOTC Secretariat, as was originally required, before pursuing the pilot project and to provide reports covering the different phases of the project.

7. REVIEW OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATED TO IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES IN THE IOTC AREA OF COMPETENCE, WHICH UNDERMINES IOTC CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES OR NATIONAL LAW OF COASTAL STATES

74.The CoC **NOTED** paper [IOTC-2021-CoC18-07a](#) prepared by the United Kingdom.

75.The CoC **NOTED** the aim of the paper is to report on vessels that are in transit and report on potential breaches of IOTC CMMs.

76.The CoC **NOTED** that because flag States do not always update the information on their vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels, it is sometimes difficult to determine if a vessel is authorised or not.

77.The CoC **NOTED** the statements on sovereignty made by Mauritius, the United Kingdom and France (OT), which are found in [Appendix 4](#).

Recommendation/s

78.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the United Kingdom continue to provide these reports and **ENCOURAGED** other CPCs to provide similar reports of possible breaches of IOTC CMMs by foreign vessels in their waters.

8. REVIEW OF THE IUU VESSELS LIST, THE 2021 DRAFT IUU VESSELS LIST AND OF THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY CPCs RELATING TO ILLEGAL FISHING ACTIVITIES IN THE IOTC AREA OF COMPETENCE – RESOLUTION 18/03

79.The CoC **NOTED** paper [IOTC-2021-CoC18-08](#), prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, which includes both the current list of IUU Vessels and the list of vessels proposed for inclusion in the Provisional IOTC IUU Vessels List, in accordance with Paragraphs 16 and 17 of IOTC Resolution 18/03, which will assist it in its deliberations for recommending a Provisional IUU Vessels List for the consideration of the Twenty-fifth Session of the Commission.

80.The CoC **FURTHER NOTED** documents [IOTC-2021-CoC18-08 Add1](#), [IOTC-2021-CoC18-08 Add2](#) and [IOTC-2021-CoC18-08 Add3](#), which provided additional information from India, the United Kingdom and Sri Lanka.

81.The CoC **NOTED** the actions taken by Sri Lanka and India against their respective vessels, which are included in the IOTC Draft IUU Vessels List.

8.1 VESSELS IMULA 0564 NBO, IMULA 0684 CHW, IMULA 0790 KLT, IMULA 0814 CHW AND IMULA 1552 MTR

82.The CoC **NOTED** that the United Kingdom was satisfied with the actions that Sri Lanka had taken against the owners and masters of the five vessels, IMULA 0564 NBO, IMULA 0684 CHW, IMULA 0790 KLT, IMULA 0814 CHW and IMULA 1552 MTR.

83.The CoC **REQUESTED** that Sri Lanka provides the IOTC Secretariat with information to circulate to CPCs, on when these vessels have been installed with VMS transceivers, for IMULA 0564 NBO; IMULA 0790 KLT; IMULA 1552 MTR, confirmation that the administrative penalty has been paid and for all five vessels when their periods of detention will come to an end.

8.2 VESSELS IMULA 0730 KLT; IMULA 0846 KLT AND IMULA 1028 TLE

84.The CoC **NOTED** that the United Kingdom was not satisfied with the actions taken, up to now, by Sri Lanka against the owners and masters of the three vessels, IMULA 0730 KLT; IMULA 0846 KLT; IMULA 1028 TLE, and **FURTHER NOTED** the **REQUEST** of the United Kingdom for the CoC to include these vessel in the IOTC Provisional IUU Vessels List.

85.The CoC **REQUESTED** that Sri Lanka conducts an analysis and provides an update to the Secretariat of the effectiveness of the measures that it applies as a flag State, in particular; those concerning the installation of VMS on its fishing vessels, the law for prosecuting owners and masters of fishing vessels, and on any other pertinent measures to deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities.

8.3 VESSEL ARARAT/RESHMITHA IND-TN-15-MM8297

86.The CoC **NOTED** that the United Kingdom was not satisfied with the actions taken, up to now, by India against the owner/master of the vessel, ARARAT/RESHMITHA IND-TN-15-MM8297, and **FURTHER NOTED** the request of the United Kingdom for the CoC to include this vessel in the IOTC Provisional IUU Vessels List.

87. The CoC **NOTED** the statements on sovereignty made by Mauritius, which indicate that it cannot endorse any recommendation for the inclusion on the IOTC IUU Vessels List of any vessel reported by the United Kingdom. The CoC also **NOTED** the statement on sovereignty made by the United Kingdom, as found in [Appendix 4](#).

Recommendation/s

88. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the five Sri Lankan vessels, IMULA 0564 NBO, IMULA 0684 CHW, IMULA 0790 KLT, IMULA 0814 CHW and IMULA 1552 MTR, not be included in the IOTC Provisional IUU Vessels List.

89. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the three Sri Lankan vessels, IMULA 0730 KLT; IMULA 0846 KLT; IMULA 1028 TLE, be included in the IOTC Provisional IUU Vessels List.

90. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Indian vessel, ARARAT/RESHMITHA IND-TN-15-MM8297, be included in the IOTC Provisional IUU Vessels List.

8.4 VESSELS FOR CROSS-LISTING

91. The CoC **NOTED** the thirteen vessels listed in Annex 2 of document [IOTC-2021-CoC18-08](#) that are being proposed for cross-listing.

92. The CoC **NOTED** the cross-listing of a Senegalese vessel, MARIO 11, and **FURTHER NOTED** the information provided by Senegal with regards to the de-registration of the vessel, from its Register of Ships.

93. The CoC **REQUESTED** Senegal to provide a copy of the Certificate of Deletion of the MARIO 11 to the IOTC Secretariat, so that it can be made available to Commission when it considers adopting an IUU Vessels List.

94. The CoC **REQUESTED** the IOTC Secretariat to verify the details of the two vessels, SUMMER REFER and ZHI MING, included in the list of vessels to be cross-listed, as they may be vessels that are already included in the IOTC IUU Vessels List under different names

Recommendation/s

95. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the thirteen vessels proposed for cross-listing be included in the IOTC Provisional IUU Vessels List, while the Secretariat performs further verifications on the vessels, SUMMER REFER and ZHI MING.

8.5 VERIFICATIONS AND REQUESTS RELATING TO VESSELS ON THE CURRENT IOTC IUU VESSELS LIST

96. The CoC **REQUESTED** that the IOTC Secretariat verify the details of the following vessels for possible double entries in the current IOTC IUU Vessels List

- a. LABIKO/CLAUDE MOINIER
- b. FU HSIANG FA
- c. OCEAN LION/XING HAI FENG

97. The CoC **REQUESTED** the IOTC Secretariat to follow-up with Somalia on the registration status of the vessel, MARWAN 1.

98. The CoC **NOTED** the information provided by Tanzania with regards to the de-registration of the vessel, BAROON, from its Register of Ships.

99. The CoC **REQUESTED** that Tanzania provide a copy of the Certificate of Deletion of the BAROON to the IOTC Secretariat so that it can be made available to Commission when it considers adopting an IUU Vessels List.

100. The CoC **NOTED** the information provided by China with regards to the deletion of the vessel, XIN SHI JI 16, from the IUU Vessels Lists of the IATTC and the ICCAT.

101. The CoC **AGREED** that the vessel, XIN SHI JI 16, should be deleted from the IOTC IUU Vessels List, since it was cross-listed from the ICCAT IUU Vessels List.

Recommendation/s

102. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the vessel, XIN SHI JI 16, be deleted from the current IOTC IUU Vessels List

103. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission approve the Provisional IOTC IUU Vessels List ([Appendix 5](#)), contingent to additional information that may be provided by Senegal ([paragraph 93](#)), Somalia ([paragraph 97](#)) and Tanzania ([paragraph 99](#)).

9. A REQUEST FOR ADVICE FROM THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON ALLOCATIONS CRITERIA (TCAC)

104. The CoC **NOTED** paper [IOTC-2021-CoC18-06](#), prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, which presented the eight points that the TCAC is seeking advice from the CoC.
105. The CoC **NOTED** that very few CPCs expressed views.
106. Several CPCs **NOTED** that it is premature for the CoC to provide advice on the questions since the TCAC has not yet decided whether compliance status would be taken into account in the allocations criteria.
107. The CoC **NOTED** the divergence of opinion expressed by CPCs in relation to the questions that the TCAC would like to receive advice on.
- a. CPCs consider that the mechanism provided under the current G16 proposal is relevant (question 1).
 - b. While some CPCs are supportive of a three years period prior to applying an additional sanction, one CPC is of the view that this timeframe is too short (question 2).
 - c. One CPC believes that a minimum percentage could be defined close and possibly below 5%, and it may be applied in addition to a temporal factor; others are of the view that the Commission shall decide on a case-by-case basis without imposing limits to the percentage (question 3).
 - d. Some CPCs are of the view that it is the responsibility of the Commission to decide on the penalty a case-by-case basis (question 4).
 - e. The CPCs are of the view that it is the responsibility of the TCAC, the Commission or a WP on data rather than the CoC to provide guidance on the best way to achieve a mechanism to reconcile reported catch against CPC allocations; one of them recommends building upon the mechanism used in CCAMLR (question 5).
 - f. Some CPCs are of the view that it is impractical to use a large number of resolutions for the exercise; most of them mention Resolution 15/02, another mentions 15/01. One CPC noted that important conservation measures should also be factored into the mechanism (question 6).
 - g. One CPC proposes retroactive quota deductions if IUU fishing is confirmed, another one objects, a third one believes that the issue of retroactivity should be decided first, and a fourth one proposes giving an additional year to the incriminated CPC to take action through the implementation of a plan or program prior to applying any retroactive sanction (question 7).
 - h. A CPC is in favour of reallocating non-attributed quotas, others express their desire to limit this reallocation in cases when the stock is considered to be in a good condition, another CPC objects for stock preservation purposes (question 8).

Recommendation/s

108. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that its advice may be sought once there is more clarity on the inclusion of compliance in the TCAC process.

10. PROGRESS ON THE LEGAL SCRUBBING OF IOTC RESOLUTIONS

109. The CoC **NOTED** paper [IOTC-2020-WPICMM03_Rev1](#), prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, which summarised progress on the legal scrubbing work.
110. The CoC **NOTED** that the vast majority of CPCs did not provide their feedback on the legal scrubbing document and several of them expressed their desire to have the opportunity to contribute to this work.
111. The CoC **NOTED** the disappointment of the CPCs having provided their comments for the lack of participation of other CPCs, and **FURTHER NOTED** that all CPCs had the opportunity to provide their contributions under the revised roadmap for this work.
112. The CoC **REMINDED** CPCs that the legal scrubbing work does not consist in re-working or amending the existing CMMs, but to address incoherencies.

Recommendation/s

113. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the CPCs who have not provided their feedback on the legal scrubbing to do so at least one month in advance of the next WPICMM, after which other comments will not be taken into consideration.

114. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the WPICMM shall conclude the work on the legal scrubbing at its next session with the comments received.

11. ACTIVITIES BY THE IOTC SECRETARIAT IN SUPPORT OF CAPACITY BUILDING FOR DEVELOPING CPCs (RESOLUTION 16/10)

115. The CoC **NOTED** paper [IOTC-2021-CoC18-12_Rev3](#), prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, which informed on the activities undertaken by the IOTC Secretariat in support of implementation of CMMs adopted by the IOTC.

116. The CoC **NOTED** the continued implementation of capacity building activities by the IOTC Secretariat to improve compliance to CMMs and strengthen the implementation of port State measures.

117. The CoC **NOTED** the implementation of training programmes for port State CPCs, in accordance with the paragraph 3 of Resolution 16/11 and the increasing use of the IOTC e-PSM application by port State CPCs.

118. The CoC **NOTED** that although there were recent increases in the use of the e-PSM application there was no unanimous support to make a recommendation to S25 on the mandatory use of the application, at this meeting.

119. The CoC **NOTED**, in accordance with the recommendations of CoC15, the progress made by the IOTC Secretariat towards the work related to the development of the e-MARIS application.

Recommendation/s

120. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the evaluation and consideration for making the use of the e-PSM application mandatory, as per paragraph 3.3. of Resolution 16/11, shall be done at a future meeting.

12. PROPOSAL TO AMEND APPENDIX V OF THE IOTC RULES OF PROCEDURE (TERMS OF REFERENCE AND RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE)

121. The CoC **NOTED** document [IOTC-2021-CoC18-11](#) presented by the European Union.

122. The CoC **NOTED** that the objective of amending the terms of reference of the Compliance Committee was to strengthen the compliance assessment process.

123. The CoC **NOTED** that the European Union intends to put forward a proposal for this amendment to the meeting of the Commission in 2022.

124. The CoC **NOTED** that the European Union invited CPCs to provide their final comments by 31 December 2021, so that these can be taken into consideration.

13. REPORTS OF WORKING PARTY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES (WPICMM04) AND THE WORKING GROUPS ON CDS AND VMS

125. The CoC **NOTED** document [IOTC-2021-CoC18-13](#) presented by the Secretariat.

126. The CoC **NOTED** document [IOTC-2021-WPICMM04-R](#) an overview of the fourth meeting of the Working Party including its recommendations and **FURTHER NOTED** [IOTC-2021-WPICMM04-06_Rev1](#) the Work Plan for the Working Party for the period 2021 – 2022 presented by the Chair of WPICMM04.

127. The CoC **NOTED** document [IOTC-2021-CDSWG04-R](#) presented by the Chair of the CDS Working Group.

128. The CoC **RECALLS** that the quorum only applies to meetings requiring Letters of Credentials, which excludes most of the working groups and that the absence of quorum does not provide grounds for suspending the meeting.

129. The CoC **NOTED** the presentation by the Chair of the VMS Working Group and **FURTHER NOTED** the progress made in its last meeting.

130. The CoC **NOTED** the progress made by the IOTC Secretariat in securing the service of a consultant to develop a scheme to operationalise the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear and FADs in the IOTC Area.

131.The CoC **ENCOURAGES** the Secretariat and the consultant to review the progress made by other tuna RFMOs.

Recommendation/s

132.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** the endorsement of the consolidated set of recommendations arising from the WPICMM04 meeting.

133.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the provision of photographs intended to provide clarifications on possible infractions observed under the transshipment regional observer programme, should be done in line with domestic law on confidentiality. The CoC **FURTHER RECOMMENDED** that photographs submitted for such purpose shall not be placed in the public part of the IOTC website.

134.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** the endorsement of the recommendations arising from the CDSWG04 meeting.

135.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the VMSWG continue with its work.

136.The CoC **FURTHER RECOMMENDED** that the Chair of the Working Group sends out early invitations to participants, in order to increase participation in its meeting, together with a clearly defined workplan that will allow participants to properly prepare for the meetings.

14. REVIEW OF REQUESTS FOR ACCESS TO THE STATUS OF COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTY – APPENDIX III OF THE IOTC RULES OF PROCEDURE (2014)

SENEGAL

137.The CoC **NOTED** the application for the renewal of Cooperating Non-Contracting Party status by Senegal ([IOTC–2021–CoC18–CNCP01](#)), which was received on 28 February 2021.

138.The CoC **NOTED** the continued commitment of Senegal to participate in the IOTC process.

LIBERIA

139.The CoC **NOTED** the application for the renewal of Cooperating Non-Contracting Party status by Liberia ([IOTC–2021–CoC18–CNCP02](#)), which was received on 20 February 2021.

140.The CoC **NOTED** the intention of Liberia to engage only in transshipment activities and its commitment to implement the Conservation and Management Measures of the IOTC.

Recommendation/s

141.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission renew the status of Senegal as Cooperating Non-Contracting Party of the IOTC.

142.The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission renew the status of Liberia as Cooperating Non-Contracting Party of the IOTC.

15. ELECTION OF A CHAIRPERSON AND VICE-CHAIRPERSON/S OF THE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE, FOR THE NEXT BIENNIUM

143.The CoC **NOTED** that the mandate of the present Chair and Vice-Chair expires at the end of the Compliance Committee meeting in 2021.

144.The CoC **RE-ELECTED** Ms Anne-France Mattlet (France (OT)) for a second term as the Chair of the Compliance Committee and Dr Indra Jaya (Indonesia) for a second term as the Vice-Chair of the Compliance Committee.

16. OTHER BUSINESS

16.1. REFLECTION ON AND IOTC HIGH SEAS BOARDING SCHEME

145.The CoC **NOTED** the proposal by the European Union to start the reflection process on a regional high seas boarding and inspection scheme allowing inspection of vessels operating in the high seas beyond national jurisdiction in order to address possible IUU activities.

146.Several CPCs **WELCOMED** the proposal to progress the work on a regional high seas boarding and inspection scheme, **NOTING** that this was stopped in 2016 due to a lack of consensus.

147.The CoC **NOTED** that there was a divergence of opinion by a CPC on whether the IOTC can adopt a measure on regional high seas boarding and inspection scheme without amending the IOTC Agreement.

148. The CoC **REQUESTED** the IOTC Secretariat to seek the advice of the FAO (Legal Office) on whether the IOTC Agreement can limit the Commission from adopting a resolution on high seas boarding and inspection scheme, since it predates the UN Fish Stocks Agreement.

Recommendation/s

149. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that CPCs engage in intersessional consultations with the view of progressing this work.

16.2. DATES AND VENUES OF NEXT MEETINGS

150. The CoC **NOTED** that the decision on the date and venue of the 19th Session of the Compliance Committee in 2022 and of the 20th Session of the Compliance Committee in 2023, would be decided once the dates and venues for the next Commission meetings have been established.

17. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE 18TH SESSION OF THE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

151. The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission consider the consolidated set of recommendations arising from CoC18, provided at [Appendix 9](#).

152. The report of the 18th Session of the Compliance Committee (IOTC–2021–CoC18–R) was adopted on 3 June 2021, by videoconference.

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APPENDIX 2
ADOPTED AGENDA

Date: 30 May – 01 June and 03 June, 2021

Location: Virtual

Time: 11:00 – 15:00 Seychelles Time each day

Chair: Ms. Anne-France Mattlet, **Vice Chair:** Prof. Dr. Indra Jaya

30 May – 01 June

1. Opening of the Session.
2. Introduction of delegations.
3. Letters of Credentials.
4. Admission of Observers.
5. Adoption of the Agenda and arrangements for the Session.
6. Overview of the implementation of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs).
 - 6.1 Global review of selected CMMs.
 - 6.2 Report on Indonesia's Pilot project on at sea transshipments and its analysis by the IOTC Secretariat.
7. Review of information related to IUU fishing activities in the IOTC Area of Competence.
8. Review of the Draft IUU Vessels List – Res. 18/03.
9. A request for advice from the Technical Committee on Allocations Criteria (TCAC)
10. Progress on the legal scrubbing of IOTC Resolutions.
11. Activities by the IOTC Secretariat in support of capacity building for developing CPCs – Res. 16/10.
12. Proposal to amend Appendix V of the IOTC Rules of Procedure (Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the Compliance Committee).
13. Reports of the Working Party on the Implementation of Conservation and Management Measures (WPICMM04) and the Working Groups on CDS and VMS.
14. Review of requests for access to/renewal of the status of Cooperating Non-Contracting Party - Appendix III of the IOTC Rules of Procedure.
15. Election of a Chairperson and Vice-chairperson/s of the Compliance Committee, for the next biennium.
16. Other business.
 - 16.1 Reflection on an IOTC High Seas Boarding and Inspection scheme.
 - 16.2 Dates and venues of next meetings

03 June

17. Adoption of the Report of the 18th Session of the Compliance Committee.

APPENDIX 3
FINAL LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>1. Meeting documents</i>	<i>Title</i>
IOTC-2021-CoC18-01a	Final Agenda for the Eighteenth Session of the Compliance Committee
IOTC-2021-CoC18-01b	Final Annotated Agenda for the Eighteenth Session of the Compliance Committee
IOTC-2021-CoC18-02	List of documents for the Eighteenth Session of the Compliance Committee
IOTC-2021-CoC18-03_Rev3	Summary report on the level of compliance
IOTC-2021-CoC18-04a	Report on Transshipment Resolution 19/06 – Secretariat's Report
IOTC-2021-CoC18-04b	A Summary of the IOTC Regional Observer Programme during 2020 – Contractor's Report
IOTC-2021-CoC18-04c	Indonesia's pilot project for monitoring at sea transshipments
IOTC-2021-CoC18-04c_Add1	Analysis by the IOTC Secretariat of Indonesia's pilot project for monitoring at sea transshipments
IOTC-2021-CoC18-05	Implementation of reporting obligations of nominal catch data (IOTC Resolution 18/07)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-06	Request from the TCAC for advice
IOTC-2021-CoC18-07a	Reporting of vessels in transit - United Kingdom
IOTC-2021-CoC18-07b	Summary report on possible infractions observed under the Regional Observer Programme in 2020
IOTC-2021-CoC18-08	The IOTC Draft IUU Vessels List
IOTC-2021-CoC18-08_Add1	Communication from India concerning the vessel, ARARAT/RESHMITHA IND-TN-15-MM8297
IOTC-2021-CoC18-08_Add2	Communication from the UK concerning nine vessels on the IOTC Draft IUU Vessels List
IOTC-2021-CoC18-08_Add3	Communication from Sri Lanka concerning eight vessels on the IOTC Draft IUU Vessels List
IOTC-2021-CoC18-09_Rev1	Implementation of Recommendations from CoC17 & S24
IOTC-2021-CoC18-10	Summary of Compliance with the drifting FADs Management Plans
IOTC-2021-CoC18-10_Add1	Collection of drifting Fish Aggregating Devices Management Plans
IOTC-2021-CoC18-11	Proposal to amend Appendix V of the IOTC Rules of Procedure
IOTC-2021-CoC18-12_Rev3	Summary report on Compliance Support Activities
IOTC-2021-CoC18-13	Progress reports of the WPICMM, CDSWG, VMSWG & VGMFG.

2. Reports from other meetings (Working Party/Working Groups)	
IOTC-2021- CDSWG04-R	Report of the Fourth Session of the Working Group on Catch Documentation Scheme.
IOTC-2021-WPICMM04-R	Report of the Fourth Session of the Working Party on the Implementation of Conservation and Management Measures
IOTC-2020-WPICMM03-Legal scrubbing_Comments CPCs	Legal scrubbing - Comments from CPCs FINAL
IOTC-2021-WPICMM04-06_Rev1 Reviewed by WPICMM04	Work Plan of the Working Party on the Implementation of Conservation and Management Measures
3. Requests for the Cooperating non-Contracting Party status	
	Request from
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CNCP01	Senegal CNCP status renewal
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CNCP02	Liberia CNCP status renewal
4. Compliance Reports	
	Members
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR01	Australia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR02	Bangladesh
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR03_Rev1	China
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR04	Comoros
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR05	Eritrea
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR06_Rev1	European Union
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR07	France (OT)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR08	India
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR09	Indonesia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR10	Iran, Islamic Republic of
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR11_Rev1	Japan
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR12	Kenya
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR13	Korea, Republic of
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR14	Madagascar
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR15	Malaysia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR16_Rev2	Maldives
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR17_Rev1	Mauritius
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR18	Mozambique
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR19	Oman
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR20_Rev1	Pakistan
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR21	Philippines
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR22	Seychelles
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR23	Somalia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR24_Rev1	South Africa
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR25	Sri Lanka
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR26	Sudan

4. Compliance Reports	Members
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR27_Rev1	Tanzania, United Republic of
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR28_Rev1	Thailand
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR29	United Kingdom
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR30	Yemen
4.1 Compliance Reports	Cooperating non-Contracting Parties
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR31	Liberia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CR32	Senegal
5. Implementation Reports	Members
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR01	Australia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR02	Bangladesh
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR03	China
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR04	Comoros (Not submitted)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR05	Eritrea (Not submitted)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR06	European Union
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR07_Rev1	France (OT)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR08	India
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR09	Indonesia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR10	Iran, Islamic Republic of
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR11	Japan
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR12_Rev1	Kenya
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR13_Rev1	Korea, Republic of
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR14	Madagascar
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR15	Malaysia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR16	Maldives
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR17	Mauritius
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR18	Mozambique
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR19	Oman
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR20	Pakistan
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR21	Philippines
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR22	Seychelles
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR23	Somalia (Not submitted)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR24	South Africa
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR25	Sri Lanka
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR26	Sudan (Not submitted)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR27	Tanzania, United Republic of
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR28	Thailand
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR29	United Kingdom
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR30	Yemen (Not submitted)
5.1 Implementation Reports	Cooperating non-Contracting Parties
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR31	Liberia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-IR32	Senegal



6. Compliance Questionnaire	Members
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ01_Rev1	Australia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ02	Bangladesh
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ03_Rev1	China
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ04_Rev1	Comoros
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ05	Eritrea (Not submitted)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ06	European Union
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ07_Rev1	France (OT)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ08	India
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ09	Indonesia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ10	Iran, Islamic Republic of
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ11_Rev1	Japan
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ12	Kenya
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ13_Rev1	Korea, Republic of
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ14	Madagascar
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ15_Rev1	Malaysia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ16	Maldives
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ17	Mauritius
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ18	Mozambique (Not submitted)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ19	Oman
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ20_Rev1	Pakistan
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ21	Philippines
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ22_Rev1	Seychelles
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ23	Somalia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ24	South Africa
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ25	Sri Lanka
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ26	Sudan (Not submitted)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ27	Tanzania, United Republic of
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ28	Thailand
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ29	United Kingdom
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ30	Yemen
6.1 Compliance Questionnaire	Cooperating non-Contracting Parties
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ31	Liberia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-CQ32	Senegal

7. Response to Feedback Letter	Members
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL01	Australia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL02	Bangladesh
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL03	China
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL04	Comoros
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL05	Eritrea (Not submitted)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL06	European Union
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL07	France (OT) - No Feedback Letter issued in 2020
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL08	India
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL09	Indonesia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL10	Iran, Islamic Republic of
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL11	Japan
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL12	Kenya
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL13	Korea, Republic of
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL14	Madagascar
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL15	Malaysia
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL16	Maldives
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL17	Mauritius
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL18	Mozambique (Not submitted)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL19	Oman
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL20	Pakistan
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL21	Philippines
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL22	Seychelles
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL23	Somalia (Not submitted)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL24	South Africa
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL25	Sri Lanka
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL26	Sudan (Not submitted)
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL27	Tanzania, United Republic of
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL28	Thailand
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL29	United Kingdom (Territories) - No Feedback Letter issued in 2020
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL30	Yemen (Not submitted)
7.1 Response to Feedback Letter	Cooperating non-Contracting Parties
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL31	Liberia - No Feedback Letter issued in 2020
IOTC-2021-CoC18-FL32	Senegal -No Feedback Letter issued in 2020
8. Information Documents	Title
IOTC-2021-CoC18-INF01	WWF Position IOTC Compliance Committee
IOTC-2021-CoC18-INF02	Policy brief - EU IUU Coalition

APPENDIX 4
STATEMENTS ON SOVEREIGNTY

Statements by the Republic of Mauritius



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, REGIONAL INTEGRATION
AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

No (5/2021) 18570/46/142

18th Session of the IOTC Compliance Committee

30 May-1 June and 3 June 2021

Agenda Item 3: Letters of Credentials

Statement by the Republic of Mauritius

The Republic of Mauritius reiterates that the United Kingdom is not entitled to be a member of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) as a "coastal State situated wholly or partly within the Area [of competence of the Commission]" and wishes to place on record its objection to the participation of the United Kingdom in the 18th Session of the IOTC Compliance Committee as a coastal State purporting to represent the Chagos Archipelago.

In a Judgment delivered on 28 January 2021 in the case of Mauritius v. Maldives, a Special Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) held that the Republic of Mauritius has undisputed sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago.

In its Judgment, the Special Chamber, inter alia, ruled that:

- (a) the determinations made by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in its Advisory Opinion of 25 February 2019 on the Legal Consequences of the Separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965 have legal effect and clear implications for the legal status of the Chagos Archipelago;
- (b) the United Kingdom's continued claim to sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago is contrary to the determinations made by the ICJ that the detachment of the Chagos Archipelago by the United Kingdom from Mauritius was unlawful and that the United Kingdom's continued administration of the Chagos Archipelago constitutes an unlawful act of a continuing character;
- (c) the fact that the time-limit of 22 November 2019 set by the UN General Assembly for the withdrawal of the United Kingdom's administration from the Chagos Archipelago has passed without the United Kingdom complying with that demand further strengthens the Special Chamber's finding that its claim to sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago is contrary to the authoritative determinations made in the Advisory Opinion of the ICJ;
- (d) while the process of decolonization of the Republic of Mauritius has yet to be completed, the Republic of Mauritius' sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago can be inferred from the ICJ's determinations;
- (e) the continued claim of the United Kingdom to sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago cannot be considered anything more than "a mere assertion" and such assertion does not prove the existence of a dispute;
- (f) the Republic of Mauritius is to be regarded as the coastal State in respect of the Chagos Archipelago.

These rulings confirm that under international law, the Republic of Mauritius alone is the State lawfully entitled to exercise sovereignty and sovereign rights over the Chagos Archipelago and its maritime zones, as the coastal State. The so-called "British Indian Ocean Territory" which the United Kingdom purported to establish by illegally excising the Chagos Archipelago from the territory of Mauritius prior to its accession to independence is an illegal entity. The United Kingdom cannot claim any rights over the Chagos Archipelago and therefore cannot be a member of the IOTC as a coastal State.

The Republic of Mauritius requests that this statement be annexed to the report of this meeting.

18th Session of the IOTC Compliance Committee**30 May-1 June and 3 June 2021****Agenda Item 5: Adoption of the Agenda and arrangements for the Session****Statement by the Republic of Mauritius**

The Republic of Mauritius strongly objects to the references made in documents circulated for this meeting of the Compliance Committee to "British Indian Ocean Territory", "BIOT", "United Kingdom (OT)", "United Kingdom (Territories)" and "UK-BIOT".

The Republic of Mauritius wishes to recall that in its Judgment of 28 January 2021, the Special Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) ruled that the Republic of Mauritius has undisputed sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago and that the United Kingdom's continued claim to sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago is contrary to the determinations of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to the effect that the detachment of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius was unlawful and that the United Kingdom's continued administration of the Chagos Archipelago is an unlawful act of a continuing character. It also ruled that the Republic of Mauritius is to be regarded as the coastal State in respect of the Chagos Archipelago.

In the view of ITLOS, determinations made by the ICJ in an advisory opinion cannot be disregarded simply because the advisory opinion is not binding. The Special Chamber held that the determinations made by the ICJ in its Advisory Opinion of 25 February 2019 have legal effect and clear implications for the legal status of the Chagos Archipelago.

ITLOS further held that the U General Assembly was entrusted by the ICJ to take necessary steps towards the completion of the decolonization of the Republic of Mauritius and that Resolution 73/295 which was adopted by the General Assembly on 22 May 2019 is also relevant to assessing the legal status of the Chagos Archipelago. ITLOS also considered that the time-limit of 22 November 2019 for the unconditional withdrawal of the United Kingdom's colonial administration from the Chagos Archipelago was one of the modalities for ensuring the completion of the decolonization of the Republic of Mauritius.

In Resolution 73/295, the General Assembly has called upon the United Nations and all its specialized agencies as well as all other international, regional and intergovernmental organizations to recognize that the Chagos Archipelago forms an integral part of the Republic of Mauritius, to support the decolonization of the Republic of Mauritius as rapidly as possible, and to refrain from impeding that process by recognizing, or giving effect to any measure taken by or on behalf of, the so-called "British Indian Ocean Territory".

Moreover, the Republic of Mauritius objects to the use of terms such as "France (OT)" and "France (Territories)" in documents which have been circulated for this meeting, in so far as these terms purport to refer to the Island of Tromelin as a French territory. The Republic of Mauritius reaffirms that it has full and complete sovereignty over the Island of Tromelin, including its maritime zones.

The Republic of Mauritius rejects the sovereignty claim of France over the Island of Tromelin as well as France's claim to any sovereign right or jurisdiction over the Exclusive Economic Zone adjacent to the Island of Tromelin. Further, the Republic of Mauritius does not recognize the validity of the inclusion of the Island of Tromelin in the French Southern and Antarctic Lands (TAAF) or the Scattered Islands/Iles Eparses.

Subject to the foregoing, the Republic of Mauritius has no objection to the adoption of the draft agenda.

The Republic of Mauritius also reserves all its rights under international law, including under Article XXIII of the Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.

This statement also applies to other agenda items and to all documents circulated for this meeting.

The Republic of Mauritius requests that this statement be annexed to the report of this meeting.

18th Session of the IOTC Compliance Committee**30 May-1 June and 3 June 2021****Agenda Item 7: Review of information related to IUU fishing activities****in the IOTC Area of Competence****Statement by the Republic of Mauritius**

The Republic of Mauritius strongly objects to the disclaimer which the IOTC Secretariat has added to the document entitled "Reporting of vessels in transit through BIOT waters for potential breach of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures" (IOTC-2021-CoC I 8-07a) as it is inconsistent with UN General Assembly Resolution 73/295 which has recognized, in accordance with the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 25 February 2019, that as a matter of international law, the Chagos Archipelago forms an integral part of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius.

The Republic of Mauritius wishes to recall that in Resolution 73/295, the UN General Assembly has also called upon the United Nations and all its specialized agencies as well as all other international, regional and intergovernmental organizations to recognize that the Chagos Archipelago forms an integral part of the Republic of Mauritius, to support the decolonization of the Republic of Mauritius as rapidly as possible, and to refrain from impeding that process by recognizing, or giving effect to any measure taken by or on behalf of, the so-called "British Indian Ocean Territory".

Since the United Kingdom is not the coastal State in relation to the Chagos Archipelago and cannot lawfully take any action in respect of the Chagos Archipelago, including reporting on vessels in transit through the waters of the Chagos Archipelago, it would not be appropriate for the Committee to consider the above-mentioned document purportedly submitted by the United Kingdom and for the United Kingdom to be requested to introduce the document.

The Republic of Mauritius requests that this statement be annexed to the report of this meeting.

18th Session of the IOTC Compliance Committee

30 May-1 June and 3 June 2021

Agenda Item 8: Review of the Draft IUU Vessels List-Res. 18/03

Statement by the Republic of Mauritius

The Republic of Mauritius reiterates that it does not condone IUU fishing and that it is not opposed to the adoption and implementation of any measure against IUU fishing provided that any such measure is taken or implemented in conformity with international law, including the rights of the Republic of Mauritius under such law.

However, for the reasons mentioned in its statements relating to items 3, 5 and 7, the Republic of Mauritius cannot endorse any recommendation for the inclusion on the IOTC IUU List of vessels reported by the "UK (OT)" or the United Kingdom purporting to act as the coastal State in relation to the Chagos Archipelago.

The Republic of Mauritius requests that this statement be annexed to the report of this meeting.

Statement by the United Kingdom

Note Number: OTD/003/2021

The Overseas Territories Directorate of the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and Chair of the IOTC's Compliance Committee (CoC) from 30 May to 1 June 2021. For the benefit of the delegates the United Kingdom wishes to restate its position on the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) and membership of the IOTC.

The United Kingdom has no doubt about its sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, which has been under continuous British sovereignty since 1814. Mauritius has never held sovereignty over the Archipelago and we do not recognise its claim. However, we have a long-standing commitment, first made in 1965, to cede sovereignty of the territory to Mauritius when it is no longer required for defence purposes. We stand by that commitment.

The United Kingdom was disappointed that this matter was referred to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), contrary to the principle that the Court should not consider bilateral disputes without the consent of both States concerned. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom respects the ICJ and participated fully in the ICJ process at every stage and in good faith. An Advisory Opinion is advice provided to the United Nations General Assembly at its request; it is not a legally binding judgment. The UK Government has considered the content of the Opinion carefully, however we do not share the Court's approach.

UN Resolution 73/295, adopted following the ICJ's Advisory Opinion, does not and cannot create any legal obligations for UN Member States. Neither the non-binding Advisory Opinion nor the non-binding General Assembly resolution alter the legal situation, namely that of a sovereignty dispute between the United Kingdom and Mauritius. The General Assembly is not the appropriate forum to resolve such a bilateral dispute.

The United Kingdom is aware of the judgment delivered on 28 January by the Special Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) formed to deal with the Dispute concerning delimitation of a maritime boundary claimed by Mauritius to exist between Mauritius and Maldives in the Indian Ocean. The UK is not a party to these proceedings, which can have no effect for the UK or for maritime delimitation between the UK (in respect of BIOT) and the Republic of the Maldives.

The United Kingdom is a full member of the IOTC. The United Kingdom deposited instruments of acceptance to the IOTC Agreement on 31st March 1995 and 22nd December 2020 and has been a party to the Agreement since it entered into force. The Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission provides that IOTC membership shall be open, inter alia, to FAO members that are situated wholly or partly within the IOTC's Area of Competence. As BIOT is situated wholly within the IOTC's Area of Competence, there can therefore be no doubt that the United Kingdom, as the State with sovereignty over BIOT as aforementioned, is entitled to be a member of IOTC.

The United Kingdom requests that this statement be annexed to the report of CoC's session and posted on the IOTC's website.

The Overseas Territories Directorate of the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission the assurances of its highest consideration.

FOREIGN, COMMONWEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
LONDON

29 May 2021



Statement by France (OT)

18th Session of IOTC Compliance Committee - 30 May – 1st June and 3rd June 2021

Statement by the Republic of France in response to the statement by the Republic of Mauritius

In a declaration during the 18th Meeting of IOTC Compliance Committee, Mauritius objects the sovereignty of France over the Island of Tromelin as well as sovereign right or jurisdiction over its Exclusive Economic Zone and rejects the inclusion of the Island of Tromelin in the French Southern and Atlantic Lands (TAAF) or the Scattered Islands (îles Eparses).

France does not recognize any legal value of the registration of this objection by the Republic of Mauritius submitted to the IOTC Secretariat, which fails to consider that the Island of Tromelin is a French territory over which France has constantly exercised full and total sovereignty.

France would like to point out that neither the Secretariat of this Agreement, nor the regional fisheries management organizations meetings of the Indian Ocean are the appropriate place to discuss territorial sovereignty issues.

This statement applies to other agenda items and to all documents circulated for this meeting. The Republic of France requests that this statement be annexed to the report of this meeting.

APPENDIX 5
PROVISIONAL IOTC IUU VESSELS LIST 03 JUNE 2021

The complete details of vessels listed are available at the following link:

[IOTC Provisional IUU Vessels List 03-06-2021\[E+F\].pdf](#)

Existing vessels

No.	Current name of vessel (previous names)	Current flag (previous flags)	Owner / beneficial owners (previous owners)	Owner Address (Previous Owner Address/es)
1.	ABUNDANT 1 (YI HONG 06)	UNK	Huang Jia Yi	C/O Room 18-E Tze Wei Commercial Building, No.8 6 Th Road Lin Ya District, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, China
2.	ABUNDANT 12 (YI HONG 106)	UNK	Huang Jia Yi	C/O Room 18-E Tze Wei Commercial Building, No.8 6 Th Road Lin Ya District, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, China
3.	ABUNDANT 3 (YI HONG 16)	UNK	Huang Jia Yi	C/O Room 18-E Tze Wei Commercial Building, No.8 6 Th Road Lin Ya District, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, China
4.	ABUNDANT 6 (YI HONG 86)	UNK	Huang Jia Yi	C/O Room 18-E Tze Wei Commercial Building, No.8 6 Th Road Lin Ya District, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, China
5.	ABUNDANT 9 (YI HONG 116)	UNK	Huang Jia Yi	C/O Room 18-E Tze Wei Commercial Building, No.8 6 Th Road Lin Ya District, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, China
6.	ACROS NO. 2	UNK (Honduras)	UNK	UNK
7.	ACROS NO. 3	UNK (Honduras)	UNK	UNK
8.	AL'AMIR MUHAMMAD	Egypt	UNK	UNK
9.	ALBORAN II (WHITE ENTERPRISE)	UNK (Panama; St. Kitts and Nevis)	UNK	UNK
10.	AMORINN (ICEBERG II; NOEMI; LOME)	UNK (Togo, Belize)	UNK	UNK
11.	ANEKA 228	UNK	UNK	UNK
12.	ANEKA 228; KM.	UNK	UNK	UNK
13.	ANTONY (URGORA; ATLANTIC OJI MARU No. 33; OJI MARU No. 33)	UNK (Venezuela; Honduras; Panama; Belize; Indonesia)	UNK	UNK
14.	ASIAN WARRIOR (DORITA)	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	Stanley Management Inc	UNK
15.	ATLANTIC WIND (CARRAN)	UNK (EQUATORIAL GUINEA)	High Mountain Overseas S.A.	UNK
16.	BAROON (LANA; ZEUS; TRITON-1)	UNK (Tanzania, Nigeria; Mongolia; Togo; Sierra Leone)	UNK	UNK
17.	BHASKARA No. 10	UNK (Indonesia)	UNK	UNK
18.	BHASKARA No.9	UNK (Indonesia)	UNK	UNK
19.	BIGEYE	UNK	UNK	UNK
20.	BRAVO	UNK	UNK	UNK

No.	Current name of vessel (previous names)	Current flag (previous flags)	Owner / beneficial owners (previous owners)	Owner Address (Previous Owner Address/es)
21.	CAMELOT	UNK (Belize)	UNK	UNK
22.	CHALLENGE (MILA; PERSERVERANCE; MILA; ISLA; MONTANA CLARA; PERSEVERANCE)	UNK (Panama; Equatorial Guinea; United Kingdom)	UNK	UNK
23.	CHI TONG	UNK	UNK	UNK
24.	CHIA HAO No. 66 (CHI FUW No.6)	UNK (Equatorial Guinea)	Song Maw Fishery S.A.	Calle 78E Casa No. 30 Loma alegre, San Francisco, Panamá
25.	CHOTCHAINAVEE 35	UNK (DJIBOUTI)	GREEN LAUREL INTERNATIONAL SARL	UNK
26.	COBIJA (CAPE FLOWER (03/1994), CAPE WRATH II (11/1973))	UNK (Bolivia 04/2014 (Sao Tome and Principe 01/2014; UNK 06/2013; South Africa 04/1998; Canada 11/1973)	UNK	UNK
27.	DANIAA (CARLOS)	UNK (Republic of Guinea)	ALPHA CAMARA (Guinean company)	UNK
28.	DRAGON III	UNK (Cambodia)	Reino de Mar S.A	125 metros al oeste de Sardimar, El Cocal, Puntarenas
29.	EROS DOS (FURABOLOS)	UNK (Panama; Seychelles)	UNK	UNK
30.	FU HSIANG FA 18	UNK	UNK	UNK
31.	FU HSIANG FA NO. 01	UNK	UNK	UNK
32.	FU HSIANG FA NO. 02	UNK	UNK	UNK
33.	FU HSIANG FA NO. 06	UNK	UNK	UNK
34.	FU HSIANG FA NO. 08	UNK	UNK	UNK
35.	FU HSIANG FA NO. 09	UNK	UNK	UNK
36.	FU HSIANG FA NO. 11	UNK	UNK	UNK
37.	FU HSIANG FA NO. 13	UNK	UNK	UNK
38.	FU HSIANG FA NO. 17	UNK	UNK	UNK
39.	FU HSIANG FA NO. 20	UNK	UNK	UNK
40.	FU HSIANG FA NO. 21 ^a	UNK	UNK	UNK
41.	FU HSIANG FA NO. 21 ^a	UNK	UNK	UNK
42.	FU HSIANG FA NO. 23	UNK	UNK	UNK
43.	FU HSIANG FA NO. 26	UNK	UNK	UNK
44.	FU HSIANG FA NO. 30	UNK	UNK	UNK
45.	FU LIEN No. 1	Georgia	Fu Lien Fishery Co.	UNK (Georgia)
46.	FULL RICH	UNK (BELIZE)	Noel International LTD	UNK
47.	GALA I (MANARA II; ROAGAN)	UNK (Libya)	MANARAT AL SAHIL Fishing Company	AL DAHRS. Ben Walid Street
48.	GOIDAU RUEY No. 1 (GOIDAU RUEY 1)	UNK (Panama)	Goidau Ruey Industrial, S.A	1 FI, No. 101 Ta-She Road Ta She Hsiang Kaohsiung
49.	GOOD HOPE (TOTO; SEA RANGER V)	Nigeria	UNK	UNK
50.	GORILERO (GRAN SOL)	UNK (Sierra Leone; Panama)	UNK	UNK
51.	GUNUAR MELYAN 21	UNK	UNK	UNK
52.	HAI DA 705	UNK	UNK	UNK

No.	Current name of vessel (previous names)	Current flag (previous flags)	Owner / beneficial owners (previous owners)	Owner Address (Previous Owner Address/es)
53.	JINZHANG (HAI LUNG; YELE; RAY, KILY; CONSTANT; TROPIC; ISLA GRACIOSA)	UNK (Belize; Mongolia; Equatorial Guinea; South Africa; Belize)	UNK	UNK
54.	HEAVY SEA (DUERO; JULIUS; KETA; SHERPA UNO)	UNK (Panama; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Belize)	UNK	UNK
55.	HOOM XIANG 101	UNK (MALAYSIA)	UNK	UNK
56.	HOOM XIANG 103	UNK (MALAYSIA)	UNK	UNK
57.	HOOM XIANG 105	UNK (MALAYSIA)	UNK	UNK
58.	HOOM XIANG II	UNK (MALAYSIA)	UNK (Hoom Xiang Industries Sdn. Bhd)	UNK (MALAYSIAN INTERNATIONAL TUNA PORT, 11960 BATU MAUNG PULAU, PINANG)
59.	IANNIS I	UNK (Panama)	UNK	UNK
60.	JYI LIH 88	UNK	UNK	UNK
61.	KIM SENG DENG 3	UNK	UNK	UNK
62.	KOOSHA 4 (EGUZKIA)	Iran, Islamic Republic of	UNK	UNK
63.	KUANG HSING 127	UNK	UNK	UNK
64.	KUANG HSING 196	UNK	UNK	UNK
65.	LABIKO (Maine; Claude Monier; Chevalier d'Assas)	UNK (Tanzania; Equatorial Guinea; Indonesia; Cambodia; Panama; Sierra Leone; Korea (DPRK); Togo; Uruguay)	UNK	UNK
66.	LIAO YUAN YU 071	UNK	UNK	UNK
67.	LIAO YUAN YU 072	UNK	UNK	UNK
68.	LIAO YUAN YU 9	UNK	UNK	UNK
69.	LILA NO. 10	UNK (Panama)	UNK	UNK
70.	LIMPOPO (ROSS; ALOS; LENA; CAP GEORGE; CONBAROYA; TERCERO; LENA; ALOS; ROSS)	UNK (Togo, Ghana, Seychelles, France)	UNK	UNK
71.	LU RONG YU 1189	UNK	UNK	UNK
72.	LU RONG YU 612	UNK	UNK	UNK
73.	LU RONG YUAN YU 101	UNK	UNK	UNK
74.	LU RONG YUAN YU 102	UNK	UNK	UNK
75.	LU RONG YUAN YU 103	UNK	UNK	UNK
76.	LU RONG YUAN YU 105	UNK	UNK	UNK
77.	LU RONG YUAN YU 106	UNK	UNK	UNK
78.	LU RONG YUAN YU 108	UNK	UNK	UNK
79.	LU RONG YUAN YU 109	UNK	UNK	UNK
80.	LU RONG YUAN YU 787	UNK	UNK	UNK
81.	LU RONG YUAN YU 797	UNK	UNK	UNK
82.	LU RONG YUAN YU YUN 958	UNK	UNK	UNK
83.	MAAN YIH HSING	UNK	UNK	UNK
84.	MADURA 2	UNK	P.T. PROVISIT	Indonesia
85.	MADURA 3	UNK	P.T. PROVISIT	Indonesia
86.	MARIA	UNK	UNK	UNK
87.	MARWAN 1 (AL WESAM 4, CHAICHANACHOKE 8)	SOMALIA (DJIBOUTI, THAILAND)	SOMLINK FISHERIES INVESTMENT	UNK

No.	Current name of vessel (previous names)	Current flag (previous flags)	Owner / beneficial owners (previous owners)	Owner Address (Previous Owner Address/es)
			(MARINE RENOWN SARL)	
88.	MELILLA NO. 101	UNK (Panama)	UNK	UNK
89.	MELILLA NO. 103	UNK (Panama)	UNK	UNK
90.	MURTOSA	UNK (Togo)	UNK	UNK
91.	NEPTUNE	Georgia	Space Energy Enterprise Company, LTD	UNK
92.	NEW BAI I No. 168	UNK	Shin Pao K ONG Winniw Tsengi	UNK
93.	NIKA	Panama	Jiho Shipping Ltd	UNK
94.	No. 2 CHOYU	UNK (Honduras)	UNK	UNK
95.	No. 3 CHOYU	UNK (Honduras)	UNK	UNK
96.	NORTHERN WARRIOR (MILLENNIUM; SIP 3)	Angola (Curaçao; Netherlands Antilles; South Africa; Belize; Morocco)	UNK	UNK
97.	OCEAN DIAMOND	UNK	UNK	UNK
98.	OKAPI MARTA	Belize	UNK	UNK
99.	ORCA	UNK (Belize)	UNK	UNK
100.	ORIENTE No.7	UNK (Honduras)	UNK	UNK
101.	PERLON (CHERNE; SARGO; HOKING; BIGARO; UGALPESCAA)	UNK (Mongolia; Togo; Uruguay)	UNK	UNK
102.	PESCACISNE 1, PESCACISNE 2 (PALOMA V)	Mauritania (Equatorial Guinea)	Eastern Holdings	UNK
103.	PROGRESO (AL WESAM 5, CHAINAVEE 54)	CAMEROON (DJIBOUTI, THAILAND)	Mr Pornchai Viriyajit (MARINE RENOWN SARL)	Suttiwatwithi Road, Thachalom, Mueang Samutsakhon, Samutsakhon, 74000 Thailand
104.	REYMAR 6	UNK (Belize)	UNK	UNK
105.	SAMUDERA PASIFIK No. 18 (KAWIL No. 03; LADY VI-T-III)	Indonesia	Bali Ocean Anugrah Linger	JL. Ikan Tuna Raya Barat Iv, Pel. Benoa-Denpasar
106.	SAMUDERA PERKASA 11	UNK	UNK	UNK
107.	SAMUDRA PERKASA 12	UNK	UNK	UNK
108.	SEA URCHIN (ALDABRA; OMOA I)	Gambia (Tanzania; Honduras)	UNK	UNK
109.	SEA VIEW (AL WESAM 2, CHAINAVEE 55)	CAMEROON (DJIBOUTI, THAILAND)	UNK (MARINE RENOWN SARL)	UNK
110.	SEA WIND (AL WESAM 1, SUPPHERMNAVEE 21)	CAMEROON (DJIBOUTI, THAILAND)	UNK (MARINE RENOWN SARL)	UNK
111.	SHARON 1 (MANARA 1; POSEIDON)	UNK (Libya)	MANARAT AL SAHIL Fishing Company	AL DAHRS. Ben Walid Street
112.	SHENG JI QUN 3	UNK	Chang Lin, Pao-Chun	No. 161, San Min Rd. Yufu Village, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, China
113.	SHUEN SIANG	UNK	UNK	UNK
114.	SHUN LAI (HSIN JYI WANG NO. 6)	UNK	Lee Cheng Chung	No. 5 Tze Wei Road, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, China
115.	SIN SHUN FA 6	UNK	UNK	UNK
116.	SIN SHUN FA 67	UNK	UNK	UNK
117.	SIN SHUN FA 8	UNK	UNK	UNK
118.	SIN SHUN FA 9	UNK	UNK	UNK

No.	Current name of vessel (previous names)	Current flag (previous flags)	Owner / beneficial owners (previous owners)	Owner Address (Previous Owner Address/es)
119.	SOUTHERN STAR 136 (HSIANG CHANG)	UNK (St. Vincent and Grenadines)	KUO JENG MARINE SERVICES LIMITED	Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago/ Port d'Espagne, Trinité-et- Tobago
120.	SRI FU FA 168	UNK	UNK	UNK
121.	SRI FU FA 18	UNK	UNK	UNK
122.	SRI FU FA 188	UNK	UNK	UNK
123.	SRI FU FA 189	UNK	UNK	UNK
124.	SRI FU FA 286	UNK	UNK	UNK
125.	SRI FU FA 67	UNK	UNK	UNK
126.	SRI FU FA 888	UNK	UNK	UNK
127.	STS-50 (AYDA, SEA BREEZ 1, ANDREY DOLGOV, STD No. 2, SUNTAI No.2, SUN TAI No. 2, SHINSEI MARU No. 2)	Togo (Cambodia; Korea; Philippines; Japan; Namibia; Togo)	UNK	UNK
128.	TA FU 1	UNK (Belize)	UNK	UNK
129.	TCHING YE No. 6 (EL DIRIA I)	UNK (Belize)	Bluefin S.A.	Costado Este de UCR, El Cocal, Puntarenas
130.	TIAN LUNG NO.12	UNK	UNK	UNK
131.	TRINITY (ENXEMBRE; YUCATAN BASIN; FONTENOVA; JAWHARA)	UNK (Ghana; Panama; Morocco)	UNK	UNK
132.	WEN TENG No. 688 (MAHKOIA ABADI No. 196)	UNK (Belize)	UNK	No. 32 Hai Sghan 4th Road Hsiao Kang District Kaohsiung
133.	XING HAI FENG (OCEAN LION)	PANAMA (EQUATORIAL GUINEA)	Ocean Lion Shipping S.A.	Panama City, Panama
134.	YI HONG 3	UNK	UNK	UNK
135.	YU FONG 168	UNK	UNK	UNK
136.	YU MAAN WON	UNK (GEORGIA)	UNK	UNK
137.	YUTUNA 3 (HUNG SHENG NO. 166)	UNK	Yen Shih Hsiung	Room 11-E. No.3 Tze Wei Forth Road, Kaohsiung, Taiwan. China
138.	YUTUNA NO. 1	UNK	Tseng Ming Tsai	Room 11-E, No. 3 Tze Wei Fort Road, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, China
139.	ZHE LING YU LENG 90055	UNK	UNK	UNK
140.	ZHE LING YU LENG 905	UNK	UNK	UNK
141.	ZHOU YU 651	UNK	UNK	UNK
142.	ZHOU YU 652	UNK	UNK	UNK
143.	ZHOU YU 653	UNK	UNK	UNK
144.	ZHOU YU 656	UNK	UNK	UNK
145.	ZHOU YU 657	UNK	UNK	UNK
146.	ZHOU YU 658	UNK	UNK	UNK
147.	ZHOU YU 659	UNK	UNK	UNK
148.	ZHOU YU 660	UNK	UNK	UNK
149.	ZHOU YU 661	UNK	UNK	UNK

New vessels

No.	Current name of vessel (previous names)	Current flag (previous flags)	Owner / beneficial owners (previous owners)	Owner Address (Previous Owner Address/es)
1	IMULA 0730 KLT/LAKPRIYA 14	Sri Lanka	UNK	UNK
2	IMULA 0846 KLT/GOD BLESS	Sri Lanka	UNK	UNK
3	IMUL-A-1028-TLE/DEWLI FISHING KUDAWELLA	Sri Lanka	UNK	UNK
4	IND-TN-15- MM8297/ARARAT/RESH MITHA	India	UNK	UNK
5	ABISHAK PUTHA 3	UNK	UNK	UNK
6	HALELUYA	UNK	Imanely SAS	Barrio Bosque Transversal 52, No 21A-62, Cartagena, de Indias, Bolivia
7	LU RONG SHUI 158	UNK	UNK	UNK
8	MARIO 11	Senegal	HSIN FEI Trading Investment Co. Ltd	UNK
9	NPFC 29 Unknown	UNK	UNK	UNK
10	NPFC 30 Unknown	UNK	UNK	UNK
11	OCEAN STAR No 2	UNK	Ming Shun Fishery Co LTD, Port Vila, Vanuatu	UNK
12	SAGE	Gambia	Song Maw Fishery S.A.	Calle 78E Casa No. 30 Loma alegre, San Francisco, Panamá
13	YUANDA 6	UNK	UNK	UNK
14	YUANDA 8	UNK	UNK	UNK
15	ZHEXIANG YU 23029	UNK	UNK	UNK
16	ZHI MING	Mongolia	INTERA COMPANY SA	Suite 1203, 12th Floor, Ocean Business Plaza Building, Calle Aguilino de la Guardia y Calle 47 Este, Panama City

Notes: a: No information on whether the two vessels FU HSIANG FA NO. 21 are the same vessels.

UNK: UNKNOWN

APPENDIX 6
STATEMENTS OF COMMITMENTS

CPCs' STATEMENTS ON AGENDA ITEMS 5 AND 6 (2018) AND AGENDA ITEM 4 (2019) & AGENDA ITEMS 6 & 8 (2021)

REPORTS	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2018	ACTION 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2021
AUSTRALIA	Observation information was provided, albeit with some delay. A new e-monitoring program has already improved the observation system.		Australia does not plan to bring the observer scheme into compliance at this stage, anticipating that it may change soon.	Australia had not completed the box for other sharks' catch and would ensure the mistake is not repeated.
BANGLADESH			Measures on sharks are to be adopted in 2019: a total ban on fishing and sanctions for non-compliance. 250 vessels are expected to be under VMS by October 2019. The unit in charge of the observation scheme should be reinforced by 3 to 4 people.	Bangladesh would provide zero catch data from 2022. Have deployed 200 enumerators to coastal zones in 2021 and will provide artisanal catch and effort data from 2022.
CHINA	China will try to improve size frequencies, in parallel with the potential reassessment of reporting standards.			China will give serious consideration to attending WPICMM meetings given their involvement in at sea transshipments.
COMOROS	Comorian regulations will be issued in 2018 to facilitate the transposition of IOTC texts into national law, as the current procedure is long and complex. The increase in shark bycatch between 2016 and 2017 is due to better reporting by vessels, not to an increase in catches. Although regulations prohibit fishing for oceanic sharks, small-scale artisanal fishermen still tend to bring their catches back: awareness raising is needed.		Comoros have identified landing sites for sampling programs. The draft new fisheries regulation is currently under consideration by Parliament and is expected to be adopted in May 2019, and an awareness campaign on the handling and release of sharks is underway among fishermen.	
ERITREA	<i>ABSENT</i>		<i>ABSENT</i>	<i>ABSENT</i>

REPORTS	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2018	ACTION 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2021
EUROPEAN UNION	The EU is at the disposition of the Secretariat to clarify the elements indicated as missing.		<p>The EU has set up a payback system for exceeding catches of a segment of its fleet.</p> <p>A programme for the observation of vessels over 10 metres in length and control in designated ports has been set up for some artisanal fisheries.</p>	<p>The EU had information missing from one purse seiner and would send this information to the Secretariat before the end of the year.</p> <p>The EU had signed an agreement with a private company and it expects to have catch and effort data within the next three months.</p> <p>The EU had signed an agreement with a private company and it expects to have shark data within the next three months.</p> <p>The EU would reach one fish per ton through a data coordination tool and a regional group.</p> <p>The EU have taken note of the missing elements in their FAD Management plan and these will be included in the plan next year.</p>
FRANCE (TOM)	<i>No non-compliance</i>		<p><i>No non-compliance</i></p> <p>The reporting table for resolution 18/07 was submitted after the deadline.</p>	
INDIA	<i>ABSENT</i>		The VMS Plan will be provided as soon as possible.	India will continue to liaise with Secretariat on the more than 700 vessels identified as suspected of being unauthorised.
INDONESIA	<p>Indonesia has a plan that would prohibit the separation of the fin from the body of the shark. It hopes to put in place by next year national regulations that would allow its wooden vessels transhipping in the high seas to benefit from domestic observers rather than from the regional observer programme, in accordance with IOTC resolution 17/06. In the meantime, transhipments at sea are prohibited.</p> <p>She contested the fact that the deadline had been exceeded and</p>		<p>Indonesia plans to introduce electronic fishing logs in the near future and confirms the increase in IMO registrations of its vessels: 244 now have a number.</p> <p>A legal framework for the marking of gear will be put in place by the end of 2019.</p>	<p>Indonesia is updating its regulation to make it obligatory to provide catch & effort data and because of budgetary and staffing constraints will concentrate on logbooks for this data.</p> <p>Indonesia will consult the Secretariat and provide information to the Secretariat on the pilot project so the CoC can make a decision on its integration into the regional observer programme.</p> <p>Indonesia will provide comments on the EU's draft changes to Appendix V of the Rules of Procedure, in writing.</p>

REPORTS	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2018	ACTION 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2021
	would discuss it with the Secretariat.			
IRAN	Iran plans to set up a pilot port sampling project in the coming years to achieve the compliance rate required by IOTC, as provided for in Resolution 16/04, and is working to bring VMS reports into compliance and hopes to be able to make compliant transmissions next year. Fishing authorisations mention the prohibition of fishing for oceanic sharks and administrative staff are responsible for establishing a shark plan that should improve the by-catch situation and prohibit the separation of the fin from the body of the shark.			
JAPAN	Japan considers, in view of its wording, that the report on Resolution 12/04 is not an obligation. Japan also want the size frequency standards, which they considers too high in view of the low compliance of all parties, to be reviewed by the Commission.		A problem was identified in the longline fleet observation reports, which led scientists to challenge the viability of the 2017 data. They will be transmitted as soon as the data is viable.	Japan had submitted less than one fish per ton only for bycatch species (marlins) and they will review their collection of data to improve this reporting.
KENYA	A new law on marine fisheries is expected to transpose several IOTC obligations, including the prohibition of the separation of the fins from the body of the shark and several reporting obligations.		Kenya has signed the agreements on Port State Measures. The new Kenyan Constitution makes the IOTC texts directly applicable. Will try to improve catch data from its coastal fisheries. Shark data for 2018 are expected to be provided by 2020, and Kenya has committed to forwarding the proposed shark fishing ban to the IOTC.	

REPORTS	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2018	ACTION 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2021
KOREA	Although size frequency declarations are indicated as non-compliant, Korea indicates that it applies the alternative provided for in Article 5 of Resolution 15/02: the transmission of size data for longline fleets where at least 5% of the activity is covered by scientific observation.		South Korea sent its report on the observation scheme on June 7. This delay explains why it could not be analysed by the Secretariat or included in Korea's compliance report.	Korea would ensure training and recruitment of observers to reach the 5% threshold. Korea will provide comments on EU's draft changes to Appendix V of the Rules of Procedure in writing to EU.
MADAGASCAR	ABSENT		Concerning artisanal catch data: to compensate for the scattering of tuna landing sites, Madagascar set up a pilot sampling project in 2016, which was strengthened in 2017 and 2018 and has now grown to include some 40 sites. Madagascar plan to cover 75% of potential landing sites in 2019. In parallel, a public institution, the Tuna Statistics Unit, is responsible for monitoring and receives funding from the Malagasy government, IRD and WWF. This unit is based on a network of collectors, local interviewers in charge of collecting the data, equipped with tablets. They themselves are monitored and controlled by the Statistical Unit. Madagascar noted, thanks to this data, that artisanal tuna catches exceeded the catches of the mid-shore longline fleet in volume. Madagascar will send the catches for 2017 as soon as possible. A prohibition order on large driftnets is in preparation and should be implemented quickly: 6 Malagasy vessels started using these nets in 2018	

REPORTS	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2018	ACTION 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2021
			but were suspended by the government, which must therefore formalize the ban.	
MALAYSIA	<p>Malaysia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has adopted regulations for gear marking, which will be transmitted to the Secretariat, - has updated fishing logs to comply with IOTC requirements by mid-2017, - has not found any interaction of its vessels with sea turtles, birds or whale sharks. Reports will be sent on time in 2018, - is developing an observation system; it is in contact with other CPCs for this purpose. As soon as possible, reports on port inspections will be submitted and regulations to prohibit shark finning will be put in place. 		The commercial fleet on the high seas and in the EEZ will be equipped with electronic fishing logs in 2019. Its use is a condition for obtaining the ATF.	Malaysia had difficulties in reaching one fish per ton because their catch had increased to 11,000 ton and had submitted data from 10cm whereas the requirement is 5cm, and Malaysia will resubmit the data.
MALDIVES	<p>Through the World Bank Project, which has been delayed but has just begun, current compliance issues regarding observers, VMS and size frequencies should be resolved by 2018. 2006 list of vessels fishing for tropical tuna should be sent this week.</p> <p>The report on resolution 12/04 was sent, albeit late. The other reports are one-time non-conformities that will not be repeated.</p>		An observation programme at identified landing sites is being set up in collaboration with the World Bank.	<p>Maldives had missed out "Others" in the zero catch matrix and would provide a corrected sheet before the end of the Compliance Committee meeting.</p> <p>Maldives would report on its pilot electronic monitoring system to the next Compliance Committee meeting.</p> <p>Maldives will provide comments on EU's draft changes to Appendix V of the Rules of Procedure in writing to EU shortly after the CoC meeting.</p>

REPORTS	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2018	ACTION 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2021
MAURITIUS	Size frequency data for coastal fisheries, as well as bigeye tuna, will be available for 2018. Following a technical problem, Mauritius is working with the Secretariat to transmit the inspection reports, which are available. The FAD management plan will be rewritten soon and the implementation of an observer scheme for longline vessels is in progress.		Mauritius will transmit to the Secretariat before the end of the year the documents and information on Mauritian flagged vessels chartered to Mozambique. A training workshop for seafarers to identify shark species will be set up in 2019 and Mauritius will send its reports on Port State Measures before the end of 2019.	
MOZAMBIQUE	A training programme for artisanal and coastal fisheries is planned, in cooperation with NGOs, which should solve the problems of size frequency. A law on fisheries monitoring and surveillance is also under way, which includes a ban on the practice of shark finning. A recent restructuring of the Ministry has led to problems with the transmission of IOTC inspection reports, but the problem is being resolved for next year.		Although one day late, Mozambique provided its size frequency data for coastal and longline fisheries as well as shark data.	
OMAN	A new fleet development plan is underway, which should solve several problems, including those related to the observation and separation of the fin from the shark body. The change in the reporting team at IOTC has led to delays and lack of response, which will be rectified.		<i>ABSENT</i>	Oman stated that the artisanal fleets are operating mainly within the EEZ and further state that they are at present developing a programme to differentiate those fishing for tuna and those fishing other species by having separate licences. Longline data should be included in the data with the next submission. Oman would try to improve their logbook collection and will provide the zero catch matrix as soon as possible.

REPORTS	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2018	ACTION 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2021
PAKISTAN	A law that came into force on 27 April 2018 addresses many non-compliance issues, including the obligation to use VMS for coastal fleets and the prohibition of the separation of the fin from the shark body. Pakistan received assistance from the Secretariat for data collection and size frequencies, and from WWF for the implementation of an observation programme. The list of vessels will be transmitted in the coming months.		<i>ABSENT</i>	Pakistan stated that from next year (2022) it will be able to submit data according to IOTC standards, with the assistance of the FAO and WWF.
PHILIPPINES	<i>ABSENT</i>		<i>ABSENT</i>	
SEYCHELLES	A new fleet development plan should be available before June 2018, as well as a sampling programme for coastal fleets. A sampling program for industrial longliners is under discussion. Fishing logs have been modified to include shark data. IOTC inspection and reports are expected to be submitted on time in 2018.			Seychelles will liaise with the Data Section of the Secretariat for improving its catch and effort data. Seychelles had introduced a requirement that vessels advise on their port entry so staff can be present outside working hours to sample their catches, with the aim of reaching at least one fish per ton, for size frequency. Seychelles would ensure that purse seine fleet report weight of shark rather than numbers. Seychelles would present findings on electronic monitoring systems to the next Working Party on Ecosystems and Bycatch.
SOMALIA	<i>ABSENT</i>		Project [name] should improve the quality and quantity of artisanal catch data.	<i>ABSENT</i>

REPORTS	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2018	ACTION 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2021
SOUTH AFRICA	The lack of data on size frequencies for coastal fisheries is due to the near absence of catches by South African coastal vessels in the IOTC area: 2.5 tonnes. The separation of the fins from the body of the sharks shall be prohibited, as shall the retention of sharks on board. Ships under the Japanese flag operate in South African waters in a joint venture. South Africa respects the observation rates.			<i>ABSENT</i>
SRI LANKA	The sampling program will be expanded in the near future, improving data quality. Sri Lanka considers that non-compliance on observation is not justified: it is difficult to take observers on board Sri Lankan vessels, 99% of which are between 10 and 18m long; an electronic observation project was launched in 2015 and the 15% rate has been reached. Shark finning has been prohibited since 2001		Sri Lanka is working on the establishment of an electronic fishing logbook. A pilot project on a new application should also make it possible to process the data collected by sampling.	
SUDAN	<i>ABSENT</i>		<i>ABSENT</i>	<i>ABSENT</i>
TANZANIA	The draft laws and regulations on the regulation of bottom fisheries on the implementation of IOTC CMMs and related issues will resolve many (partial) compliance issues, including sharks. Discussions are underway for the adoption of port state measures, which are expected to be completed this year. The reports		A partnership with the World Bank's SWIOFish project has created data reporting forms for coastal fisheries. Tanzania will submit 2017 data after the meeting. A national shark conservation plan is being developed. Tanzania informs that the law on fisheries will be passed in 2020	Even though they only had one vessel on one trip in the period concerned Tanzania acknowledge they must report zero catch and will do their best to report. Tanzania will cross-check its catch and effort data and submit. Tanzania will provide letter on the two vessels now de-flagged (BAROON and LABIKO).

REPORTS	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2018	ACTION 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2019	COMMENTS AND COMMITMENTS OF THE CPC 2021
	are expected to be delivered on time in 2018.			
THAILAND	Observation on board vessels fishing in the IOTC Regulatory Area has been made mandatory for vessels fishing outside the EEZ and a port sampling programme has been put in place for vessels remaining in the EEZ. Elements concerning the export of bigeye tuna have been clarified with Japan and rectified. Port inspections have been improved to differentiate between the types of sharks caught.			
UNITED KINGDOM				<i>No non-compliance</i>
YEMEN	<i>ABSENT</i>		<i>ABSENT</i>	<i>ABSENT</i>
REPORTS	CNCP COMMENTS			
LIBERIA	<i>No non-compliance</i>		<i>No non-compliance</i>	<i>No non-compliance</i>
SENEGAL	A new capacity plan will be provided as soon as possible. No transshipments or landings of IOTC species took place in 2017.		Vessel(s) to be in the IOTC area in 2020	Senegal will provide information on the IUU vessel MARIO 11, which has been de-registered from Senegal, for S25.

APPENDIX 7

CONSOLIDATED SET OF RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING FROM WPICMM04

- WPICMM04.01 (Para. 17) The WPICMM04 **RECOMMENDED** the fleet of Oman provide the result of their investigation with their response to the possible infraction to the IOTC Secretariat before the 15th of March 2021.
- WPICMM04.02 (Para. 18). The WPICMM04 **FURTHER RECOMMENDED** that the IOTC Secretariat prepare a paper on the results of investigations that have not been provided (Oman) for WPICMM04 for the next Compliance Committee (CoC18).
- WPICMM04.03 (Para. 19) The WPICMM04 **RECOMMENDED** that the IOTC Secretariat prepare a paper on the outcomes of the assessments of the possible infractions presented to the WPICMM04, for the next Compliance Committee (CoC18).
- WPICMM04.04 (Para. 20) The WPICMM04 **RECOMMENDED** the CoC18 discusses the treatment of photographic evidence while responding to possible infractions.
- WPICMM04.05 (Para. 21) The WPICMM04 **RECOMMENDED** that the IOTC Secretariat prepare a paper on repeated possible infractions to the next WPICMM.
- WPICMM04.06 (Para. 28) Following assessment, the WPICMM04 **RECOMMENDED**:
- Continuation of IOTC’s compliance support missions, and data compliance support missions;
 - Reminders from the IOTC Secretariat to CPCs on impending deadlines for reporting requirements at least one month in advance.
- WPICMM04.07 (Para. 31) The WPICMM04 **RECOMMENDED** that item 9 of the Work Plan be deleted, since the timing of the availability of the draft IUU list precludes the WPICMM from performing the task in time for the CoC. Subject to approval by CoC18, the WPICMM04 **FURTHER RECOMMENDED** that two new items be added to the Work Plan (Appendix 4):
- Review implementation of the yellowfin tuna catch limits (Res 19/01); and
 - Review implementation of the regional observer scheme (Res 11/04).
- WPICMM04.08 (Para. 32) The WPICMM04 **RECOMMENDED** that the WPICMM discuss the possibility of reviewing other Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) in future WPICMM meetings.
- WPICMM04.09 (Para. 37) The WPICMM04 **RECOMMENDED** that the IOTC Secretariat compile the Compliance Reports for the CoC18 using the assessment criteria as amended and endorsed by the WPICMM04, which can be accessed through the link in Appendix 5.
- WPICMM04.10 (Para. 40) The WPICMM04 **RECOMMENDED** CPCs to provide comments, taking into consideration the discussions of the WPICMM04, to the European Union and the IOTC Secretariat on the proposal to amend Appendix V of the IOTC Rules of Procedure by the 15th of March 2021.
- WPICMM04.11 (Para. 44) The WPICMM04 **RECOMMENDED** that the IOTC Secretariat write to the Chair of the Working Group to elicit his interest in steering the work of the VMS Working Group.
- WPICMM04.12 (Para. 56) The WPICMM04 **RECOMMENDED** that trials of e-MARIS include both developing and developing CPCs to give sufficient time for them to be trained and become familiar with it.

APPENDIX 8**CONSOLIDATED SET OF RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING FROM WGCDS04**

- CDSWG04 (Para. 5) CDSWG04 **RECOMMENDED** the Secretariat develop a dedicated webpage for future CDSWG meetings at the earliest stage possible, so that wider IOTC members, cooperating non-members, invited experts and observers are informed of the planned meeting.
- CDSWG04 (Para. 6) CDSWG04 **RECOMMENDED** the Compliance Committee (CoC) and the Commission encourage those members who have not yet nominated their participants to the CDSWG to do so at the earliest possible date.
- CDSWG04 (Para. 11) CDSWG04 **RECOMMENDED** the CoC and the Commission provide clearer guidance on interpretation and application of the “quorum rule” for subsidiary-bodies’ meetings, especially for Working Group (WG) meetings, under the IOTC Rules of Procedure taking into account above precedents.
- CDSWG04 (Para. 12) CDSWG04 also **RECOMMENDED** the CoC and the Commission to encourage members to explicitly confirm their participation in response to invitations and to attend the meetings, for efficient organization of future meetings.
- CDSWG04 (Para. 24) CDSWG04 **RECOMMENDED** the CoC and the Commission request the Secretariat to contact the Secretariats of ICCAT, IATTC and WCPFC and seek information on their (i) current situation of discussion for development of a CDS for tropical tunas and (ii) if any, agreed target timeframe for development, with a view to obtaining such information, by the end of August 2021. CDSWG04 **NOTED** that in this process the Secretariats of ICCAT, IATTC and WCPFC are not expected to seek their Members’ views for their responses.

APPENDIX 9

CONSOLIDATED SET OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 18TH SESSION OF THE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE (30 MAY TO 1 JUNE & 3 JUNE 2021) TO THE COMMISSION

- CoC18 ([Para. 15](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the all CoC meeting documents should be made available at 15 days before the start of CoC meetings.
- CoC18 ([Para. 21](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that CPCs should provide information on beneficial owners, if known and different from vessel owner/operator, or to clearly indicate that the beneficial owner is the same as the owner/operator, or indicate non-availability, when including new vessels or updating information on their vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels.
- CoC18 ([Para. 22](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that paragraph 3(l) of Resolution 19/04, should be amended to make this reporting requirement clearer.
- CoC18 ([Para. 32](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the IOTC Secretariat organise a workshop for personnel in the national administrations, to explain the mandatory data reporting requirements and format for data submission, for CPCs with such needs.
- CoC18 ([Para. 33](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the European Union inform the CoC of the progress made and provide the information requested by the CoC17.
- CoC18 ([Para. 37](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission consider implementing the actions, as provided under IOTC Resolution 18/07, for the CPCs that have not reported information in accordance to IOTC Resolutions 18/07
- CoC18 ([Para. 42](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the difficulties faced by CPCs in complying with shark data, for the CPCs who do not have a shark fishery or have banned the landing of sharks in national legislation, be raised by the Working Party on Data Collection and Statistics (WPDCS) and the Working Party on the Implementation of Conservation and Management Measures (WPICMM).
- CoC18 ([Para. 52](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the different CPCs with ongoing EMS pilot projects present the results of their analyses of the projects to the next Compliance Committee meeting or any working group that the Commission might create, where EMS shall be discussed further.
- CoC18 ([Para. 58](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission should encourage Panama to apply for the Cooperating Non-Contracting Party status to the IOTC.
- CoC18 ([Para. 63](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that all fleets participating in the regional observer programme attend the WPICMM.
- CoC18 ([Para. 69](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that those CPCs that have not responded on the Secretariat's letter concerning intersessional actions do so, as soon as possible.
- CoC18 ([Para. 72](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the pilot project is extended for an additional period of one year.
- CoC18 ([Para. 73](#)) The CoC **ALSO RECOMMENDED** that Indonesia contact the IOTC Secretariat, as was originally required, before pursuing the pilot project and to provide reports covering the different phases of the project.
- CoC18 ([Para. 78](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the United Kingdom continue to provide these reports and **ENCOURAGED** other CPCs to provide similar reports of possible breaches of IOTC CMMs by foreign vessels in their waters.
- CoC18 ([Para. 88](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the five Sri Lankan vessels, IMULA 0564 NBO, IMULA 0684 CHW, IMULA 0790 KLT, IMULA 0814 CHW and IMULA 1552 MTR, not be included in the IOTC Provisional IUU Vessels List.
- CoC18 ([Para. 89](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the three Sri Lankan vessels, IMULA 0730 KLT; IMULA 0846 KLT; IMULA 1028 TLE, be included in the IOTC Provisional IUU Vessels List.

- CoC18 ([Para. 90](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Indian vessel, ARARAT/RESHMITHA IND-TN-15-MM8297, be included in the IOTC Provisional IUU Vessels List.
- CoC18 ([Para. 95](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the thirteen vessels proposed for cross-listing be included in the IOTC Provisional IUU Vessels List, while the Secretariat performs further verifications on the vessels, SUMMER REFER and ZHI MING.
- CoC18 ([Para. 102](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the vessel, XIN SHI JI 16, be deleted from the current IOTC IUU Vessels List
- CoC18 ([Para. 103](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission approve the Provisional IOTC IUU Vessels List ([Appendix 5](#)), contingent to additional information that may be provided by Senegal ([paragraph 93](#)), Somalia ([paragraph 97](#)) and Tanzania ([paragraph 99](#)).
- CoC18 ([Para. 108](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that its advice may be sought once there is more clarity on the inclusion of compliance in the TCAC process.
- CoC18 ([Para. 113](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the CPCs who have not provided their feedback on the legal scrubbing to do so at least one month in advance of the next WPICMM, after which other comments will not be taken into consideration.
- CoC18 ([Para. 114](#)). The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the WPICMM shall conclude the work on the legal scrubbing at its next session with the comments received.
- CoC18 ([Para. 120](#)). The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the evaluation and consideration for making the use of the e-PSM application mandatory, as per paragraph 3.3. of Resolution 16/11, shall be done at a future meeting.
- CoC18 ([Para. 132](#)). The CoC **RECOMMENDED** the endorsement of the consolidated set of recommendations arising from the WPICMM04 meeting.
- CoC18 ([Para. 133](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the provision of photographs intended to provide clarifications on possible infractions observed under the transshipment regional observer programme, should be done in line with domestic law on confidentiality. The CoC **FURTHER RECOMMENDED** that photographs submitted for such purpose shall not be placed in the public part of the IOTC website.
- CoC18 ([Para. 134](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** the endorsement of the recommendations arising from the CDSWG04 meeting.
- CoC18 ([Para. 135](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the VMSWG continue with its work.
- CoC18 ([Para. 136](#)) The CoC **FURTHER RECOMMENDED** that the Chair of the Working Group sends out early invitations to participants, in order to increase participation in its meeting, together with a clearly defined workplan that will allow participants to properly prepare for the meetings.
- CoC18 ([Para. 141](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission renew the status of Senegal as Cooperating Non-Contracting Party of the IOTC.
- CoC18 ([Para. 142](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission renew the status of Liberia as Cooperating Non-Contracting Party of the IOTC.
- CoC18 ([Para. 149](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that CPCs engage in intersessional consultations with the view of progressing this work.
- CoC18 ([Para. 151](#)) The CoC **RECOMMENDED** that the Commission consider the consolidated set of recommendations arising from CoC18, provided at [Appendix 9](#).