



COMPLIANCE WITH CCSBT MANAGEMENT MEASURES

1. Introduction

This paper provides information on compliance by Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) with many aspects of the majority of CCSBT's key measures including:

- Data Exchange
- The Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) Resolution
- General Reporting Requirements
- The Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port Resolution
- The Authorised Vessels and Authorised Farms Resolutions
- The Limited Carry-Forward Resolution.

In order to assist with a review of compliance, the Secretariat has compiled a table (**Attachment A**) summarising compliance with CCSBT measures (especially for the Catch Documentation Scheme) in relation to reporting and submission of data for the most recent calendar year or similar period.

2. Compliance with Measures Summarised in Attachment A

Compliance issues of note in **Attachment A** are as follows:

- For the Scientific Data Exchange process (includes data for the 2016 calendar year/ most recent fishing season):
 - Australia did not submit non-retained catch data;
 - Indonesia did not provide catch and effort and non-retained catch data
 - Korea did not provide raised length data;
- Indonesia did not submit ERS Data Exchange data;
- There was a low percentage level of independent detection and submission of import copies of Catch Monitoring Forms (CMFs) submitted by Australia (34.5% - 20 missing), the EU (0% - 1 missing), Korea (0% - 4 missing), and South Africa (0% - 5 missing). The submission rate improved significantly for all these Members (except Korea), following the provision of intended importer information by the Secretariat;
- There were 7 CMFs submitted where the CMFs were signed by validators who had not yet been authorised: 2 instances for Australia and 5 instances for South Africa. In addition, there was one report of a non-compliant export from NZ to Australia – the export (3 SBT) was not accompanied by any CDS documentation. A CMF was submitted retrospectively for the export and the CMF but was not validated because validation cannot occur retrospectively;
- Only 38.5% of Japan's REEFs were validated by a person that was an authorised validator;
- 732 duplicate tag numbers were submitted by NZ which was almost double (1.9 times) the duplicate tag numbers submitted by NZ in 2015;
- The Secretariat recorded 2 New Zealand vessels on 3 CMFs that were not authorised at the time of catching and retaining SBT (3 SBT in total). New Zealand advised that these non-

authorisations were caused by two trawlers catching an unexpected bycatch of SBT while trawling. The 3 SBT concerned were caught in 2015, but appear in Attachment A because the CMFs weren't validated until 2016;

- To date the Philippines did not submit its annual report to the Compliance Committee (CC)/ Extended Commission (EC)¹;
- There are 3 Members/CNMs that have not yet submitted all the required information on points of contact, designated ports² and prior notification information for the Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port Resolution (Indonesia, Japan and the Philippines). Further information on this item is provided in section 5 below.

3. Catch and Allocation

The Total Allowable Catch is CCSBT's primary conservation measure. A comparison of catches against allocation by Member/CNM since the 2010 season is provided at **Attachment B**. Monthly catch reports are usually the most up to date source of information for this comparison and have been totalled up to and including July 2017. Catches from other reports to CCSBT have also been included where possible.

There were no reported over-catches of allocation for the most recent fishing season just completed, and there were six notifications of carry-forward.

3.1 South Africa: Reported Catches and Allocations

As part of the data exchange process this year, South Africa revised its reported catch estimates for the period 2010 – 2015 inclusive. The result of this was that for the six year period 2010 – 2015 inclusive, South Africa's reported SBT catch of 414.6t exceeded its allocation (240t for the period) by 174.6t or 72.8% (refer to Table 1). Prior to this revision it was estimated that South Africa exceeded its allocation for the 2010- 2015 period by 37.6%.

Table 1

Year	Allocation (t)	Reported Catch (t)	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (t)	Catch Taken in Excess of Allocation (t)
2010 & 2011	80	118.1	81.6	38.1
2012	40	109.8	76.9	69.8
2013	40	67.3	62.3	27.3
2014	40	56.5	46.5	16.5
2015	40	62.9	57.6	14.7
Total (2010 – 2015)	240	414.6	324.2	174.6

For 2016, South Africa's reported catch (64.5t) was less than half of its allocation.

Missing CDS forms/ Duplicate CMF Number

From the data exchange data received, the Secretariat identified three South African pole and line vessels that caught SBT during 2016, but for which no CDS CMF/tagging forms have been submitted to date.

In addition, one duplicate CMF number was issued during 2016.

¹ In addition, the Philippines did not submit annual reports to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG) and the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC), however it didn't report catching any SBT during 2016

² Indonesia did however provide a list of 5 designated ports for entry by foreign FVs/CVs within its annual report to CC/EC

3.2 Late Carry-Forward Notifications

During 2017 there were two instances where Members' carry-forward notifications were provided outside the required notification timeframes. The Resolution provides that notifications:

“..... shall be provided to the Secretariat within the first 60 days of the new quota year.”

Table 2 below summarises the number of days late that each notification was provided and the tonnages involved.

Table 2

Member	Date Notification was Required to be Received by ³	Date Notification was Actually Received	Number of Days Late	Weight carried forward (t)
Australia	29 January 2017	25 August 2017	208	31.69
Indonesia	1 March 2017	12 May 2017	72	149.36

4. CDS Tagging Issues

South Africa has provided information to the Secretariat that the tags it used during 2016 do not meet the requirements for CCSBT tags, specifically the requirement at paragraph 3b) of Appendix 2 of the CDS Resolution which states:

“3b. tag numbering shall include a unique flag State identifier and a fishing year identifier (e.g. NZ-2008-000001);

South Africa's current tags include neither a flag State identifier nor a fishing year.

5. Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port Resolution

For the Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port Resolution, information on points of contact, designated ports and the prior notification timeframe were required to be provided to the Secretariat no later than 30 days following 1 January 2017⁴. Some Members were slow to meet these requirements, and three Members have not yet submitted the required information (Indonesia², Japan and the Philippines). Table 3 below summarises when the Secretariat received Members' submissions.

Table 3

Member/CNM	Date provided (in order of provision)
New Zealand	4/11/2016
Taiwan	26/01/2017
EU	1/02/2017
Australia	2/02/2017
South Africa	11/05/2017
Korea	7/09/2017
Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines	Not yet submitted

In addition, the Secretariat has not yet received any port inspection reports for the 2017 year. Inspections are required to be conducted on at least 5 % of landing and transshipment operations in their designated ports made by foreign fishing vessels carrying SBT/fish product originating from SBT. Inspection reports are to be submitted to the Secretariat no

³ The notification was required to be provided by the conclusion of this day

⁴ 1 January 2017 is the date the Resolution came into effect

later than 14 days following the date of completion of the inspection. It is possible that insufficient SBT landings/transhipments have occurred to trigger any relevant inspections as yet.

6. Characterisation of Global SBT Fisheries

The Fifth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC5) agreed that the Secretariat should annually update the information contained within the "Characterisation of global fisheries for southern bluefin tuna", with the most recent year's data. The updated information is provided at **Attachment C**.

Prepared by the Secretariat

Compliance with CCSBT Measures

For CDS data, these tables cover the 2016 Calendar year only.

Table 1: Compliance with Measures

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union	
Data	Monthly Catch Reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Quota Allocation & Final Catch per entity (<i>due to be submitted between 01/07/16 & 30/06/17</i>)										
	• Initial Allocation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	F	n/a	
	• Final Catch by Vessel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a ¹	✓	n/a ¹	
	Scientific Data Exchange ²										
	• Total Catch by Fleet	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a ¹	✓	n/a ¹	
	• Catch and Effort	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	NRDE	✓	NRDE	
	• Size Data	✓	✓	✓	p ³	✓	✓	NRDE	✓	NRDE	
	• Direct Ageing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NRDE	✓	NRDE	
	• Other ⁴	p ⁵	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a ¹	✓	n/a ¹	
ERSWG Data Exchange ⁶											
• ERS Data	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a ¹	✓	n/a ¹		
CDS (during 2016 Calendar year)	Catching Member CMFs submitted within required timeframe	✓	✓	✓	F ⁷	✓	✓	n/a	p ⁸	n/a	
	Has the Member responded to the issues identified in the Secretariat's 2016 final reconciliation report yet?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	
	% of CMFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate (no. of CMFs with an unauthorised validator is in brackets)	99.6% (2)	100%	100%	100%	100% ⁹	100%	n/a	96.4% (5)	n/a	
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information ¹⁰	99.6%	100%	100%	n/a	98.0%	100%	n/a	94.1%	n/a	
	% of CMFs for Exports that contain complete and accurate information ¹⁰	100%	100%	n/a	100%	99.6% ¹¹	100%	n/a	95.0%	n/a	
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	100%	100% ¹²	100%	n/a	98.5% ¹³ (3)	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	
	% of CMFs for Exports with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100% ¹⁴	n/a	
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings where the catch/harvest weight differs from the landed weight by <= 2.5%	99.2%	100%	89.2%	n/a	100%	51.9%	n/a	100%	n/a	

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
CDS (during 2016 Calendar year): Continued	% of CMFs for Exports where catch/ harvest <u>weights</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ¹⁵	99.7%	100%	n/a	100%	96.9%	100%	n/a	98.3%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports where SBT catch/harvest <u>numbers</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ¹⁵	99.9%	100%	n/a	100%	97.3%	100%	n/a	99.2%	n/a
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	98.6%	n/a
	• % of CTFs where fish numbers exactly match CMF	100%	100%	100%	100%	99.4%	100%	n/a	100%	n/a
	• % of CTFs where fish weights within 2.5% of CMF	93.9%	100%	100%	100%	99.1%	97.2%	n/a	97.1%	n/a
	% of expected Export CMFs submitted to the Secretariat	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100%	n/a
	% of expected import copies of CMFs independently detected and submitted by the intended importing Member without assistance from the Secretariat ¹⁶ (number missing is shown in brackets)	34.5% (20)	n/a	98.4% (27)	0% (4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0% (5)	0% (1)
	Final % of expected import copies of CMFs submitted to the Secretariat (following assistance from the Secretariat)	100%	n/a	99.5% (8)	0% (4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	80% (1)	100% ¹⁷
	% of REEFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate (number of REEFs where validators were not correctly authorised are shown in brackets)	100%	100%	38.5% (142)	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of expected (re-)export REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the (re-)exporter (number missing is shown in brackets)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of expected import copies of REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the intended importing Member ¹⁶ (number missing is shown in brackets)	n/a	n/a	93.3% (2)	96.3% (7)	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	0% ¹⁸ (1)
Number of Duplicate Tag Numbers Submitted in Tagging Data	0	0	0	0	732	0	n/a	15	n/a	

Attachment A

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
Transhipments	Deployment Requests received	n/a	n/a	P	✓	n/a	P	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Transhipment Declarations received for transhipments at sea	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Transhipment Declarations received for known transhipments in port ¹⁹	n/a	n/a	F	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Carrier vessel authorised transhipment date	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fishing Vessel authorised transhipment date	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Members Reports submitted in 2016	n/a	n/a	✓ ²⁰	✓ ²¹	n/a	✓ ²¹	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Members Reports submitted in 2017	n/a	n/a	✓ ²⁰	p ²²	n/a	p ²²	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minimum Port Inspection Standards	Designated ports/ points of contact provided (submission required by 30 Jan 2017)	✓	X ²³	X	F	✓	✓	X	F	✓
Authorised Vessels/Farms	All Fishing Vessel authorisations received and cover all catch/harvest days	✓	✓ ¹²	✓	✓	p ¹³	✓	n/a ²⁴	✓ ¹⁴	✓
	All Carrier Vessel authorisations received	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Farm authorisations received	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ERS Recommendations	ERS Compliance as advised by Member/CNM (from National Report to CC12)									
	• Implement IPOA – Seabirds	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
	• Implement IPOA – Sharks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
	• Implement FAO - Sea Turtles	✓	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	F	✓
	• Comply with ICCAT Measures	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	X	F ²⁵	✓
	• Comply with IOTC Measures	✓	X	✓	✓	n/a	✓	X	F ²⁵	✓
	• Comply with WCPFC Measures	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	n/a	✓
2017 Reports: Is information required by templates provided	CC/CCSBT	✓	✓	p ²⁶	p ^{22,26}	✓	p ²²	X	✓	p ²⁷
	ESC	F	P	✓ ²⁸	F ²⁹	F ²⁹	✓ ²⁸	X	F ²⁹	✓
	ERSWG	✓	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	X

Key to Colour Coding in the Attachment A Table	Colour
Items with a tick or a score greater than 90% and that have no duplicate tag number or authorisation issues are un-coloured	
Items categorised as 'F', or a score between 50 - 89.9% and that have no duplicate tag number or authorisation issues	
Items categorised as 'P' or 'X' or a score less than 50%, and/or items that have tag number duplication or authorisation issues	

Table 2: Number of CMFs and REEFs from which the CDS Data Percentages in Table 1 of Attachment A were Derived

CDS Data Submission Period	Number of CMFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM										Total Number of CMFs
	Number of CMFs on the System	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union	
2016	Domestic Landings CMFs	515	73	102	0	203	27	n/a	17	n/a	937
2016	Export CMFs	905	302	0	13	481	81	n/a	120	n/a	1,902
2016	TOTAL CMFs	1,420	375	102	13	684	108	0	137	0	2,839

CDS Data Submission Period		Number of REEFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM									
		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union	Total Number of REEFs
2016	Number of REEFs on the System	53	64	231	11	26	0	n/a	0	n/a	385

- ✓ - For Data, CDS and Minimum Standards for Port Inspection requirements - Indicates Full compliance where the total number of days outside the due date was less than or equal to 28 days (when added together for the entire period)
- For Members Reports – Indicates that reports contained all information as required by the template
- For Authorised Vessels/Farms – indicates that data has been received and there is no evidence of periods of non-authorisation

- F - For Data, CDS and Minimum Standards for Port Inspection requirements - Indicates Full compliance but the total number of days outside the due date was greater than 28 days (when added together for the entire period)
- For Members Reports – Indicates that reports contained partial information on all aspects of the template
- For ERS – indicates that a plan is ‘Under Development’
- For Authorised Vessels/Farms – indicates that full information has been received, however there has been some period of non-authorisation

- P - Indicates partial compliance (not all data received or no advice provided for a part of the period)
- For Transhipments – a ‘P’ means that either not all data was received or no advice was provided, including receiving deployment requests for which no transhipment of SBT by a fishing vessel is indicated, but then did occur
- For Members Reports – indicates that report did not contain all of the information specified in the template
- For Authorised Vessels/Farms – indicates that full information has not been received, and one or more Fishing Vessels were not authorised while fishing

- X - Indicates non-compliance (no data received, or no advice provided)
- For ERS – indicates non-implementation of measure, or no advice provided

- n/a - Not Applicable

- NRDE - Not specified as required for the ESC Data Exchange because this Member/Cooperating Non-Member is not currently able to provide this type of information. However, they are encouraged to start collecting/providing this core information as soon as possible.

¹ The EU and the Philippines have submitted a nil SBT catch for 2016 and therefore there are no final catch by vessel, scientific data exchange data, or ERS data that need to be submitted.

² For Scientific Data and ERSWG Exchange, this table records whether the required information due between 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017 has been received by the Secretariat. This is a slightly different time period than many items in this table, but allows the Secretariat to report whether all data exchange items required to be submitted for the 2016 calendar year have been provided.

³ Korea submitted length data but has not provided raised length data.

⁴ This category monitors the provision of other agreed primary data items for specific Members, including: Catch at age, non-retained catches, CPUE indices, troll indices and historical catch and effort.

⁵ Australia did not submit non-retained catch data

⁶ Was required to be submitted by 31 July 2017

⁷ Eleven CMFs for the 3rd quarter of 2016 were received 67 days late

-
- ⁸ Four CMFs for the 4th quarter of 2016 were received 62 days late and one was received 64 days late. The Secretariat has also identified 3 South African pole and line vessels for which catch data was submitted as part of the data exchange process but for which no CDS forms have been received to date. Therefore, there appears to be a minimum of 3 CMFs/CTFs missing from South Africa's 2016 CDS submissions. These are likely to have been landings of domestic product. The Secretariat has queried this item with South Africa, but it has not yet been resolved.
- ⁹ There was one report of a non-compliant export from NZ to Australia – the export (3 SBT) was not accompanied by any CDS documentation. A CMF was submitted retrospectively for the export, but was not validated because validation cannot occur retrospectively.
- ¹⁰ Incomplete/inaccurate information includes things such as missing information for one or more fields and incorrect information such as invalid codes/conversion factors etc. Therefore, these figures include CMFs that:
- contain a vessel which wasn't authorised on the catch/harvest date
 - contain a validator who wasn't authorised on the validation date
 - were not submitted to the Secretariat by the exporter (but the Secretariat has already received a copy from the importer).
- These figures do not include CMFs that contain only tagging data errors. All tagging data error statistics are provided in separate rows of the table.
- ¹¹ This percentage includes one un-validated CMF that was submitted retrospectively by NZ to account for one originally non-compliant export to Australia. The original export was non-compliant because it was not accompanied by appropriate CDS documentation.
- ¹² During 2016 there were 3 fishing vessels that were recorded on 4 separate CMFs that appeared to be unauthorised at the time of fishing. However, Indonesian officials later confirmed that this was due to an administrative over-sight on their part, and the required authorisations were submitted retrospectively.
- ¹³ There were 2 New Zealand vessels, recorded on 3 separate CMFs, that were unauthorised when they caught SBT in 2015 (the CMFs were not validated until 2016 and therefore are included as 2016 CDS data). At CC11, NZ explained that these vessels were trawlers that caught SBT as an unexpected bycatch.
- ¹⁴ During 2016 there was 1 fishing vessel recorded on 1 CMF that appeared to be unauthorised at the time of fishing. However, S. African officials later confirmed that this was due to an administrative error on their part, and the required authorisation was submitted retrospectively.
- ¹⁵ Variation from 100% means that export and import versions of the CMF have different values. This may be caused by situations such as the following:
- the export CMF was altered after the initial export, but the importer (and so the Secretariat) did not receive copies of the updated export CMF, or
 - the export CMF was altered after the initial export, and updated copies were sent to the importer, but the Secretariat received the original and not the updated copies back from the importer.
- ¹⁶ The intended importing State/Entity is assumed to be the export destination specified on the CMF or REEF, however the Secretariat recognises that it is possible that, in some cases, the shipment's actual export destination may change at shipping time and may therefore sometimes differ from the intended export destination.
- ¹⁷ The EU submitted an importer copy of this CMF on 7 September 2017, however the importer section of the form was blank and had not actually been signed and filled out by the importing company.
- ¹⁸ While the EU did not provide an importer copy of the missing REEF concerned, it did provide some supporting documentation that indicated that the import had been received in the UK.
- ¹⁹ According to the CCSBT's 'Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels', the master of a receiving Carrier Vessel is required to complete and transmit a CCSBT Transshipment Declaration to the CCSBT Secretariat within 24 hours of the completion of the transshipment. This provision came into effect on 1 January 2015.

-
- ²⁰ Members provided some comments, however a comprehensive report including an assessment of the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which received transshipments from their tuna longline fishing vessels with freezing capacity (LSTLVs) was not provided.
- ²¹ Members provided comments on one observer report, however a comprehensive report including an assessment of the content and conclusions of all reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which received transshipments from their tuna longline fishing vessels with freezing capacity (LSTLVs) was not provided.
- ²² No information is provided on item II(3)(a)iii of the report. This section of the report is applicable to Korea/Taiwan because their LSTLVs did tranship at sea during 2016. CC10 agreed that Members should commit to report in more detail on this item, in particular in cases where the observer had highlighted an apparent discrepancy (paragraph 67).
- ²³ Indonesia did provide a list of 5 designated ports for entry by foreign FVs/CVs within its annual report to CC/EC
- ²⁴ The Philippines did not fish for SBT during 2016 and accordingly no fishing vessel authorisations were received.
- ²⁵ South Africa provided information that it has not met the 5% observer coverage specified by ICCAT and IOTC on its domestic longline vessels.
- ²⁶ The new re-export table at section II(6)(a)ii is missing from the annual CC/EC report.
- ²⁷ No information is provided on the two small imports (total of 93.4kg) into the UK that occurred during 2016.
- ²⁸ A very small number of the items outlined in Annex 1 of the ESC report template were omitted, including a link to the latest version of relevant observer manuals in their original language for reference
- ²⁹ A number of items outlined in Annex 1 of the ESC report template were omitted.

Catch and Allocation for the “2010 Season” to the “2016 Season” for Each Member/CNM¹

Note: Only columns relating to “fishing season” were highlighted where appropriate, therefore the last column ‘Calendar year ...’ in the tables below was not highlighted in any cases.



Cells highlighted in pale red indicate that the reported fishing season’s catch is greater than the Effective Catch Limit, and the overcatch was not paid back.



Cells highlighted in orange/gold below indicate where CDS estimates of the fishing season’s catch are higher than the nationally reported estimates by more than 0.5t.



Cells highlighted in pale green indicate that the reported fishing season’s catch is greater than the Effective Catch Limit, but the overcatch was paid back by a voluntary reduction of allocation in the following season.

‘n/a’ Means ‘not applicable’.

AUSTRALIA

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Dec-16 to 30-Nov-17	5,665	31.69 ³	5,696.69	Not yet available		5,096.05 ⁴	5,093.60 ⁴
1-Dec-15 to 30-Nov-16	5,665	37.72 ⁵	5,702.72	5,633 (CC)	5,638.9	5,633.31	5,635.76
1-Dec-14 to 30-Nov-15	5,665	0	5,557 ⁶	5,519 (CC)	5,519.29	5,519.26	5,519.26
1-Dec-13 to 30-Nov-14	5,193	118.8	5,311.8	5,419 (CC)	5,410.9	5,419.8	5,240.07
1-Dec-12 to 30-Nov-13	4,713	0	4,678.4 ⁷	4,538 ⁸ (CC)	4,541.2	4,539.1	4,524.1
1-Dec-11 to 30-Nov-12	4,528	n/a	4,508.93 ⁹	4,543.5(OL)	4,516.7	4,542.9	4,737.6
1-Dec-09 to 30-Nov-11 ¹⁰	8,540	n/a	8,030	8,049 ⁹ (DE)	8,050.8	8,046.3	7,858.7

EUROPEAN UNION

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Jan-17 to 31-Dec-17	10	0	10	Not yet available		0 ⁴	0 ⁴
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	10	0	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	10	n/a	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	10	n/a	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	10	n/a	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	10	n/a	10	4.04 (CC)	No documents received	4.4	4.4
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	10	n/a	10	3.3 (OL)	No documents received	9.9	9.9
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	10	n/a	10	10.8 (CC) ¹¹	No documents received	2.9	2.9

INDONESIA

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Jan-17 to 31-Dec-17	750	149.36 ³	899.36	Not yet available		285.86 ⁴	285.86 ⁴
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	750	0	750	600 (CC)	600.55	600.65	600.65
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	750	0	750	593 (ESC)	585.60	593.0	593.0
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	750	0	750	1,063 (CC)	1,052.01	1,063.3	1,063.3
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	709	0	709	1,382.6 (CC)	1,372.28	1,382.6	1,382.6
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	685	n/a	685	909.7 (CC)	845.73	909.8	909.8
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-11 ¹⁰	1,302	n/a	1,302	1,494 ¹² (CC)	1,345.1	1,474.8 ¹³	1,474.8 ¹³

JAPAN

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Apr-17 to 31-Mar-18	4,737	0	4,737	Not yet available		3,448.06 ⁴	3,504.77 ⁴
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	4,737	49	4,786	4,708 (DE)	4,541.42	4,708.33	4,720.84
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	4,847	41	4,888	4,798 (CC)	4,796.17	4,797.13	4,745.08
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	3,403	9	3,412	3,361 (CC)	3,355.69 ¹⁴	3,361.01	3,370.27
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	2,703	54	2,757	2,694 (CC)	2,577.12	2,693.8	2,694.1
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	2,519	n/a	2,519	2,465 (CC)	2,436.33	2,464.1	2,524.9
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ¹⁰	4,522	n/a	4,800 ¹⁵	4,668 (ESC,DE, CC)	4,548.03	4,667.9	4,741.5

KOREA

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Apr-17 to 31-Mar-18	1,140	19.43	1,159.43	Not yet available		1,068.89 ⁴	1,068.89 ⁴
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	89.4	1229.4	1,120.54 (CC)	1,156.71	1,120.54	1,120.54
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	1,140	0	1,140	1,050.57 (CC)	1,069.21	1,050.57	1,050.57
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	30	1,075	1,044.26 (CC)	1044.26	1,044.26	1,044.26
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	22	970	917.6 (CC)	917.64	917.6	917.6
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	n/a	911	888.8 (CC)	888.8	888.8	922.2
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ¹⁰	1,718	n/a	1,718	1,604 (CC)	1,613.77	1,606.2	1,572.8

NEW ZEALAND

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Oct-16 to 30-Sep-17	1,000	22	1,022	Not yet available		798.44 ⁴	796.25 ⁴
1-Oct-15 to 30-Sep-16	1,000	48	1,048	949.4 ¹⁶ (CC)	937.81	949.2	950.7
1-Oct-14 to 30-Sep-15	1,000	69	1,069	928.53 (CC)	903.99	923.08	922.29
1-Oct-13 to 30-Sep-14	918	58	976	827.48 (CC)	816.68	824.64	825.56
1-Oct-12 to 30-Sep-13	833	0	833	758.2 (CC)	751.4	758.9	756.4
1-Oct-11 to 30-Sep-12	800	n/a	800	775.15 (DE)	775.31	775.1	775.5
1-Oct-09 to 30-Sep-11 ¹⁰	1,508	n/a	1,140 ¹⁵	1,047.2 (ESC)	1,038.0	1,046.7	1,074.6

SOUTH AFRICA

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Feb-17 to 31-Jan-18	150	30	180	Not yet available		58.20 ⁴	58.20 ⁴
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16 ¹⁷	150	n/a	150	64.5 (CC)	63.65	65.89	65.89
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	40	n/a	40	62.9 ¹⁸ (DE)	57.62	53.33	53.33
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	40	n/a	40	56.5 ¹⁸ (DE)	46.50	50.50	50.50
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	40	n/a	40	67.3 ¹⁸ (DE)	62.28	65.61	65.61
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	40	n/a	40	109.8 ¹⁸ (DE)	76.93	72.2	72.2
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	40	n/a	40	63.7 ¹⁸ (DE)	53.3 ¹⁹	53.9	53.9
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	40	n/a	40	54.4 ¹⁸ (DE)	28.3	34.4	34.4

TAIWAN

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Apr-17 to 31-Mar-18	1,140	89.28	1,229.28	Not yet available		873.96 ⁴	877.0 ⁴
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	0	1,140	1,026 (CC)	1,033.09 ²⁰	1,025.50	1,022.60
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	1,140	75.68	1,215.68	1,143 (CC)	1,175.09 ^{20,21}	1,146.14 ²²	1,163.58
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	0	1,045	968 (CC)	988.23 ²⁰	969.32	951.85
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	182.2	1,130.2	1,032 (CC)	983.69	1,031.3	1,043.8
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	n/a	911	505 (CC,DE)	498.87	506.1	498.1
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ¹⁰	1,718	n/a	1,718	1,642 (CC, DE)	1,669.7	1,679.3	1,781.5

PHILIPPINES

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Jan-17 to 31-Dec-17			Not yet available		0 ⁴	0 ⁴
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	45	45	Not yet provided		0	0
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	45	45	0 (DE)		0	0
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	45	45	44.61 (DE)	44.61	44.61	44.61
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	45	45	45.5 (DE)	45.5	45.5	45.5
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	45	45	45.5 (DE)	45.5	45.5	45.5
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	45	45	45 (DE)	45	45	45
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	45	45	42.5 (DE)	42.5	42.5	42.5

¹ The allocations in this attachment take into account that South Africa did not accede to the Convention by 31 May 2013/14/15, and therefore there was 40t of additional quota that was allocated between Members for the 2013 - 2015 TAC years.

² In order of preference, the following information sources were used, (but with most recent data reports taking highest preference regardless of the order below):

- OL – Official Letter
- CC – National Reports to the Compliance Committee
- ESC – National Reports to the Extended Scientific Committee
- ERSWG – National Reports to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
- DE – Data Exchange (2016).

³ Australia and Indonesia provided their carry-forward notifications outside the notification period required by the “Resolution on Limited Carry-forward of Unfished Annual Total Allowable Catch of Southern Bluefin Tuna”. Further details are provided within the main body of the paper.

⁴ Data from monthly catch reports are only available for catches up until the end of July 2017.

⁵ Australia originally carried forward 35,724kg of unfished quota from the 2015 quota year as advised on 29 January 2016, but this amount was subsequently revised to 37,715kg on 18 July 2016.

⁶ Australia’s allocation for the 2014/15 year was 5,665t. In its 2015 annual report to the CC/EC Australia advised that it had exceeded its 2013/14 fishing season allocation (by 107.2t) and that it had consequently voluntarily reduced its 2014/15 allocation by 108t, giving it a reduced allocation for 2014/15 of 5,557t.

⁷ Australia’s original allocation for the 2013 fishing season was 4,698t. When South Africa didn’t accede to the Convention by 31 May 2013, Australia’s allocation for the 2013 season became 4,713t. Australia advised that it had exceeded its allocation for the 2012 fishing season by 34.6t. In accordance with the Corrective Action Policy, Australia then voluntarily reduced its allocation for the 2013 season by the previous season’s over-catch of 34.6t, resulting in its 2013 allocation of 4,678.4t.

⁸ The official letter (OL) from Australia relating to its carry-forward (Circular #2014/040) noted a slightly higher catch (4,539.1t) for the 2012/13 fishing season than the catch figure (4,538t) for 2012/13 that was provided in Australia’s National Report to the CC/EC.

⁹ On 25 January 2012 (see CCSBT Circular #2012/002), Australia advised that it had exceeded its 2010 and 2011 fishing seasons allocation by 19.07t and that it had consequently voluntarily reduced its 2012 allocation to 4,508.93t in accordance with Compliance Policy Guideline 3 (Corrective Actions Policy).

¹⁰ CCSBT17 decided that that the TAC allocation decided at CCSBT 16 was to be considered a 2 year total TAC, and could be distributed across the two year period, with unused catch from the first year carried forward to the second year.

-
- ¹¹ The EU over-caught its allocation by 0.8t in 2010. While it did not officially advise CCSBT that this over-catch was paid back by any voluntary reduction of its quota allocation in the following year (2011), its low catch of only 3.3t in 2011 equates to the EU having effectively paid back its small 2010 overcatch.
- ¹² Indonesia's combined 2010-2011 reported catch was updated from 1,477.9t to 1,494t at CC10.
- ¹³ Indonesia, in cooperation with the Secretariat, re-counted its 2010 and 2011 monthly catches and applied conversion factors to convert net weights to whole weights (previously monthly and annual catch weights had been provided as processed weights). This resulted in Indonesia's 2010 and 2011 annual catch estimates increasing from 471t to 635.5t, and from 673t to 839.27t respectively. Indonesia subsequently provided another small update to its 2011 reported catch (it increased slightly to 842.4t) in its report to CC/EC, therefore giving a revised 2011 reported catch total of 1477.9t.
- ¹⁴ This figure was increased by approximately 34t as the result of a previously missing CDS form being filed in late 2016.
- ¹⁵ The effective catch limits for Japan and New Zealand agreed at CCSBT 16 were 2,261t and 709t respectively. The figures shown here include a 139t transfer from New Zealand to Japan.
- ¹⁶ In order to make it more directly comparable with the CDS estimate, this weight does not include recorded recreational and customary catch (1.1t) and allowances for other sources of mortality.
- ¹⁷ 2017 was the first year that the Secretariat received advice from South Africa (in its carry-forward letter), that South Africa's large pelagic longline fishing season was and always has been from 1 February until 31 January in any year. The Secretariat has not changed the date ranges of South Africa's past fishing seasons, but has commenced reporting on a February to January season for South Africa from 2017 onwards. This has resulted in January 2017 being omitted from South Africa's summary table. However, this does not result in any missing catch data because South Africa reported no catch for January 2017.
- ¹⁸ South Africa provided revisions to its total catch by fleet data for each year between 2005-2015 inclusive for the 2016 Scientific Data Exchange. Reported catches (in whole weight) for the period 2010 – 2015 inclusive had previously totalled to 330.2t. Taking into account the revisions provided during the Data Exchange process, reported catches for that same period now total 414.6t, and the recorded overcatch for that period has approximately doubled to 174.6t.
- ¹⁹ This figure includes a total of 2.3t of exports recorded on CDS forms that have been reported as fraudulent by South Africa.
- ²⁰ Taiwan advised that the cases where its reported catch was lower than the CDS estimate was due to weights for the CDS being measured at sea, which is not as accurate as its landed weight measurements (which were lower). According to Taiwan's regulations, fishers are requested to report landed weight after the sale of the catch relating to each document. Taiwan advised that the landed whole weight was not higher than its reported catch.
- ²¹ This figure has been updated as part of the Secretariat's ongoing CDS reconciliation work.
- ²² An adjustment to Taiwan's 2015/16 monthly catches was received by the Secretariat on 01/09/16.

Characterisation of Global Fisheries for Southern Bluefin Tuna

Includes: (A) Catching Sector, (B) Transporting / landing, (C) Markets, and (D) Monitoring

(A) Catching Sector (2016 calendar year)

Domestic Catch	Catch (t) (from Scientific Data Exchange Data)	No. of vessels ¹	Size of authorised vessels in Fleet ²
Domestic Waters Catch			
Australia (all methods except purse seine) ³	739.5	25	20.4m average (8.2m – 34.9m)
Australia (purse seine)	5,222.5	5	34.3m average (27.4m – 45.5m)
Indonesia	600.6 ⁴	107	21.2m average (14.9m – 34.8m)
New Zealand ⁵	950.7	41	22.7m average (11.0m – 82.0m)
South Africa (all methods except pole and line)	61.8	13	30.2m average (19.6m – 49.4m)
South Africa (pole and line)	2.3	4 ⁶	13.7m average (12.9m – 13.8m) ⁶
Recreational	Unknown		
Australia	There is an active recreational fishery for SBT, but no national recreational catch estimates have been reported		
New Zealand ⁷	NZ's recreational charter fleet has compulsory reporting. The combined catch reported for the recreational and customary fishery was 1.1t. This figure does not include 6 recreationally-caught SBT for which no weights were recorded.		
South Africa	Allowance of 10/day per person but the practicalities of reaching the grounds means that recreational take is unlikely		
High Seas Catch			
High Seas Catch			
EU	0.0	None	N/A
Japan	4,721	85	49.6m average (43.9m – 57.2m)
Korea	1,120.5	11	49.0m average (46.9m – 51.0m)
Philippines	0.0	None	N/A
Taiwan	1,023	60	45.9m average (32.9m – 59.1m)

¹ The figures indicate the number of vessels which actually caught SBT based on CDS documents provided to the Secretariat

² Represents the size range of vessels that actually caught SBT, *i.e.* not the size range of all authorised vessels in the fleet

³ Fishing methods include long-lining, pole & line, rod and reel, trolling, handline and gillnet

⁴ This catch figure may include a small proportion of the catch which was caught in the High Seas

⁵ Fishing methods include long-lining, mid-water trawl, tended line and trolling

⁶ The data exchange data submitted by South Africa indicates that an additional 3 vessels did catch SBT by pole and line, but no CDS forms have been submitted for these vessels to date, and therefore they are not included in the figures presented (see footnote 1). This item is currently being queried with South Africa.

⁷ NZ has a recreational allowance of 8t, customary allowance of 1t, and allowance for other sources of mortality of 20t

(B) Transporting / landing (2016 calendar year)

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Philip-pines	South Africa	Taiwan
Number of carrier vessels authorised^{8,9}	0	0	0	20	16	0	0	0	34
Number of at-sea transhipments^{9,10}	0	0	0	31	4	0	0	0	41
Number of in-port transhipments^{9,10}	0	0	0	11	9	0	0	0	8
Main ports: Domestic¹¹	Port Lincoln	None	Benoa (Bali)	8 designated ports (Shimizu, Yaizu, Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Misaki, Oigawa)	Busan	Gisborne, Tauranga, Napier	Unknown	9 designated ports (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Port Nolloth, Saldanha, Hout Bay, Hermanus, Gansbaai, Mossel Bay)	Cianjhen fishing port in Kaohsiung
Main ports: Foreign¹¹	N/A	Durban, (South Africa) Papeete (Tahiti, French Polynesia) ¹²	Mauritius ¹²	The designated ports submitted by Members/CNMs: (https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/ccsb-t-register-designated-ports-and-contacts), and 18 foreign ports (Port Louis (Mauritius), Walvis Bay (Namibia), Mahe (Seychelles), Montevideo (Uruguay), Benoa (Indonesia), Dalian (China), Suva (Fiji), Noumea (New Caledonia), Maputo, Beira, Nacala (Mozambique), Honiara (Solomon Islands), Ponape (Micronesia), Tarawa (Kiribati), Nuku-Hiva, Papeete (French Polynesia), Balboa (Panama), Callao (Peru)).	Designated ports include – Shimizu (Japan), Cape Town, Port Louis (Mauritius)	N/ A	N/A	None	2 designated ports - Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius)

⁸ These figures are for vessels which were on the CCSBT authorised carrier vessel list during 2016

⁹ Results are not presented by CV Flag because a number of CVs changed flags during 2016 and so operated under more than one Flag during the calendar year

¹⁰ Based on transhipment reports of SBT provided to the Secretariat. Note that where SBT is transhipped from the same fishing vessel at the same time and recorded on the same Transhipment Declaration, but will be offloaded at more than destination, the Secretariat has counted this as a single transhipment event in this table.

¹¹ Based on most recent information in Compliance Action Plans and/or National Reports. In 2015, the Secretariat added Mauritius for Indonesia based on export points listed on 2014 CMFs. No additional ports have been added for 2016 based on CMF information.

¹² The Secretariat has not been advised of any formally designated foreign ports

(C) Markets (2016 calendar year) Quantities are net weights in tonnes¹³**i) For SBT Imported on CMFs** (based on the export date being in 2016)

Importers	Exporters									
	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	Total
Australia		0	0	0	0	13.3	0	0	0	13.3
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.3
China	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.5
EU (UK)	0.04		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Fiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hong Kong	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.6
Japan	9,143.6	0	202.3		986.60	776.1	730.4	0	24.5	11,863.5
Korea	0.1	0	0.1	0		0	0	0	0	0.2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0.0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	0		5.3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0.0
United States	29.1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	13.4	50.5
Total	9,179.9	0.0	202.4	0.0	986.6	797.7	735.7	0.0	37.9	11,940.2

¹³ Export quantities (t) calculated using information from CDS Catch Monitoring Forms (using the figures for overall net weights)

ii) For SBT Imported on REEFs (based on the export date being in 2016)

Importer	Re-exporter					Total
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	
China	2.68	0.05	7.55		0.17	10.45
Croatia					0.03	0.03
Hong Kong	0.02	0.01	0.45			0.48
Japan	4.23	13.64		33.43		51.3
Korea			410.47			410.47
Malaysia	0.02	0.31				0.33
Myanmar	0.3					0.3
New Zealand	0.16		0.02			0.18
Singapore	0.07					0.07
Taiwan			0.28			0.28
Thailand	0.01					0.01
Ukraine	0.1					0.1
United Kingdom	0.06					0.06
United States		129.77	13.92	5.65		149.34
Vietnam	0.08					0.08
Wallis and Futuna Islands					0.61	0.61
Total	7.73	143.78	432.69	39.08	0.81	624.09

(D) Monitoring (2015 or 2016 fishing year unless otherwise stated)

	Observer Coverage¹⁴			
	As a Percentage of Catch		As a Percentage of Effort (purse seine set or longline hook)	
	2015 fishing season	2016 fishing season	2015 fishing season	2016 fishing season
Australia ¹⁵	19.9% (purse seine) ¹⁶ 6.5% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁷ N/A (WTBF longline sector) ¹⁸	20.2% (purse seine) ¹⁶ 12.1% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁷ N/A (WTBF longline sector) ¹⁸	9.1% (purse seine) ¹⁶ 5.9% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁹ 7.2% (WTBF longline sector)	18.9% (purse seine) ¹⁶ 9.3% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁹ 10.2% (WTBF longline sector)
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	1.2%	0.06%	1.06%	1.76%
Japan	18%	18.6%	18.5%	18.0%
Korea	21%	16%	15%	19%
New Zealand ²⁰	79% (charter) 11.2% (domestic)	22.9% (domestic) ²¹	80.8% (charter) 6.9% (domestic)	19.3% (domestic) ²¹
Philippines	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Africa	1% (domestic) 100% (charter)	0.5% (domestic) 100% (charter)	0.3% (domestic) 70.4% (charter)	0.6% (domestic) 62% (charter)
Taiwan	11.87%	16.25%	13.7%	16.55%
Vessel Monitoring Systems (2016 fishing season)				
Australia	VMS is mandatory for all SBT vessels. 31 vessels were required to report to a national VMS (2015/16 fishing season) and all 31 did report.			
EU	VMS requirements under CCSBT, CCAMLR, ICCAT, IOTC and WCPFC apply. All vessels are required to report to the Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) of the Flag State.			
Indonesia	Based on Ministry Regulation No. 42/2015, Indonesian fishing vessels > 30GT are required to report to a National VMS System. 145 Indonesian fishing vessels > 30GT were required to report and did report to a national VMS during 2016.			
Japan	Mandatory for all far seas fishing vessels. 90 of 90 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS in the 2016/17 fishing season.			
Korea	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. All 12 authorised vessels required to report to a national VMS in the 2016/17 fishing season did report.			
New Zealand	Mandatory in large-scale vessels (>28m), New Zealand flagged and registered vessels operating outside of NZ waters, vessels issued with a foreign license to fish in NZ waters; and other vessels in some specific high risk fisheries. All 25 authorised vessels required to report to a national VMS in 2015/16 did report.			
Philippines	The Philippine Fisheries Administration formally operationalised its VMS to track its flagged vessels operating in IOTC, ICCAT and WCPFC. The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) requires commercial fishing vessel owners to submit vessel tracking agreements, authorising BFAR to monitor and track their respective vessels. The Philippines did not authorise any fishing vessels to fish for SBT during 2016.			
South Africa	Mandatory for all vessels. 66 authorised vessels were required to and did report to a national VMS during 2016.			
Taiwan	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 76 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS during the 2016/17 fishing season.			

¹⁴ Based on Members'/CNMs' National Reports

¹⁵ ETBF refers to the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery and WTBF refers to the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery. Both fisheries are part of the longline sector.

¹⁶ Figures are for the 2014/15 and 2015/16 fishing seasons for the purse seine fleet

¹⁷ The percentages represent the percentage of retained SBT that were observed when caught

¹⁸ No catch observed

¹⁹ Pertains to hooks observed in the SBT area

²⁰ Figures are for the 2014/15 and 2015/16 fishing seasons

²¹ As of 1 May 2016, all foreign charter vessels fishing within New Zealand were required to re-flag to New Zealand in order to continue operating. This has resulted in significant changes to the New Zealand SBT fleet due to the departure of those foreign charter vessels.