

**Template for the Annual Report
to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission**

(Revised at the Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting: 18 October 2018)

If there are multiple SBT fisheries, with different rules and procedures applying to the different fisheries, it may be easier to complete this template separately for each fishery. Alternatively, please ensure that the information for each fishery is clearly differentiated within the single template.

This template sometimes seeks information on a quota year basis. Those Members/CNMs that have not specified a quota year to the CCSBT (i.e. the EU), should provide the information on a calendar year basis. Within this template, the quota year (or calendar year for those without a quota year) is referred to as the “fishing season”. Unless otherwise specified, information should be provided for the most recently completed fishing season. Members and CNMs are encouraged to also provide preliminary information for the current fishing season where the fishing for that season is complete or close to complete.

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I. Summary of MCS Improvements

(1) Improvements achieved in the current fishing season

Provide details of MCS improvements achieved for the current fishing season.

General

In the EU, the Common Fishery Policy (CFP)¹ forms the foundation of fisheries management. The policy's objectives are to ensure that fishing and aquaculture activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term and are managed in a way that is consistent to achieve economic, social and employment benefits. Its success depends very much on the implementation of an effective control and enforcement system. The core elements of the EU fisheries control system for ensuring compliance with rules of the CFP are principally provided for in the Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009² ('the Control Regulation'), Regulation (EU) No 404/2011³ which lays down detailed rules for its implementation, the Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 ('the IUU regulation')⁴ and Regulation (EU) No 1010/2009 on its implementation⁵.

The current Control Regulation which entered into force in 2010, has played an important role in stepping up compliance by Member States with the commonly agreed rules of the Common Fisheries Policy. It has also helped foster a level playing field among operators. The control system has been designed to:

- ensure that that only the allowed quantities of fish are caught and illegal fishing is prevented;
- allow data collection to manage fishing opportunities;
- clarify the respective roles of EU countries and the Commission;
- ensure rules and sanctions are uniformly applied across the EU;
- enable the tracing and checking of fisheries products throughout the supply chain, from net to plate.

Another pillar of fisheries regulation in the EU is the 'Technical Conservation Measures'; Regulation (EC) No 850/98⁶ and its subsidiary legal instruments.

Technical measures are a broad set of rules which govern how, where and when fishermen may fish. They are established for all European sea basins, but they differ considerably from one basin to another, in accordance with the regional conditions.

¹ Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC.

² Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy.

³ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy

⁴ Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

⁵ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1010/2009 of 22 October 2009 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 850/98 of 30 March 1998 for the conservation of fishery resources through technical measures for the protection of juveniles of marine organisms.

The measures may include minimum landing sizes and minimum conservation sizes, specifications for design and use of gears, minimum mesh sizes for nets, requirement of selective gears to reduce unwanted catches, closed areas and seasons, limitations on by-catches (catches of unwanted or non-target species) and measures to minimise the impact of fishing on the marine ecosystem and environment.

In April 2019 the European Parliament adopted the political agreement to amend the Technical Measures, to adopt a more decentralised and simplified approach. The new rules will give fishermen a stronger say in deciding on the best measures for sustainable fishing, adapted to their specific needs. The new rules streamline the technical measures guiding how, where and when fishermen may fish, as well as determining the type of gear, catch composition and ways to deal with accidental catches.

The Regulation simplifies the existing technical conservation measures that over the years have become highly complex. It includes provisions for the protection of the marine ecosystem and marine habitats. The new rules confirm the EU's strong commitment to sustainable fisheries by introducing additional measures to avoid by-catches of non-commercial and sensitive species.

This new Regulation will soon enter into force.

The implementation of effective control systems in the European Member States is supported through the allocation of European funds; the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund with an overall budget of 6400 Million Euro, being the fund for the EU's maritime and fisheries policies for 2014-2020⁷. For fisheries control, the fund is available for application in numerous ways, for example for:

- the development, purchase and installation of the components necessary to ensure data transmission for ERS, VMS and AIS used for control purposes;
- the development, purchase and installation of the components necessary to ensure the traceability of fishery and aquaculture products;
- the modernisation and purchase of patrol vessels, aircrafts and helicopters for fisheries control;
- the purchase of other control means, including devices to enable the measurement of engine power and weighing equipment;
- the development of innovative control and monitoring systems and the implementation of pilot projects related to fisheries control, including fish DNA analysis or the development of websites related to control;
- training and exchange programmes, including between Member States, of personnel responsible for the monitoring, control and surveillance of fisheries activities;
- initiatives, including seminars and media tools, aimed at enhancing awareness, among both fishermen and other players such as inspectors, public prosecutors and judges, as well as among the general public, of the need to fight illegal,

⁷ Article 76 of the Regulation (EU) No 508/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2328/2003, (EC) No 861/2006, (EC) No 1198/2006 and (EC) No 791/2007 and Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council, OJ L 149, 20.5.2014, p. 1.

unreported and unregulated fishing and of the implementation of the CFP rules;

Improvements

During 2018, the new 'Technical Measures' regulation was negotiated and agreed. The new Regulation will enter in to force soon. The Regulation simplifies the existing technical conservation measures that over the years have become highly complex. It includes provisions for the protection of the marine ecosystem and marine habitats. The new rules confirm the EU's strong commitment to sustainable fisheries by introducing additional measures to avoid by-catches of non-commercial and sensitive species.

The new Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 2017/2403) on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets⁸ entered into force the 17 January 2018 replacing the former 'Fishing Authorisations Regulation' 1006/2008 and covering all EU vessels fishing outside EU waters, as well as third-country vessels fishing in EU waters. The new Regulation provides a revised system of issuing and managing fishing authorisations, intended to improve monitoring and transparency of the EU external fishing fleet.

The European Commission continually performs audits and inspections of the European Member States control systems in place to ensure that they are not only compliant with the regulations but also effective. If deficiencies are identified they are addressed through audit recommendations and other instruments such as action plans where necessary.

During 2018 an audit series was conducted on the EU's 'external fleet', referring to vessels fishing outside EU waters and under SFPAs, private agreements, RFMOs and on the high seas outside RFMO arrangements. The main objective of this cycle of audits was to assess whether the monitoring and control of the external fleet is effective and complies with applicable regulations.

In 2018, the European Commission and the Member States have expanded the exchanges of fisheries data using the UN/FLUX world standard. The Fisheries Language for Universal eXchange (FLUX) can be adopted by all fisheries organisations. It reduces implementation costs and allows the transmission of data in a harmonised, effective, transparent and efficient manner.

(2) Future planned improvements

Describe any MCS improvements that are being planned for future fishing seasons and the expected implementation date for such improvements.

The implementation of fisheries control systems in the EU Member States is continually improving. The European Commission continually performs audits and inspections of the European Member States control systems in place to ensure that they are not only compliant with the regulations but also effective. If deficiencies are identified they are addressed through recommendations and other instruments such as action plans where necessary. Currently, several action plans are being implemented in various European Member States, which for example include measures to improve the catch registration systems, to ultimately ensure a more effective management of

⁸ Regulation (EU) No 2017/2403 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017 on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets.

quotas. In addition The Control Regulation stipulates that every five years, the European Union Member States provide a report on its application.

The European Union is continually reviewing and improving its legislation. The need to review the Union fisheries control system, and in particular the Control Regulation was agreed in 2017. A comprehensive evaluation of the implementation of the Control Regulation and its impacts on the CFP, covering the period 2010-2016, was carried out and its results published in the Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council and the accompany Staff Working Document⁹.

The evaluation confirmed that the Control Regulation is highly relevant for ensuring compliance with the CFP, however improvements could be made. Consequently the revision of this Regulation is now well underway. A Commission proposal was recently adopted, in May 2018, and will be considered by the European Parliament and the Council.

The Commission's proposal includes:

- Measures to improve the enforcement of the Common Fisheries Policy, with a common list of criteria for what qualifies as a serious infringement and corresponding sanctions and strengthening of the existing point system for licenced vessels to work as the systems for traffic offences to motorists in most Member States;
- A more reliable and complete fisheries data system, including fully digitised reporting of catches, applicable to all EU fishing vessels (including vessels below 12 metres), an electronic tracking system for all vessels, new weighing procedures for fisheries products and reinforced catch registration rules for recreational fisheries;
- Enhanced traceability of EU and imported fishery and aquaculture products. Due to digitisation, controls will be made possible all along the supply chain for all fishery and aquaculture products whether imported or coming from the EU;
- Reinforced rules on fishing gear. Abandoned, lost or disposed fishing gear is a source of marine litter in European seas. The Commission is proposing to improve reporting on lost fishing gear, in line with the proposal to reduce the impact of certain plastic products in the environment in addition to producers helping cover the costs of waste management and clean-up of fishing gear;
- Revising the mandate of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) to fully align its objectives with the Common Fisheries Policy and upgrade its inspection powers.

The revised rules will strengthen compliance, modernise data management and ultimately make control more efficient to the benefit of EU fisheries. Improving the way in which the EU can monitor the enforcement of EU rules on fisheries will intensify the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. It will further support the effective implementation of the landing obligation, which comes fully into force as of next year and requires that fishermen land all catches to stop the wasteful practice of throwing unwanted fish back to the sea.

In April 2019 the European Parliament adopted the political agreement to amend the Technical Measures, to adopt a more decentralised and simplified approach. The new rules will give fishermen a stronger say in deciding on the best measures for

⁹ COM(2017) 192 final, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2017:192:FIN>

sustainable fishing, adapted to their specific needs. The new rules streamline the technical measures guiding how, where and when fishermen may fish, as well as determining the type of gear, catch composition and ways to deal with accidental catches.

The Regulation simplifies the existing technical conservation measures that over the years have become highly complex. It includes provisions for the protection of the marine ecosystem and marine habitats. The new rules confirm the EU’s strong commitment to sustainable fisheries by introducing additional measures to avoid by-catches of non-commercial and sensitive species. This new Regulation will soon enter into force.

Also, the EU continues to work to improve the IUU Regulation, for example, by simplifying and modernising its implementation (e.g. by moving from a paper-based EU catch certification system to an electronic-based one). This will increase the traceability of fisheries imports and exports in the EU and protect the system from potential document fraud.

As regards fisheries data, since 2019 the Commission and the Member States exchange fishing activities, sales notes and aggregated catches under UN/FLUX. Discussions are also on-going with some RFMOs to adopt UN/FLUX for data exchanges (mainly VMS and fishing activities) with their members. In coming years it is envisaged that data exchanges on fishing authorisations (including vessel notifications and authorisations requests) will be based on UN/FLUX standard, gradually implementing it in the EU Member States and third Parties.

II. SBT Fishing and MCS Arrangements

(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

(a) Specify the number of vessels that caught SBT in each sector (e.g. authorised commercial longline, authorised commercial purse seine, authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet) during the previous 3 fishing seasons.

Fishing Season <i>(e.g. 2011/12)</i>	Sector 1 (Atlantic Ocean)	Sector 2 (Indian Ocean)	Sector 3 (WC Pacific)
	Number of vessels	Number of vessels	Number of vessels
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0

The EU fleet does not target SBT, actually EU vessels are prohibited to target SBT. Any incidental catches of SBT by EU vessels are the result of by-catches of longliners, operating in the zone of SBT distribution, mainly targeting swordfish (notably in the IOTC Convention Area). EU Purse Seiners do not harvest SBT as they fish in tropical tunas fishing grounds.

In 2018 there were 22 longliners operating in the South Indian Ocean, 3 in South West Pacific and 37 in South Atlantic, mainly fishing for swordfish, some of them entering intermittently in fishing grounds where encounters with the SBT could occur (see scientific report). However, interactions with SBT are unlikely to happen (there were some by-catches of SBT in the past, notably in IOTC area).

The average size of the long-liners is roughly 40 meters, ranging from 30 to 50 meters. There are also some small longliners mainly active in La Reunion EEZ, fishing Albacore and tropical tunas but not operating in areas of SBT distribution (i.e.

not interfering with SBT fisheries).

(b) Specify the Effective Catch Limit, together with any carry-forward of quota, and the total SBT mortalities counted against the national allowance for each sector (e.g. commercial longline, commercial purse seine, commercial charter fleet, commercial domestic fleet, recreational fishing, customary and/or traditional fishing, and artisanal fishing, including any releases and/or discards) in the following 2 tables. All figures should be provided in tonnes. :-

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Fishing Season	Effective Catch Limit ¹⁰	Quota Carried Forward to this Fishing Season	Total Available Catch	Total of all mortalities attributed to the Member	Total amount of unfished quota Member will carry forward to next season ¹¹	Utilisation of Allocation ¹²
2016	10	0	10	0	0	0
2017	10	0	10	0	2	0
2018	11	2	13	0	0	0

On yearly basis the EU Fishing Opportunities Regulations¹³ prohibits the targeting of SBT and explicitly mentions that the allocated EU quota, of 10 tonnes in 2016 and 2017 and 11 tonnes in 2018, is to be used exclusively for the counting of by-catch in compliance with the CCSBT allocation.

Since 2010 the level of catches has been maintained below the 10 tonnes allocated to the EU under the CCSBT SBT TAC for this purpose. Since 2011 the level of SBT by-catches by the EU fleet is very limited or close to zero.

In 2018, the EU carried-forward 2 tonnes of its 2017 unfished quota, to prevent an over-utilisation of its quota caused by unlikely extra-incident catches. However, taking into account the improbability of such extra-incident catches it is unlikely that the EU requests any carry-forward in the future.

¹⁰ This is the Member's allocation plus any adjustments for agreed short term changes to the National Allocation. For example, see column 3 of Table 1 at paragraph 87 of the Report of CCSBT 24.

¹¹ This amount shall not exceed 20% of that Member's Effective Catch Limit for the year from which the quota is being carried forward.

¹² A Member's allocation is fully utilised if the figure in this column (G) is the same as the Total Available Catch in column D. It's under-utilised if this column (G) is less than the Total Available Catch, and over-utilised if greater than the Total Available Catch.

¹³ See Annex IG of Regulation No 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 fixing for 2018 the fishing opportunities available in EU waters and, to EU vessels, in certain non-EU waters for certain fish stocks, Official Journal of the European Union, L 27, 31.1.2018.

For 2017, see Annex IG of Regulation 2017/127 of 20 January 2017 fixing for 2017 the fishing opportunities available in EU waters and, to EU vessels, in certain non-EU waters for certain fish stocks, Official Journal of the European Union, L 24, 28.1.2017.

For 2019, see Annex IG of Regulation No 2019/124 of 30 January 2019 fixing for 2019 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, Official Journal of the European Union, L 29, 30.1.2019.

Sector 1: (all sectors)		Sector 2: (please name)		Sector 3: (please name)		Sector 4: Discards	
National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)
10	0					0	0
10	0					0	0
11	0					0	0

(c) Describe the system used for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch was allocated to individual companies and/or vessels. For competitive catch systems this should include details of the process for authorising vessels to catch SBT and how the fishery was monitored for determining when to close the fishery. The description provided here should include any operational constraints on effort (both regulatory and voluntary).

Control of catches is done through observer reports, logbooks (electronic) fishing reports, EU CDS (notably when exported to third countries requesting it), port State control and reports and information provided by States having fisheries agreements with the EU.

(d) Provide details of the methods used to monitor catching in the fishery by completing the table below. Details should also be provided of monitoring conducted of fishing vessels when steaming away from the fishing grounds (this does not include towing vessels that are reported in Section 2).

Monitoring Methods	Description
Daily log book	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p><i>i. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:-</i> The EU Control Regulation requires EU vessels over 10m to keep a fishing logbook of their operations, indicating specifically all quantities of each species caught and kept on board above 50 kg of live-weight equivalent.</p> <p>According to European Commission implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011, when at sea the master of an EU fishing vessel shall transmit the electronic fishing logbook information to the competent authorities of the flag Member State at least once a day and no later than 24.00 hrs even when there are no catches. He/she shall also send such data:</p> <p>(a) at the request of the competent authority of the flag Member State; (b) immediately after the last fishing operation has been completed; (c) before entering into port; (d) at the time of any inspection at sea; (e) at the time of events defined in EU legislation or by the flag State.</p> <p><i>ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):-</i> The information recorded in the logbook shall be as follows: (a) the external identification number and the name of the fishing vessel; (b) the FAO alpha-3 code of each species and the relevant geographical area in which the catches were taken; (c) the date of catches; (d) the date of departure from and of arrival to port, and the duration of the fishing trip; (e) the type of gear, mesh size and dimension;</p>

	<p>(f) the estimated quantities of each species in kilograms live weight or, where appropriate, the number of individuals;</p> <p>(g) the number of fishing operations.</p> <p><i>iii. Whether the effort and catch information collected complied with that specified in the “Characterisation of the SBT Catch” section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report), including both retained and discarded catch. If not, describe the non-compliance:-</i></p> <p>The effort and catch information is compliant with the mentioned document.</p> <p><i>iv. What information on ERS was recorded in logbooks:-</i></p> <p>Masters of EU fishing vessels shall record in their fishing logbook all estimated discards above 50 kg of live-weight equivalent in volume for any species. Information on sea-birds and turtles is not necessarily included in the log-book but it is reported as per each RFMO requirement.</p> <p><i>v. Who were the log books submitted to¹⁴:-</i></p> <p>See i above.</p> <p><i>vi. What was the timeframe and method¹⁵ for submission:-</i></p> <p>See i above.</p> <p><i>vii. The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-</i></p> <p>Automated software, information cross check, scientific validation of logbook, transshipment authorisation/declaration/validation, inspections, landings and marketing (if applicable), European Commission audits and inspections, national plans.</p> <p><i>viii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i></p> <p>- Regulation on Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008) of 29 September 2008 which entered into force on 1 January 2010 and Regulation (EU) No 1010/2009 on its implementation.</p> <p>- EU Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy of 20 November 2009:</p> <p>Article 90 of Control Regulation and Articles 44, 45 and 46 of IUU Regulation provide for sanctions for serious infringements taking into account such as the nature of the damage, its value, the economic situation of the offender and the extent of the infringement or its repetition, the value of the prejudice to the fishing resources and the marine environment concerned.</p> <p>Article 91 of Control Regulation and Article 43 of IUU Regulation provide for immediate enforcement measures.</p> <p>Articles 92 of the Control Regulation provide for the establishment of a point system for serious infringements assigned to the holder of the fishing licence of the vessel and to the master of the vessel with the aim to ensure compliance with the</p>
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¹⁴ If the reports are not to be submitted to the Member’s or CNM’s government fisheries authority, then also specify whether the information will later be sent to the fisheries authority, including how and when that occurs.

¹⁵ In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.

rules of the Common Fisheries Policy and a level playing field in all waters where the EU vessels operate.

Article 37 of IUU Regulation specify that if a vessel is included in the EU IUU list the following applies:

- withdrawal of fishing authorisation
- prohibition of any fishing operations and chartering
- prohibition of authorisation to change crew
- importation/landing/exportation of its products prohibited, etc.
- European Commission implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011

Sanctions as referred to in Article 91 of Control Regulation and Articles 44 and 45 of IUU Regulation must be:

- effective, proportionate and dissuasive administrative sanctions for serious infringements, without prejudice of criminal sanctions, that may, inter alia, include:
 - maximum sanction of at least 5 times (8 times for the case of repeated offenses) the value of the fishery products
 - sequestration, immobilisation of fishing vessel
 - confiscation of fish and prohibited gear, etc.
 - suspension/withdrawal of authorization to fish
 - ban on access to subsidies

- Regulation (EU) No 2017/2403 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017 on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets.

Article 7 specifies that a flag Member State shall on a regular basis monitor whether the conditions on the basis of which a fishing authorisation has been issued continue to be met during the period of validity of that authorisation. If, as a result of the final outcome of the monitoring activities there is evidence that the conditions on the basis of which a fishing authorisation has been issued are no longer met, the flag Member State shall take appropriate action, including amending or withdrawing the authorisation and, if necessary, imposing sanctions. The sanctions applied shall be sufficiently stringent to ensure effective compliance with the rules, to prevent infringements and to deprive offenders of the benefits derived from infringements. The flag Member State shall immediately notify the operator and the Commission thereof. Where relevant, the Commission shall notify

	<p>the secretariat of the ... RFMO concerned accordingly.</p> <p>ix. <i>Other relevant information</i>¹⁶:- Nothing relevant to report.</p>																																														
<p><i>Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)</i></p>	<p><i>If multiple reporting methods exists (e.g. daily, weekly and/or month SBT catch reporting, reporting of tags and SBT measurements, reporting of ERS interactions etc), create a separate row of in this table for each method. Then, for each method, specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:-</i></p> <p>ii. <i>The information that was recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-</i></p> <p>iii. <i>Who the reports were submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)</i>¹⁴:-</p> <p>iv. <i>What was the timeframe and method</i>¹⁵ <i>for submission:-</i></p> <p>v. <i>The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-</i></p> <p>vi. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i></p> <p>vii. <i>Other relevant information</i>¹⁶:- No additional reporting methods. In addition, the EU applies reporting obligations according to the mandatory statistical requirements of other tuna RFMOS.</p>																																														
<p><i>Scientific Observers</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>The percentage of the SBT catch and effort observed and the total number of days that observers were actually deployed for in the three previous seasons for each sector (e.g. longline, purse seine, commercial charter fleet, domestic fleet). The unit of effort should be hooks, sets and tows for longline, purse seine and towing respectively:-</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="386 1093 1477 1335"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)</th> <th colspan="2">Sector 1</th> <th rowspan="2">Obs. days deployed</th> <th colspan="2">Sector 2</th> <th rowspan="2">Obs. days deployed</th> <th colspan="2">Sector 3</th> <th rowspan="2">Obs. days deployed</th> </tr> <tr> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>ii. <i>The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-</i></p> <p>iii. <i>Excluding the coverage, specify whether the observer program complied with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. If not, describe the non-compliance. Also indicate whether there was any exchange of observers between countries:-</i></p> <p>iv. <i>What information on ERS was recorded by observers:-</i></p> <p>v. <i>Who were the observer reports submitted to:-</i></p> <p>vi. <i>Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-</i></p> <p>vii. <i>Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-</i> There is no specific SBT observer program as there are no fisheries targeting SBT and no substantial by-catches of SBT (zero in 2016, 2017 and 2018). However,</p>	Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Sector 1		Obs. days deployed	Sector 2		Obs. days deployed	Sector 3		Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	% effort obs.	% catch obs.																														
Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Sector 1		Obs. days deployed	Sector 2		Obs. days deployed	Sector 3		Obs. days deployed																																						
	% effort obs.	% catch obs.		% effort obs.	% catch obs.		% effort obs.	% catch obs.																																							

¹⁶ Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

	<p>there is an observer program aiming to reach at least 10% of observers for the EU long-liners targeting swordfish, sometimes in association with sharks, in the southern hemisphere. In addition, the EU is implementing observer programmes according to the requirements of other tuna RFMOS.</p>
<p><i>VMS</i></p> <p><i>The items of "ii" are required in association with the Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System</i></p>	<p><i>For Member-flagged authorised carrier vessels and fishing vessels fishing for or taking SBT specify:</i></p> <p><i>i. Whether a mandatory VMS for SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution was in operation. If not, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement:-</i></p> <p>All EU vessels operating in the SBT distribution area comply VMS requirements.</p> <p><i>ii. For the most recently completed fishing season, specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The number of its flag 1) fishing vessels (FVs) and 2) carrier vessels (CVs) that were required to report to a National VMS system:-</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>FVs:22 in South Indian Ocean, 37 in South Atlantic and 3 in the South WC Pacific</i> 2) <i>CVs:0</i> • <i>The number of its flag 1) fishing vessels (FVs) and 2) carrier vessels (CVs) that actually reported to a National VMS system:- Stamatis+Laure+Ester</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>FVs:Idem</i> 2) <i>CVs:0</i> • <i>Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member:-</i> <p>Nothing relevant to be reported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In the event of a technical failure of a vessel's VMS, the vessel's geographical position (latitude and longitude) at the time of failure and the length of time the VMS was inactive should be reported:-</i> <p>In the event of a technical failure or non-functioning of the satellite-tracking device fitted on board a EU fishing vessel, the master or his/her representative shall, starting from the time that the event was detected or from the time that he was informed, communicate every 4 hours, to the FMC of the flag Member State the up-to-date geographical coordinates of the fishing vessel by appropriate telecommunication means.</p> <p>The FMC of the flag Member State shall enter the relevant geographical positions into the VMS database without delay on their receipt. The manual VMS data shall be clearly distinguishable in a database from automatic messages. Where appropriate, those manual VMS data shall be transmitted without delay to coastal Member States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. "manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis"):-</i> <p>Nothing relevant to be reported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A description of any investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution including progress to date and any actions taken:-</i> <p>Nothing relevant to be reported.</p> <p><i>iii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i></p> <p>Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy:</p> <p>Article 25 on the technical failure or non-functioning of the satellite-tracking</p>

	device.
<i>At-Sea Inspections</i>	Specify: i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):- Not applicable, no at sea inspections program, no SBT trips. ii. Other relevant information ¹⁶ :- Nothing relevant to be reported.
<i>Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)</i>	Nothing to report (No mandatory use of CCTV for control (yet) - it is being considered under the revision of the control regulation for the control of the Landing Obligation but we are still far from that becoming operational).

(e) Report on the review of internal actions and measures taken in relation to the authorised vessel requirements provided at Attachment A, including any punitive and sanction actions taken.

(2) SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only)

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring towing of SBT from the fishing ground to the farming area. This should include details of:

- i. Observation required for towing of SBT (include % coverage):-
- ii. Monitoring systems for recording losses of SBT (in particular, SBT mortality):-

(c) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transferring of SBT from tow cages into farms. This should include details of:

- i. Inspection/Observation required for transfer of SBT (include % coverage):-
- ii. Monitoring system used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-
- iii. Plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring:-

(d) For “b” and “c” above, describe the process used for completing, validating¹⁷ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

(e) Other relevant information¹⁶

Not applicable, no EU farming.

(3) SBT Transshipment (in port and at sea)

(a) In accordance with the Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels, report:

- i. The quantities of SBT transhipped at sea and in port during the previous fishing season:-

Fishing Season <i>(e.g. 2011/12)</i>	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped at sea	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped in port
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

- ii. The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped at sea and in port during the previous fishing season:-

¹⁷ Including the class of person who conducts this work (e.g. government official, authorised third party)

- iii. *A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received at-sea transhipments from their LSTLVs during the previous fishing season:-*

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transhipments in port. This should include details of:

- i. *Flag State rules for and names of:
- designated foreign ports where SBT may be transhipped, and
- foreign ports where in-port transhipments of SBT are prohibited:-*
- ii. *Flag State inspection requirements for in-port transhipments of SBT (include % coverage):-*
- iii. *Information sharing with designated Port States:-*
- iv. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*
- v. *Process for validating¹⁷ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*
- vi. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
- vii. *Other relevant information¹⁶:-*

(c) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transhipments at sea. This should include details of:

- i. *The rules and processes for authorising transhipments of SBT at sea and methods (in addition to the presence of CCSBT transhipment observers) for checking and verifying the quantities of SBT transhipped:-*
- ii. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*
- iii. *Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*
- iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
- v. *Other relevant information¹⁶:-*

Not applicable, no SBT transhipments.

(4) Port Inspections of Foreign FVs/CVs with SBT/SBT Products on Board

This section provides for reporting with respect to the CCSBT's Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port. It should be filled out by Port State Members that have authorised foreign Fishing Vessels/Carrier Vessels carrying SBT or SBT products to enter their designated ports for the purpose of landing and/or transhipment. Only information for landings/transhipments of SBT or SBT products that have NOT been previously landed or transhipped at port should be included in the table below.

- i. *Provide a list of designated ports into which foreign FVs/ CVs carrying SBT or SBT product may request entry:-*
- ii. *Provide the minimum number of hours of notice required for foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product to request authorisation to enter these designated ports:-*
- iii. *For the most recent whole calendar year, provide information about the number of landing/transhipment operations that foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product made in port, the number of those landing/transhipment operations that were inspected, and the number of inspections where infringements of CCSBT's measures were detected:-*

Calendar Year	Foreign Flag	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations (that occurred)	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations Inspected	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations where an Infringement of CCSBT's Measures was Detected
Not applicable	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL NUMBER	-	-	-

Not applicable, there are no foreign vessels with SBT/SBT products on board using EU ports. The EU has ratified the FAO Port State Measures and is member of IOTC, WCPFC and ICCAT and therefore applies the port States measures in force in these RFMOs.

(5) Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms)

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that was landed as domestic product.

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring domestic landings of SBT. This should include details of:

- i. Rules for designated ports of landing of SBT:-*
- ii. Inspections required for landings of SBT (including % coverage):-*
- iii. Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being landed as a different species:-*
- iv. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed:-*
- v. Process for validating¹⁷ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form):-*
- vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
- vii. Other relevant information¹⁶:-*

Not applicable. No EU landings of domestic products.

(6) SBT Exports

(a)

i. Specify the quantity of the domestic catch that was exported and provide an estimate of the total quantity of the domestic SBT catch (weight in tonnes to 1 decimal place) that was retained within the country/fishing entity (i.e. the quantity can be estimated by subtracting the total export from domestic catch) during each of the last 3 full calendar years to each country/fishing entity. All weights provided in this table should be net weights, not whole weights.

Calendar Year ¹⁸	Estimate of retained within the country/fishing entity (Domestic catch-Export)	SBT Exported to							
		Country / Fishing Entity 1	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2016	-								
2017	-								
2018	-								

ii. Specify the quantity of imported catch that was re-exported

Calendar Year ¹⁸	SBT Re-exported to							
	Country / Fishing Entity 1	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2016	-							
2017	-							
2018	-							

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring exports of SBT (including of landings directly from the vessel to the foreign importing port). This should include details of:

- i. Inspections required for export of SBT (including % coverage):-
- ii. Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being exported as a different species:-
- iii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT exported:-
- iv. Process for validating¹⁷ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form or Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-
- v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-
- vi. Other relevant information¹⁶:-

Not applicable, no SBT exports.

¹⁸ “Calendar year” refers to the calendar year of the (re-)export date

(7) SBT Imports

(a) Specify the total quantity of SBT (weight in tonnes to 1 decimal place) imported during each of the last 3 full calendar years from each country/fishing entity. All weights provided in this table should be net weights, not whole weights.

Calendar Year ¹⁸	SBT Imported from								
	Country / Fishing Entity 1	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2016*	0								
2017*	0								
2018	0								

*Marginal imports, less than 0.1 tonnes.

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring imports of SBT. This should include details of:

- i. Rules for designating specific ports for the import of SBT:-
- ii. Inspections required for imports of SBT (including % coverage):-
- iii. Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being imported as a different species:-
- iv. Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-
- v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-
- vi. Other relevant information¹⁶:-

Imports of fisheries products in the EU are framed under the EU Catch Certification Scheme. The EU Catch Certification Scheme is an essential part of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2008 which is intended to improve the traceability of all marine fishery products traded with the EU and to facilitate the control of their compliance with conservation and management rules. To achieve this, fishery products shall only be imported into the EU when accompanied by a catch certificate. Through this instrument, the competent authorities of the flag State of the catching vessel will certify that the catches concerned have been made in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and international conservation and management measures.

(8) SBT Markets

(a) Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market:-

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring of SBT at markets (e.g. voluntary or mandatory requirements for certain documentation and/or presence of tags, and monitoring or audit of compliance with such requirements):-

(c) Other relevant information¹⁶

Not applicable, negligible trade of SBT in the EU.

(9) Other

Description of any other MCS systems of relevance.

Nothing relevant to report.

III. Additional Reporting Requirements

(1) Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken

As per paragraph 5.9 of the CDS Resolution, specify details on the level of coverage and type of audit undertaken, in accordance with 5.8¹⁹ of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.

An internal assessment has been launched on the trade and intra-EU exchange of SBT following reporting by Global Trade Atlas (GTA) of SBT exchanges within the EU despite no imports/landings. The final conclusions indicate miscoding of SBT.

(2) Ecologically Related Species

(This information has been more extensively reported in the EU Annual Review of SBT Fisheries for the Extended Scientific Committee)

The EU does not have SBT fisheries and since 2013 there was no reported by-catch of SBT. Below, relevant information on Ecologically Related Species from the EU longliners operating in the SBT distribution area is generally described. Information regarding the Indian Ocean refers to 2017 data (the last IOTC Scientific Committee took place in December 2018 and therefore the report refers to the previous year), information concerning Atlantic and Central and Western Pacific refers to 2018 data. When providing data consolidated for the all oceans we assume that all data refers to the same year.

(a) Reporting requirements in relation to implementation of the 2008 ERS Recommendation:

- i. Specify whether each of the following plans/guidelines have been implemented, and if not, specify the action that has been taken towards implementing each of these plans/guidelines:-*

The following plans and guidelines will also be implemented through the execution of the recently adopted Technical Measures referred in page 3 of this report in the Summary of MCS Improvements.

- *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries:*

Implemented since 2012 through the European Commission Plan of Actions for reducing incidental catches with seabirds in fishing gears²⁰.

- *International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks:*

Implemented since 2009 through the European Commission Action plan for the Conservation and Management of Sharks²¹.

- *FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations:*

Implemented, notably through the execution and accomplishment of RFMOs CMM on turtles.

- ii. Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures²² aimed at the protection of ecologically related species²³ from fishing of the following tuna RFMOs are being complied*

¹⁹ Paragraph 5.8 of the CDS Resolution specifies that “Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall undertake an appropriate level of audit, including inspections of vessels, landings, and where possible markets, to the extent necessary to validate the information contained in the CDS documentation.”

²⁰ <http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2012/EN/1-2012-665-EN-F1-1.Pdf>.

²¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=legisum%3Aev0014>

²² Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch_mitigation.php.

with. If not, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-

- IOTC, when fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:

All measures implemented.

- WCPFC, when fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:

All measures implemented.

- ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:

All measures implemented.

iii. Specify whether data is being collected and reported on ecologically related species in accordance with the requirements of the following tuna RFMOs. If data are not being collected and reported in accordance with these requirements, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-

- CCSBT²⁴:

All available data provided.

- IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:

All available data provided.

- WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:

All available data provided.

- ICCAT, for fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:

All available data provided.

(b) Specify the number of observed ERS interactions including mortalities, and describe the methods of scaling used to produce estimates of total mortality (information should be provided by species – including the scientific name – wherever possible²⁵):

	Sector 1 (please name)		Sector 2 (please name)	
Most Recent Calendar Year (please specify)				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	n.a.		n.a.	
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	n.a.		n.a.	
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality			
	Interactions	Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sharks	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sea Turtles	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Previous Calendar Year (please specify)				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	n.a.		n.a.	
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	n.a.		n.a.	
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality			
	Interactions	Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sharks	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sea Turtles	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

No SBT fisheries. Further information provided in the EU scientific report.

²³ Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

²⁴ Current CCSBT requirements are those in the Scientific Observer Program Standards and those necessary for completing the template for the annual report to the ERSWG.

²⁵ Where species specific information is available, insert additional line(s) for each species below the relevant Seabird, Sharks, and/or Sea Turtles sub headings.

(c) Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:

N.A., no SBT fisheries.

(d) Monitoring usage of bycatch mitigation measures:

- i. Describe the methods being used to monitor compliance with bycatch mitigation measures (e.g. types of port inspections conducted and other monitoring and surveillance programs used to monitor compliance). Include details of the level of coverage (e.g. proportion of vessels inspected each year):

N.A., no SBT fisheries.

- ii. Describe the type of information that is collected on mitigation measures as part of compliance programmes for SBT vessels:

N.A., no SBT fisheries.

(3) Historical SBT Catch (retained and non-retained)

Specify the best estimate (weight and number as available) of the historical fishing amounts of SBT for each sector (e.g. commercial longline, commercial purse seine, commercial charter fleet, commercial domestic fleet, recreational fishing, customary and/or traditional fishing and artisanal fishing) in the table below. The table should include the most recently completed fishing season. Figures should be provided for both retained SBT and non-retained SBT. For all non-farming sectors, “Retained SBT” includes SBT retained on vessel and “Non-Retained SBT” includes those returned to the water. For farming, “Retained SBT” includes SBT stocked to farming cages and “Non-Retained SBT” includes towing mortalities. If possible, provide both the weight in tonnes and the number of individuals in square brackets (e.g. [250]) for each sector. Table cells should not be left empty. If the value is zero, enter “0”. It is recognised that for some sectors, the information requested in this table may not be available. If this is the case enter “?”, however, estimates are preferred over unknown entries wherever possible. Cells containing estimates with a high degree of uncertainty should be shaded in light grey. A description of any estimation methods should be provided below the table.

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Retained and Non-Retained SBT					
	Sector 1 (Atlantic)		Sector 2 (Indian Ocean)		Sector 3 (W C Pacific)	
	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0

CCSBT Authorised Vessel Resolution

The flag Members and Co-operating Non-members of the vessels on the record shall:

- a) authorize their FVs to fish for SBT only if they are able to fulfil in respect of these vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the CCSBT Convention and its conservation and management measures;*
- b) take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs comply with all the relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures;*
- c) take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs on the CCSBT Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorization to fish and/or tranship;*
- d) affirm that if those vessels have record of IUU fishing activities, the owners have provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that they will not conduct such activities any more;*
- e) ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners and operators of their FVs on the CCSBT Record are not engaged in or associated with fishing activities for SBT conducted by FVs not entered into the CCSBT Record;*
- f) take necessary measures to ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners of the FVs on the CCSBT Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag Members and Co-operating Non-members so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them.*

As in other RFMOs, CCSBT conservation and management measures (CMMs) will be transposed to the EU legislation. Notwithstanding, before the transposition of the mentioned CMMs and pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (EU), the EU as a Contracting Party to CCSBT is bound to ensure that the measures adopted by the Commission are effectively implemented by EU vessels.

Such international obligations are also binding for EU Member States. They are bound to take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the provisions of the CCSBT CMMs by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals.

Moreover, in accordance with EU legislation, all EU vessels operating within SBT distribution area are subject to monitoring and control measures ensuring that CCSBT and EU Common Fisheries Policy rules are fully respected. Therefore all measures adopted by the Commission in its previous sessions are implemented by EU vessels operating in SBT distribution area.