



CCSBT-CC/2110/04 (Rev1)

COMPLIANCE WITH CCSBT MANAGEMENT MEASURES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main areas of compliance concern are:

Over-catches

Indonesia over-caught its Total Available Catch in both its 2019 and 2020 seasons, resulting in a total over-catch for the two seasons combined of 456.584t. Indonesia has committed to pay back this over-catch between 2022 to 2026 inclusive.

Other Matters

- South Africa did not submit a National Report to the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) nor any data for the Scientific Data Exchange process in 2021;
 - South Africa has not submitted some Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) forms, has submitted a large number of non-compliant Catch Monitoring Forms (CMFs), and there are discrepancies between data submitted from different sources as in previous years; and
 - South Africa has persistently not submitted its port inspection reports to the Secretariat within the required 14-day timeframe specified in the '*Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port*', nor notified the reason for the delay within the 14-day timeframe; and
 - Some Members are persistently not submitting copies of all expected import copies of CDS documents to the Secretariat.
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1. Introduction

This report provides a summary of compliance with CCSBT conservation and management measures by Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs). Reporting on compliance with Ecologically Related Species (ERS) measures is provided in paper CCSBT-CC/2110/05.

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

2. Catch and Allocation

The Total Allowable Catch is CCSBT's primary conservation measure. A comparison of total SBT mortalities against total available catch (which takes into account allocations, transfers and carry-forwards) by Member/Cooperating Non-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 2021. Information from other reports to CCSBT have also been included where possible.

Australia

Australia has paid back its over-catch of 40.291t that occurred during its 2018-19 fishing season.

Indonesia

Indonesia over-caught its Total Available Catch in both its 2019 and 2020 fishing seasons, resulting in a total over-catch for the two seasons combined of 456.584t. Indonesia has committed to pay back this over-catch between 2022 to 2026 inclusive according to Payback and Management Plans. Details are provided in paper CCSBT-CC/2110/06.

3. 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**.

4. CDS Issues

South Africa

The Secretariat has previously noted that South Africa had extensive submission and quality issues with its CDS data for 2017, 2018 and 2019. These issues generally continued during 2020.

For example, **Attachment A** provides summary information for 2020 that:

- South Africa submitted 72 out of 403 CMFs (17.9%) that were not compliant with the current version of the CDS Resolution. The version of CMF used pre-dates 2013. All of these non-compliant CMFs also recorded processed codes of 'DR' – 'DR' has not been a valid processed code since the end of the 2012/13 fishing season. These non-compliant CMFs and processed codes were all or mostly all associated with one South African company. The use of non-compliant CMFs has been an ongoing and intermittent issue since 2013 but became a significantly greater problem during the 2020/21 fishing season.
- By 31 March 2021 (which was the final due date for all 2020 CDS submissions), South Africa had not submitted approximately 52 CMFs for the 3rd quarter of 2020 and no CMFs had been submitted for the fourth quarter of 2020. A batch of late CMFs was submitted in May 2021. There are currently 5 outstanding CMFs for which an importer copy has been received from the importer but no export copy has been received from South Africa. There are also 2 CMFs for which South Africa has submitted tagging data but not the associated CMFs.
- Tagging data has not yet been submitted for between 70 to 72 SBT that were caught during the 2020 season (Table 1).
- There continue to be discrepancies between South Africa's CMF and tagging data submissions – not all CMFs (93.6%) could be matched with tagging forms, and of those, an extremely low percentage (3.5%) of tagging forms had weights that were within 5% of the weight recorded on the matching CMF.
- Issuing of duplicate form numbers has continued - 4 known duplicate CMF numbers were issued during the 2020/21 season.

- Based on final catch by vessel data submitted for 2020/21 there are 3 vessels which caught 0.9t of SBT for which no CMFs have been submitted to date and one of these 3 vessels was not CCSBT-authorized.
- For the past four fishing seasons it is evident that data submitted from different sources do not reconcile (Tables 1 to 4 below).

Therefore, South Africa's submission of CDS data and its quality remains a concern.

Table 1: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2020 Fishing Season

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	Not provided	The summary required for Data Exchange (including numbers of SBT) was not provided; only catch weight per vessel for the season was provided	118.5
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		117.71
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		117.51
National Report to CC	1,382		118.4t commercial catch + 5t allowance for potential recreational catch
CMF data	1,384	2 SBT more than noted in the National Report; 72 SBT more than recorded in the tagging data	162.3
CTF data	1,312	70 SBT less than noted in the National Report; 72 SBT less than the CMF total	111.66

Table 2: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2019 Fishing Season

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	2,597		160.45
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		172.074
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		172.073
National Report to CC	2,539		173.4t commercial catch + 5t unaccounted mortality (including potential recreational catch)
CMF data	2,568	This is 29 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total	220.3
CTF (tagging) data	2,539	This is 58 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total; 29 SBT less than the CMF total	174.2

Table 3: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2018 Fishing Season

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	2,958		235.4
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		235.3
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		207.1
CMF data	2797	This is 161 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total	292.0
CTF (tagging) data	2294	This is 664 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total; 503 SBT less than the CMF total	182.3

Table 4: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2017 Fishing Season

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment Regarding Number of SBT	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	1575		136.4
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		147.65
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		147.65
CMF data	1187	388 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total	147.92
CTF (tagging) data	1207	368 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total; 20 SBT more than the CMF total	126.58

5. Vessel Authorisation Issues

The EU, Indonesia, New Zealand and South Africa all provided retrospective vessel authorisations for a varying number of vessels as noted in the annotations in **Attachment A**. Based on its final catch by vessel data submitted, South Africa also has one vessel that caught SBT between February 2020 and February 2021 which has not yet been CCSBT-authorised.

6. National Reports and Scientific Data Exchange

South Africa did not submit a National Report to the ESC26 during 2021 and also did not submit any data for the Scientific Data Exchange process in 2021.

7. AREAS OF PERSISTENT NON-COMPLIANCE

(excluding South Africa's persistent CDS issues mentioned above)

7.1 Submission of Port Inspection Reports for Inspections (South Africa)

According to the CCSBT's Resolution on Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port:

20. *"The port Member shall transmit a copy of the inspection report to the CCSBT Secretariat no later than 14 days following the date of completion of the inspection. If the inspection report cannot be transmitted within 14 days, the port Member should notify the CCSBT Secretariat within the 14 day time period the reasons for the delay and when the report will be submitted."*

For the 2018, 2019 and 2020 calendar years South Africa did not submit any port inspection reports within the required 14-day timeframe. It also did not provide any of the required notifications regarding the reasons for the delays/ when the delayed reports would be submitted within the required 14-day time period. Further details are available in paper CCSBT–CC/2110/08.

7.2 Non-Provision of Import Copies of CDS Forms

Missing import documents are a concern because they could be an indicator that the relevant Member has not fully implemented CCSBT’s CDS requirements and this could provide an avenue for Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) SBT to enter markets. In the past five years Australia and Korea have persistently not submitted some import copies (more than 1 or 2 per year) of CDS forms to the Secretariat.

a) Australia

In 2020, 76.5% (13) of Australia’s expected importer copies of CMFs were not submitted to the Secretariat. These missing forms combined included almost 4t of SBT. Tables 5 and 6 provide information about the number of non-submitted CDS import documents since 2010.

Table 5: Australia – Missing Import Copies of CMFs

CMFs	Number Expected to be Submitted	Number Missing (before assistance from the Secretariat sought)	Final Number of Expected Forms Remaining Missing	Final Percentage of Expected Forms Remaining Missing	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing CMFs
2010	4	Not recorded	4	100.0%	0.47
2011	14	Not recorded	12	85.7%	1.21
2012	26	Not recorded	0	0.0%	Not applicable
2013	18	Not recorded	0	0.0%	Not applicable
2014	10	Not recorded	2	20.0%	0.45
2015	14	Not recorded	1	7.1%	0.14
2016	60	20	2	3.3%	0.39
2017	24	5	0	0.0%	Not applicable
2018	47	4 ¹	4	8.5%	0.85
2019	16	9	9	56.3%	2.13
2020	17	13 ¹	13	76.5%	3.59

Table 6: Australia – Missing Import Copies of REEFs

REEFs	Number Expected to be Submitted	Number Missing (not submitted)	Percentage Missing	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing REEFs
2018	3	3	100%	0.14
2019	None	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
2020	None	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

¹ No assistance from the Secretariat sought

b) Korea

Tables 7 and 8 provide the number and percentage of import copies of CMFs and REEFs respectively not submitted by Korea since 2010, as well as the total tonnages of SBT associated with those missing forms.

Table 7: Korea – Missing Import Copies of CMFs

CMFs	Number Expected to be Submitted	Number Missing (not submitted)	Percentage Missing	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing CMFs
2010	14	14	100.0%	13.86
2011	40	27	67.5%	62.23
2012	73	70	95.9%	90.75
2013	36	26	72.2%	5.00
2014	29	27	93.1%	2.52
2015	27	25	92.6%	52.98
2016	4	4	100.0%	0.24
2017	33	4	12.1%	1.20
2018	21	17	81.0%	4.25
2019	4	2	50.0%	0.39
2020	None	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table 8: Korea – Missing Import Copies of REEFs

REEFs	Number Expected to be Submitted	Number Missing (not submitted)	Percentage Missing	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing REEFs
2010	85	85	100.0%	77.33
2011	71	41	57.7%	28.88
2012	119	3	2.5%	1.12
2013	178	35	19.7%	46.03
2014	167	23	13.8%	26.74
2015	248	72	29.0%	123.25
2016	189	7	3.7%	1.37
2017	240	11	4.6%	12.97
2018	239	15	6.3%	9.69
2019	154	15	9.7%	6.99
2020	120	37	30.8%	67.36

In May 2019 Korea advised the Secretariat that:

“Since the re-organization of Government which took place in 2013, the management authority of the import and export of fishery products was divided into two. Now, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries manages the exports while the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety manages imports and consequently, we are experiencing difficulties in managing the imported fishery products.

The Government of Korea recognizes this problem and this issue was discuss in the QAR process too, in 2016.

Therefore, in order to solve such a problem, we are planning to make it mandatory to retain catch documents for the imports of fish species managed by international fisheries management organization such as SBT by amending the relevant law, Distant Water Fisheries Development Act.

As such, we will make our best endeavor to deal with those gaps mentioned through enhanced information sharing until such time the relevant law is amended following discussions with relevant authorities including the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety.”

In its 2020 National Report, Korea advised that:

“Korea also has a plan to revise DWFD Act in order to strengthen the implementation and oblige all stakeholders, including importers, involved in the SBT distribution processes to comply with the CDS Resolution.”

In its 2021 National Report, Korea advised that:

“Korea also has a plan to revise DWFD Act in order to strengthen the implementation and oblige all stakeholders, including importers, involved in the SBT distribution processes to comply with the CDS Resolution. Collaborative work is ongoing between the Korea Customs Service and Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries in order to improve the data gaps regarding the imported SBTs in particular.”

However, Korea’s percentage of missing importer copies of REEFs for 2020 (30.8%) is at its highest level since 2011 and involved approximately 67t of imports from Japan.

Prepared by the Secretariat

Compliance with CCSBT Measures

For CDS data, these tables cover the 2020 Calendar year only.

Table 1: Compliance with Measures		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Data	Monthly Catch Reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Quota Allocation & Final Catch per entity (due between 01/07/20 & 30/06/21)								
	• Initial Allocation	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• Final Catch by Vessel	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Scientific Data Exchange ²								
	• Total Catch by Fleet	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
	• Catch and Effort	✓	n/a ¹	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
	• Size Data	✓	n/a ¹	X ³	✓	P ⁴	✓	X	✓
	• Direct Ageing	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
• Other ⁵	✓	n/a ¹	✓ ⁶	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	
CDS (during 2020 Calendar year)	Catching Member CMFs submitted within required timeframe	✓	n/a	✓	F ⁷	F ⁸	✓	P ⁹	✓
	Were compliant CMFs used?	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82.1% ¹⁰	100%
	Has the Member responded to the issues identified in the Secretariat's 2020 final reconciliation report yet?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X ¹¹	✓
	% of CMFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate (no. of CMFs with an unauthorised validator is in brackets)/ CMFs were validated	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100% ¹²	100%
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information ¹³	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	99.5%	86.4%	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports that contain complete and accurate information ¹³	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.6%	78.9%	100%
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	100%	n/a ¹⁴	100% ¹⁵	100%	100%	99.5% ¹⁶	100% ¹⁷	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	100%	n/a ¹⁴	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100% ¹⁷	100%
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings where the catch/harvest weight differs from the landed weight by <= 5%	100%	n/a	100%	99.0%	100%	100%	98.7%	100%

Table 1: Compliance with Measures

	Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
CDS (during 2020 Calendar year): Continued	% of CMFs for Exports where catch/ harvest <u>weights</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ¹⁸	99.6%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.6%	98.5%	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports where SBT catch/harvest <u>numbers</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ¹⁸	99.6%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.4%	99.4%	100%
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	99.9%	93.6%	100%
	• % of CTFs where fish numbers exactly match CMF	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	94.7%	100%
	• % of CTFs where fish weights within 5% of CMF	97.2% ¹⁹	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	3.5%	100%
	% of expected Export CMFs submitted to the Secretariat	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	Between 98.3% and 98.8% ²⁰	100%
	% of expected import copies of CMFs independently detected and submitted by the intended importing Member without assistance from the Secretariat ²¹ (number missing is shown in brackets)	23.5% (13)	n/a	n/a	99.7% (3)	n/a	n/a	0% (1)	n/a
	Final % of expected import copies of CMFs submitted to the Secretariat following some assistance requested and provided ('following assistance' recorded in brackets) or no assistance ('no assistance' recorded in brackets) requested/ provided by the Secretariat	23.5% (13)	n/a	n/a	99.7% (3)	n/a	n/a	0% (1)	n/a
	% of REEFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate (number of REEFs where validators were not correctly authorised are shown in brackets)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100%	n/a
	% of expected (re-)export REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the (re-)exporter (number missing is shown in brackets)	100% ²²	n/a	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100%	n/a
% of expected import copies of REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the intended importing Member ²¹ (number missing is shown in brackets)	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	69.2% (37)	100%	n/a	100%	
Number of Duplicate Tag Numbers Submitted in Tagging Data	0	n/a	0	0	0	39	4	0	

		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Transshipments	Deployment Requests received	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	P ²³	n/a	n/a	✓
	Transhipment Declarations received for transshipments at sea	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Transhipment Declarations received for known transshipments in port ²⁴	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Carrier vessel authorised transhipment date	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	✓
	Members Reports submitted in <u>2020</u>	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓ ²⁵	✓ ²⁵	n/a	n/a	✓ ²⁵
Authorised Vessels/Farms	All Fishing Vessel authorisations received and cover all catch/harvest days	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	All Carrier Vessel authorisations received	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
Reports and/or Allowances Made for all Sources of SBT Mortality	All sources of SBT mortality as advised by Member/CNM (as advised in Member's National Reports for 2021)								
	Fishing Season:	2019/20	2020	2020	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2020/21
	Commercially caught/retained mortality	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Release/discard/other sources of mortality	(0t)	n/a	(0t)	✓ (48t)	✓ (5t)	✓ (20t)	(0t)	✓ (10t)
	Recreational mortality	✓ (250t)	n/a	(0t)	n/a	n/a	✓ (48.9t)	(5t)	n/a
	Customary or artisanal mortality	n/a	n/a	(0t)	n/a	n/a	✓ (0t)	n/a	n/a
2020 Members' Reports: Is all information required by Templates provided	CC/CCSBT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	ESC	F	✓	P	✓	F	✓	P	✓

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

i)

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	South Africa	European Union	
2020	Domestic Landings CMFs	885	311	102	1	187	22	81	n/a	1,589
2020	Export CMFs	458	80	0	11	468	72	322	n/a	1,411
2020	TOTAL CMFs	1,343	391	102	12	655	94	403	0	3,000

ii)

CDS Data Submission Period		Number of REEFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM								Total Number of REEFs
		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	South Africa	European Union	
2020	Number of REEFs on the System	24	295	204	5	0	0	1	0	529

- ✓ - 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

- tba - To be advised

- ? - Unknown

¹ The EU had no SBT catch for 2020 and therefore there are no final catch by vessel, scientific data exchange data, or ERS data that need to be submitted by the EU.

² For Scientific Data and ERSWG Exchange, this table records whether the required information due between 1 August 2020 and 31 July 2021 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 2020 calendar year have been provided.

³ Size data are still under review and haven’t been provided for the data exchange process yet

⁴ Korea submitted length data but has not provided raised length data

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- ⁵ 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.
- ⁶ Indonesia advised that it has no non-retained catches of SBT by Indonesian fishing vessels in 2020 - all catches were fully retained and utilised
- ⁷ Japan submitted 21 (43.8%) 3rd quarter 2020 CMFs 4.5 months late following a Secretariat query/request for those CMFs.
- ⁸ Korea submitted only 1 of 12 (i.e. 8.3%) 2020 CMFs within the required CDS submission timeframe. The 11 late CMFs were submitted either 1+ or 4+ months late and only upon request. All 12 CTFs for 2020 were also submitted either 2 or 4+ months late. Korea advised this was due to administrative oversight or omission.
- ⁹ By 31 March 2021 (which was the final due date for all 2020 CDS submissions), South Africa had not submitted approximately 52 CMFs for the 3rd quarter of 2020 and no CMFs had been submitted for the fourth quarter of 2020. A batch of late CMFs was submitted in May 2021. There are currently 5 outstanding CMFs for which an importer copy has been received from the importer but no export copy has been received from South Africa. There are also 2 CMFs for which South Africa has submitted tagging data but not the associated CMFs.
- ¹⁰ South Africa submitted 72 out of 403 CMFs (17.9%) that were not compliant with the currently accepted version of the CDS Resolution and that all also report a processed code of 'DR' which has not been a valid processed code since the end of the 2012/13 fishing season. The version of CMF used pre-dates 2013.
- ¹¹ The Secretariat was not able to complete and send the final reconciliation report to South Africa until 06/09/2021.
- ¹² One South African export CMF had not had its catch-harvest section signed and dated by the validator; 11 domestic landing CMFs appear to have been filled out as if they were exports with the validation details being provided in the export rather than catch-harvest section.
- ¹³ 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, the figures in the table 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 in the table do not include CMFs that contain only tagging data errors. All tagging data error statistics are provided in separate rows of the table.
- ¹⁴ The EU did not CCSBT-authorise any fishing vessels for 2020 until 14/09/2020, on which date it retrospectively authorised 25 Portuguese and 77 Spanish fishing vessels. The EU advised, "*The administrative oversight occurred probably because no real fishing authorisations for CCSBT are issued by the flag Member States, as the EU is not allowed to fish for SBT.*"
- ¹⁵ There was 1 Indonesian fishing vessel (recorded on 1 CMF) that was unauthorised when it caught 16 SBT in 2020; it was subsequently retrospectively authorised.
- ¹⁶ New Zealand retrospectively authorised 1 vessel (recorded on 1 CMF) that was unauthorised when it caught 3 SBT (trolling) in January 2020 as well as 1 fishing vessel that caught 1 SBT in March 2020.

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- ¹⁷ In mid-August 2020, South Africa retrospectively authorised 80 fishing vessels back to 31/01/20. Prior to that time only 1 S. African-flagged vessel had been CCSBT-authorized from the beginning of its 2020 fishing season. The lack of all but 1 authorisation having been received before August 2020 was attributed to an administrative error. In addition, in its catch by vessel information for 2020/21 a vessel was included that caught 0.3t of SBT that has never been CCSBT authorised and for which no CMFs have been submitted.
- ¹⁸ 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.
- ¹⁹ A new Australia-specific conversion factor for DRT of 1.27 applied from 14/09/20, however Australia recorded no DRT SBT between 14/09/2020 and 31/12/2020.
- ²⁰ There appear to be 7 CMFs missing: 5 of these are known to be export CMFs but it is not known whether the additional 2 missing CMFs are domestic landing or export CMFs because we have only received tagging data for them
- ²¹ 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.
- ²² Eleven (11) missing REEFs (approximately 3.5t of SBT) were not received until 22/07/2021 following an enquiry from the Secretariat.
- ²³ Korea advised that transshipments of SBT from each of 2 fishing vessels to one Carrier Vessel were Flag State authorised, however an associated deployment request was not relayed to the ICCAT Secretariat (and then CCSBT) due to an administrative omission.
- ²⁴ 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.
- ²⁵ 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.

I. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the “2018 Season” to the “2021 Season”
(all Sources of Mortality must be Attributed Against Members’ Total Available Catch Limit)

Key:

 Cells highlighted in lemon indicate where CDS estimates of the fishing season’s catch are higher than the nationally reported retained commercial catch by more than 0.5t

 Cells highlighted in pale green indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit, but the overcatch was paid back by a voluntary reduction of allocation in the following season

 Cells highlighted in pale red indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit and the overcatch was not paid back or has not yet been paid back/is in the process of being paid back

‘n/a’ Means ‘not applicable’

Note: No over-catches were recorded for the “2018” season.

Over-catches were recorded for Australia and Indonesia in the “2019” season, but Australia’s over-catch has already been paid back

One over-catch was recorded for the “2020” season by Indonesia adding to its over-catch in the “2019” season. These over-catches are to be paid back between 2022 – 2026.

“2018 Season”

Member	FISHING SEASON							CALENDAR YEAR		
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-17 to 30-Nov-18	6,165	362.8	6,527.8	6,409.0 (CF)	250	6,159.0	6,170.2	6,159.0	6,157.4
EU	1-Jan-18 to 31-Dec-18	11	2	13	0 (CC)	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-18 to 31-Dec-18	1,023	64.7	1,087.7	1,086.6 (CC)	0	1,086.6	1,086.6	1,086.6	1,086.6
Japan	1-Apr-18 to 31-Mar-19	6,117 ¹	139	6,256	5,992.0 (CF)	29	5,963.0	5,957.7	5,962.5	5,944.2
Korea	1-Apr-18 to 31-Mar-19	1,240.5	52.541	1,293.0	1,251.6 (CC)	5	1,246.6	1,263.9	1,246.6	1,268.2
New Zealand	1-Oct-17 to 30-Sep-18	1,088	79.5	1,167.5	1,050 (CC)	42	1,008	987.8	1,008.1	1,008.0
South Africa	1-Feb-18 to 31-Jan-19	450	32.4 ²	482.4	240.4 (CC)	5	235.4	292.0	235.3	235.3
Taiwan	1-Mar-18 to 28-Feb-19	1,240.5	33.2	1,273.7	1,223.8 (CC)	10	1,213.8 ³	1,217.5	1,213.8	1,220.3

"2019 Season"

Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-18 to 30-Nov-19	6,165	118.844	6,283.844	6,342.135 (CF) ⁴	250	6,074.135	6,094.3	6,074.2	6,088.0
EU	1-Jan-19 to 31-Dec-19	11	0	11	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-19 to 31-Dec-19	1,023	1.118	1,024.118	1,206.034 (CC) ⁵	0	1,206.034	1,206.0	1206.0	1,206.0
Japan	1-Apr-19 to 31-Mar-20	6,117 ¹	264	6,381	5,983.0 (CC)	33	5,950.0	5,949.1	5,949.1	5,850.3
Korea	1-Apr-19 to 31-Mar-20	1,240.5	41.451	1,281.951	1,243.385 (CC)	5	1,238.385	1,249.1	1,238.4	1,238.4
New Zealand	1-Oct-18 to 30-Sep-19	1,088	118.4	1,206.4	1,002.9 (CC)	45.9	957.0	954.1	957.0	959.4
South Africa	1-Feb-19 to 31-Jan-20	450	84.6 ⁶	507.6 ⁶	177.073 (CF)	5	172.073 ⁷	222.0	172.0	172.0
Taiwan	1-Mar-19 to 29-Feb-20	1,240.5	34.726	1,275.226	1,240 (CC)	10	1,230 ³	1,244.2	1,229.2	1,229.2

“2020 Season”

Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-19 to 30-Nov-20	6,165	(-40.291) ⁴	6,124.709	5,679 (CC)	250	5,429	5,444.2	5,429.3	5,415.4
EU	1-Jan-20 to 31-Dec-20	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-20 to 31-Dec-20	1,023	(-181.916) ⁵	841.084	1,297.7 (CC)	0	1,297.7	1,297.7	1,297.7	1,297.7
Japan	1-Apr-20 to 31-Mar-21	6,117 ¹	398	6,515	5,918 (CC)	48	5,870	5,610.8	5,869.5	5,928.9
Korea	1-Apr-20 to 31-Mar-21	1,240.5	38.566	1,279.066	1,231.5 (CC)	5	1,226.5	1,243.3	1,226.5	1,226.5
New Zealand	1-Oct-19 to 30-Sep-20	1,088	203.5	1,291.5	925.5 (CC)	68.9	856.6	847.9	856.6	853.0
South Africa	1-Feb-20 to 28-Feb-21	450	84.6 ⁶	507.6 ⁶	123.44 (CC)	5	118.44	162.3	117.8	117.7
Taiwan	1-Mar-20 to 28-Feb-21	1,240.5	21.285	1,261.785	1,126 (CC)	10	1,116	1,095.2	1,124.0	1,124.0

"2021 Season"

Member	FISHING SEASON							CALENDAR YEAR		
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports ⁸	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports ⁸
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-20 to 30-Nov-21	6,238.4 ⁹	445.405	6,683.805	<i>Not yet available</i>			5,208.0	5,208.0	
EU	1-Jan-21 to 31-Dec-21	11		11	<i>Not yet available</i>			0	0	
Indonesia	1-Jan-21 to 31-Dec-21	1,122.8 ⁹		1,122.8	<i>Not yet available</i>			886.8	886.8	
Japan	1-Apr-21 to 31-Mar-22	6,197.4 ⁹	597.0	6,794.4	<i>Not yet available</i>			3,296.5	3,406.7	
Korea	1-Apr-21 to 31-Mar-22	1,256.8	47.577	1,304.377	<i>Not yet available</i>			1,026.5	1,026.5	
New Zealand	1-Oct-20 to 30-Sep-21	1,102.5	217.6	1,320.1	<i>Not yet available</i>			508.6	507.9	
South Africa	1-Mar-21 to 28-Feb-22	455.3 ⁹	84.6 ¹⁰	512.9 ¹⁰	<i>Not yet available</i>			27.8	27.8	
Taiwan	1-Mar-21 to 28-Feb-22	1,256.8	127.778	1,384.578	<i>Not yet available</i>			835.2	835.2	

II. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the “2010 Season” to the “2017 Season”¹¹
(all reported retained commercial catch was attributed against Members’ Total Available Catch Limits; Members defined whether other sources of Mortality were attributed against their Total Available Catch Limit)

Key:

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

 Cells highlighted in pale green indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit, but the overcatch was paid back by a voluntary reduction of allocation in the following season

 Cells highlighted in pale red indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit and the overcatch was not paid back

‘n/a’ Means ‘not applicable’.

AUSTRALIA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹²	Estimated Catch based on 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	5,696.69	5,333.9 (CF)	5,338.85	5,333.88	5,332.99
1-Dec-15 to 30-Nov-16	5,665	37.72 ¹³	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 ¹⁴	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 ¹⁵	4,538 ¹⁶ (CC)	4,541.2	4,539.1	4,524.1
1-Dec-11 to 30-Nov-12	4,528	n/a	4,508.93 ¹⁷	4,543.5(OL)	4,516.7	4,542.9	4,737.6
1-Dec-09 to 30-Nov-11 ¹⁸	8,540	n/a	8,030	8,049 ¹⁷ (DE)	8,050.8	8,046.3	7,858.7

EUROPEAN UNION

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹²	Estimated Catch based on 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	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
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) ¹⁹	No documents received	2.9	2.9

INDONESIA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹²	Estimated Catch based on 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	899.36	835 (CC)	834.72	834.62	834.62
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	750	0	750	600 (CC)	596.41	600.65	600.65
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	750	0	750	593 (CC)	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 ¹⁸	1,302	n/a	1,302	1,494 ²⁰ (CC)	1,345.1	1,474.8 ²¹	1,474.8 ²¹

JAPAN

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹²	Estimated Catch based on 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	4,564 (CC) ²²	4,566.01	4,563.58	4,567.82
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	4,737	49	4,786	4,708 (CC) ²³	4,597.91	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 ²⁴	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 ¹⁸	4,522	n/a	4,800 ²⁵	4,668 (ESC, DE, CC)	4,548.03	4,667.9	4,741.5

KOREA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹²	Estimated Catch based on 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	1,101.6 (OL) ²⁶	1,133.18	1,106.12	1,084.52
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	89.4	1,229.4	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)	1,044.26	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 ¹⁸	1,718	n/a	1,718	1,604 (CC)	1,613.77	1,606.2	1,572.8

NEW ZEALAND

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹²	Estimated Catch based on 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	913.9 ²⁷ (CC)	898.04	913.51	913.33
1-Oct-15 to 30-Sep-16	1,000	48	1,048	950.8 ²⁷ (CC)	949.19	949.2	950.7
1-Oct-14 to 30-Sep-15	1,000	69	1,069	922.3 ²⁷ (CC)	903.99	923.08	922.29
1-Oct-13 to 30-Sep-14	918	58	976	825 ²⁷ (CC)	816.68	824.64	825.56
1-Oct-12 to 30-Sep-13	833	0	833	758.2 ²⁷ (CC)	751.4	758.9	756.4
1-Oct-11 to 30-Sep-12	800	n/a	800	775 ²⁷ (CC)	775.31	775.1	775.5
1-Oct-09 to 30-Sep-11 ¹⁸	1,508	n/a	1,140 ²⁵	1,047 ²⁷ (CC)	1,038.0	1,046.7	1,074.6

SOUTH AFRICA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹²	Estimated Catch based on 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	147.64 (CC)	149.04	147.65	147.65
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16 ²⁸	150	n/a	150	64.5 (CC)	64.24	65.89	65.89
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	40	n/a	40	62.9 ²⁹ (DE)	57.62	53.33	53.33
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	40	n/a	40	56.5 ²⁹ (DE)	46.50	50.50	50.50
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	40	n/a	40	67.3 ²⁹ (DE)	62.28	65.61	65.61
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	40	n/a	40	109.8 ²⁹ (DE)	76.93	72.2	72.2
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	40	n/a	40	63.7 ²⁹ (DE)	53.3 ³⁰	53.9	53.9
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	40	n/a	40	54.4 ²⁹ (DE)	28.3	34.4	34.4

TAIWAN

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹²	Estimated Catch based on 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 28-Feb-18	1,140	89.28	1,229.28	1,174.9 ³¹ (CC)	1,186.05 ³	1,174.92	1,171.48
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	0	1,140	1,026 ³¹ (CC)	1,033.09 ³	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 ³	1,146.14 ³²	1,163.58
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	0	1,045	968 (CC)	988.23 ³	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 ¹⁸	1,718	n/a	1,718	1,642 (CC, DE)	1,669.7	1,679.3	1,781.5

PHILIPPINES

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹²	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
The Philippines ceased being a Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) of the CCSBT on 12 October 2017						
1-Jan-17 to 12-Oct-17	45	45	0	0	0	0
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	45	45	0	0	0	0
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	45	45	0 (DE)	0	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

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- ¹ The 2018/19 allocation reflects the voluntary transfers of 21t that Japan is providing to Indonesia, and 27t that Japan is providing to South Africa for the 2018 to 2020 quota block.
- ² South Africa originally noted it was carrying forward 36t in its letter dated 23/02/18, but then subsequently decreased the amount carried forward to 32.352t in its letter of 18/09/18.
- ³ Taiwan advised that the cases where its reported catches are lower than the CDS estimate are due to CDS weights being measured at sea, which are not as accurate as its landed weight measurements (which are 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.
- ⁴ In its 2020 carry-forward letter Australia advised that, "*Combining the commercial catch and recreational allowance resulted in a total mortality of 6,324,135 which is an overcatch of 40,291 kg In accordance with the Corrective Actions Policy, Australia intends to repay this amount by reducing catch available for the 2020 fishing season by the same amount.*"
- ⁵ In its 2020 carry-forward letter Indonesia advised that, "*As the final catch of Indonesia for the 2019 fishing season is 1,206,034 Kgs and exceeds the national allocation, Indonesia intends to compensate (payback) the over-catch by reducing its national allocation for 2020 fishing season by 181,916 Kgs.*"
- ⁶ The carry-forward for South Africa was limited to 84.6t due to paragraph 4 of the carry-forward Resolution, which limits the total available catch for the next quota year to be a maximum of the national allocation for that year (423t) plus 20% of its national allocation (0.2*423t) for the previous year, which comes to 507.6t.
- ⁷ Various estimates of commercial catch have been reported for South Africa for the 2019/20 season ranging between 160.45t in its catch by fleet data, 173.4t in its National Report to CC15 and 172.07t in its monthly catch report data and carry-forward letter.
- ⁸ Data from monthly catch reports are only available for catches up until the end of July 2021.
- ⁹ These figures reflect: (1) voluntary transfers of 21t that Japan is providing to Indonesia and 27t that Japan is providing to South Africa for the 2021 to 2023 quota block; (2) a voluntary transfer of 7t that Australia is providing to Indonesia for the 2021 to 2023 quota block; and (3) a special temporary allowance of 80t to Indonesia for 2021.
- ¹⁰ The carry-forward for South Africa was limited to 84.6t due to paragraph 4 of the carry-forward Resolution, which limits the total available catch for the next quota year to be a maximum of the national allocation for that year (428.3t) plus 20% of its national allocation (0.2*423t) for the previous year, which comes to 512.9t.
- ¹¹ The information in this part of the attachment takes 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.
- ¹² 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

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- CC – National Reports to the Compliance Committee
 - CF – Carry-forward Notification
 - ESC – National Reports to the Extended Scientific Committee
 - ERSWG – National Reports to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
 - DE – Data Exchange (2020).

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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).

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Indonesia's combined 2010-2011 reported catch was updated from 1,477.9t to 1,494t at CC10.

²¹ 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.

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- ²² The weight recorded in this cell (4,564t) is the catch retained by Japan's commercial fishing fleet and does not include the estimated 34t of discards/ releases that Japan counted against its total available catch limit for 2017/18.
- ²³ The weight recorded in this cell (4,708t) is the catch retained by Japan's commercial fishing fleet and does not include the estimated 45t of discards/ releases that Japan counted against its total available catch limit for 2016/17.
- ²⁴ This figure was increased by approximately 34t as the result of a previously missing CDS form being filed in late 2016.
- ²⁵ 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.
- ²⁶ The weight recorded in this cell (1,106.6t) is the catch retained by Korea's commercial fishing fleet and does not include an additional 5t that was allowed for discards/ mortalities and also attributed against Korea's total available catch limit for 2017/18.
- ²⁷ Each year some of NZ's allocation is allocated to recreational and customary catch as well as to 'other sources of mortality'. In order to make the figures in this table directly comparable with CDS estimates, weights recorded in these cells do not include allowances for any recreational or customary catch, or other sources of mortality.
- ²⁸ 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.
- ²⁹ 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.
- ³⁰ This figure includes a total of 2.3t of exports recorded on CDS forms that have been reported as fraudulent by South Africa.
- ³¹ Taiwan allocated 10t from its national allocation to cover releases and discards in 2016/17 and 2017/18. In order to make the figures in this table directly comparable with CDS estimates, the weights recorded in these cells do not include the 10t that Taiwan allocated for releases and discards.
- ³² 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 (2020 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	851.211t	32	20.5m average (6.8m – 26.8m)
Australia (purse seine)	3,905.5t	7	35m average (27.4m – 45.5m)
Indonesia	1297.7t ⁴	154	23.3m average (14.9m – 35.9m)
New Zealand ⁵	853t	32	21.5m average (11m – 78.6m)
South Africa (all methods except pole and line)	118.5t ⁶	18 ⁷	23.2m average (12.9m – 29.2m)
South Africa (pole and line)	1.3t ⁶	1	13.8m average (13.8m – 13.8m)
Recreational			
Australia	For its 2019/20 season (Dec 2019 – Nov 20), Australia set aside 250t to account for recreational mortality.		
New Zealand	NZ's recreational charter fleet has compulsory reporting. For its 2019/20 (Oct 2019 – Sep 20) season, NZ's best estimate of its recreational catch is 48.9 tonnes.		
High Seas Catch			
High Seas Catch			
EU	0.0t	None	N/A
Japan	5,929t	77	49.7m average (38.6m – 57.2m)
Korea	1,226t	9	49.5m average (47.5m – 51.0m)
Taiwan	1,116t	70 ⁸	44m average (32.9m – 59.1m)

¹ The figures indicate the number of vessels which actually caught and retained 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 and line, rod and reel and trolling

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

⁵ Fishing methods included long-lining, mid-water trawling, pole and line and trolling

⁶ This total catch figure is derived from final catch by vessel data for South Africa's Feb 2020 to Feb 2021 season because Data Exchange data have not yet been submitted. The catch by vessel total (118.5t) differs slightly from the total commercial catch South Africa reported for 2020/21 in its monthly catch reports (117.712t) and carry-forward letter (117.513t)

⁷ South Africa's final catch by vessel data indicates that 3 additional fishing vessels caught small amounts of SBT during its Feb 2020 to 2021 season that the Secretariat has not yet received any CDS documents for

⁸ The Secretariat has to date only received CMFs for 61 Taiwanese vessels that caught SBT during 2020, however Taiwan advised that there are an additional 9 Taiwanese vessels that caught SBT during 2020 for which the Secretariat will not receive CDS forms until the next submission period, *i.e.* there was a total of 70 Taiwanese vessels that caught SBT during 2020.

(B) Transporting / landing (2020 calendar year)

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Number of carrier vessels authorised⁹	0	0	4	22	21	0	0	36
Number of at-sea transhipments¹⁰	0	0	0	24	7	0	0	57
Number of in-port transhipments¹⁰	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Main ports: Domestic¹¹	Port Lincoln	None	Benoa (Bali)	10 designated ports (Shimizu, Yaizu, Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Misaki, Oigawa, Kesennuma, Kushikino)	Busan	Dunedin, Gisborne, Tauranga, Napier	9 designated ports (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Port Nolloth, Saldanha, Hout Bay, Hermanus, Gansbaai, Mossel Bay)	Chien-Chen fishing port in Kaohsiung
Main ports: Foreign¹¹	N/A	Auckland, (New Zealand), Durban, (South Africa) Papeete (Tahiti, French Polynesia) ¹²	N/A	The designated ports submitted by Members/CNMs: (https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/ccsbt-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), Pohnpei (Micronesia), Tarawa (Kiribati), Nuku-Hiva, Papeete (French Polynesia), Balboa (Panama), Callao (Peru)).	Designated ports include – Shimizu (Japan), Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius)	N/A	None	2 designated ports - Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius)

⁹ These figures are for vessels which were on the CCSBT authorised carrier vessel list during 2020

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 National Reports.

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

(C) Markets (2020 calendar year) Quantities are net weights in tonnes¹³

i) SBT Exported by Members on CMFs and the Corresponding Importers (based on the export date being in 2020)

Importer	Exporter						Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
Australia				4.9			4.9
Canada				0.4			0.4
China	20.8						20.8
Japan	8,206.3	24.1	1,081.2	653.9	20.2	768.4	10,754.1
South Africa						0.1	0.1
Switzerland				0.5			0.5
United States	50.0	0.2		45.1	48.6		143.9
Total Net Weight (t)	8,277.1	24.3	1,081.2	704.8	68.8	768.5	10,924.7

ii) SBT Exported by Members on REEFs and the Corresponding Importers (based on the (re-)export date being in 2020)

Importer	Re-exporter					Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	South Africa	
Brunei Darussalam	0.10					0.10
China		0.01				0.01
Hong Kong	0.38		37.86			38.23
Jordan		0.83				0.83
Japan	4.43			88.22	0.17	92.82
Korea			235.55			235.55
Lebanon		3.00				3.00
New Zealand	0.12		0.03			0.15
Saudi Arabia		0.49				0.49
Thailand		0.34				0.34
Taiwan			6.21			6.21
Ukraine	0.90					0.90
United States	3.45	509.41	16.62	2.93		532.41
Vietnam	0.46	10.39				10.84
Total Net Weight (t)	9.84	524.47	296.27	91.15	0.17	921.9

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

iii) SBT Exported by Members and the Corresponding Importers: CMF and REEF Exports Added Together

i.e. Tables i) and ii) added together (based on the (re-)export date being in 2020)

Importer	Exporter or Re-exporter as Provided on CMFs/REEFs Combined							Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
Australia					4.90			4.90
Brunei Darussalam	0.10							0.10
Canada					0.40			0.40
China	20.80	0.01						20.81
Hong Kong	0.38		37.86					38.23
Japan	8,210.73	24.10		1,169.42	653.9	20.37	768.40	10,846.92
Jordan		0.83						0.83
Korea			235.55					235.55
Lebanon		3.00						3.00
New Zealand	0.12		0.03					0.15
Saudi Arabia		0.49						0.49
South Africa							0.10	0.10
Switzerland					0.50			0.50
Taiwan			6.21					6.21
Thailand		0.34						0.34
Ukraine	0.90							0.90
United States	53.45	509.61	16.62	2.93	45.10	48.60		676.31
Vietnam	0.46	10.39						10.84
Total Net Weight (t)	8,286.93	548.77	296.26	1,172.35	704.80	68.97	768.50	11,846.58

iv) COMTRADE Table of Imports of Fresh plus Frozen SBT (for 2020)

Note: Non-cooperating Non-Members are shaded

Importer	Total Net Weight (tonnes)
	2020
Australia	2.79
EU	0 (796.46) ¹⁴
Japan	10,892.18
Korea	163.41
New Zealand	0.15
Angola	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0
Bahamas	0
Bahrain	
Barbados	0
Botswana	0
Brunei Darussalam	0
Canada	70.99
China	46.18
China, Macao SAR	0
Cote d'Ivoire	0
Georgia	0.08
Guatemala	0
Hong Kong	1.5
Kazakhstan	0
Kuwait	0
Malawi	0
Malaysia	555.61
Maldives	0
Mozambique	0
Norway	0
Oman	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Serbia	0.17
Singapore	27.53
Switzerland	0.51
Thailand	0.03
Uganda	0
United Arab Emirates	0
USA	159.85
Zambia	0
Grand Total	12,717.44

¹⁴ The bolded import figure is from the best available annual trade data summary provided from the EU's own national database as requested by CC15, whereas the figure in brackets is the trade figure recorded on COMTRADE for the EU.

v) COMTRADE Table of Exports of Fresh plus Frozen SBT (for 2020)

Note: Non-cooperating Non-Members are shaded

Exporter	Total Net Weight (tonnes)
	2020
Australia	9,069.71
EU	0 (57.17) ¹⁴
Indonesia	549.6 (24.40) ¹⁵
Japan	7.75
Korea	987.30
New Zealand	694.22
South Africa	71.84
Taiwan	673.13
Brazil	5.15
Canada	0
Egypt	0.41
Hong Kong	0
Iran	0
Libya	0
Maldives	0
Mozambique	0
Senegal	0
Singapore	0
Sri Lanka	0
Tunisia	0
United Arab Emirates	0
USA	108.56
Grand Total	11,699.64

¹⁵ The bolded export figure is from the best available annual trade data summary provided from Indonesia's own database as requested by CC15, whereas the figure in brackets is the trade figure recorded on COMTRADE for Indonesia.

vi) Information from Tables iii) to v) above combined as well as Estimated Net Catch Weight from the CDS (for 2020)

Note: Only those NCNMs recorded as intended export destinations on CMFs/REEFs or recorded with more than 2t of exports/imports in the COMTRADE database in 2020 are included here.

CDS data columns are shaded.

NA: Means 'Not Applicable'

Data Type		CDS Catch/ Harvest	Exports		Imports		CDS Catch Harvest Estimate minus CDS Exports plus CDS Imports (“Market Size/ Estimated Domestic Distribution”) ¹⁶
Column #		A	B	C	D	E	F
2020		CDS Catch/ Harvest Estimate (tonnes, net weight) ¹⁷	CDS: Exports (tonnes, net weight)	UN COMTRADE: Exports (tonnes, net weight)	CDS: Imports (tonnes, net weight)	UN COMTRADE: Imports (tonnes, net weight)	= Column A - B + D (provided in response to Japan's paper CCSBT- EC/2010/19 - refer to Attachments 3 and 4) ¹⁶
CCSBT Members	Australia	8,546.52	8,286.93	9,069.71	4.90	2.79	264.49
	EU	0.00	0.00	0 (57.17) ¹⁸	0.00	0 (796.46) ¹⁸	0.00
	Indonesia	1,295.08	548.77	549.6 (24.4) ¹⁸	0.00	0 (0) ¹⁸	746.31
	Japan	5,151.14	296.26	7.75	10,846.92	10,892.18	15,701.80
	Korea	1,122.10	1,172.35	987.30	235.55	163.41	185.31
	New Zealand	734.10	704.80	694.22	0.15	0.15	29.45
	South Africa	91.10	68.97	71.84	0.10	0.00	22.22
	Taiwan	919.99	768.50	673.13	6.21	0.00	157.70
Non- Cooperating Non- Members (NCNMs)	Brazil	NA	NA	5.15	0.00	0.00	NA
	Brunei Darussalam	NA	NA	0.00	0.10	0.00	
	Canada	NA	NA	0.00	0.40	70.99	
	China	NA	NA	0.00	20.81	46.18	
	Hong Kong	NA	NA	0.00	38.23	1.50	
	Jordan	NA	NA	0.00	0.83	0.00	
	Lebanon	NA	NA	0.00	3.00	0.00	
	Malaysia	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	555.61	
	Saudi Arabia	NA	NA	0.00	0.49	0.00	
	Singapore	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	27.53	
	Switzerland	NA	NA	0.00	0.50	0.51	
	Thailand	NA	NA	0.00	0.34	0.03	
	Ukraine	NA	NA	0.00	0.90	0.00	
	USA	NA	NA	108.56	676.3	159.85	
Vietnam	NA	NA	0.00	10.8	0.00		

¹⁶ The figures in Column F are approximate. They represent the calculation Japan proposed for, “Estimated Domestic Distribution (Market Size)” in paper CCSBT-EC/2010/19. The value calculated in Column F does not take into account that exports/imports of SBT caught/harvested in 2020 may not all occur within 2020. Therefore, the calculated values in Column F may be an under- or over-estimate.

¹⁷ Included in Column A totals are any SBT recorded on Catch Monitoring Forms (CMFs) where the domestic landing validation dates, or export certification and/or export validation dates of the CMF were in 2020. The figures in Column A are CDS estimated net weights not CDS estimated whole weights (like those provided in Attachment B of this paper).

¹⁸ The bolded export/import figures are the best available annual trade data summaries provided from the EU’s and Indonesia’s own databases as requested by CC15, whereas the figures in brackets are the trade figures recorded on COMTRADE for the EU and Indonesia respectively. The Secretariat notes that since Indonesia provided its value of 549.6t of exports in Column C, one CMF previously recorded as an export was modified by Indonesia to be a landing of domestic product – this accounts for the small difference in the Secretariat CDS estimated exports for Indonesia (548.77t – Column B) versus Indonesia’s export figure of 549.6t derived from its own database (Column C).

(D) Monitoring (2019 or 2020 fishing year unless otherwise stated)

	Observer Coverage¹⁹			
	As a Percentage of Catch		As a Percentage of Effort (purse seine set or longline hook)	
	2019 fishing season	2020 fishing season	2019 fishing season	2020 fishing season
Australia ²⁰	14.5% (purse seine) ²¹ 12.2% (ETBF longline sector) ²² NA (WTBF longline sector) ²³	10.3% (purse seine) ²¹ 7.1 (ETBF longline sector) ²² NA (WTBF longline sector) ²³	14.3% (purse seine) ²¹ 12.1% (ETBF longline sector) ²⁴ 12.8% (WTBF longline sector)	9.9% (purse seine) ²¹ 11% (ETBF longline sector) ²⁴ 12.1% (WTBF longline sector)
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	0.69%	0.10 ²⁵	0.56%	0.29% ²⁵
Japan	18%	6% ²⁶	22%	10% ²⁶
Korea	17%	0% ²⁷	22%	0% ²⁷
New Zealand ²⁸	11%	16%	8%	9%
South Africa	20.4% (domestic) 100% (charter)	21.3% (domestic) N/A (charter)	6.5% (domestic) 100% (charter)	56.3% (domestic) N/A (charter)
Taiwan	14.0%	10.0%	19.0%	10.7%
	Vessel Monitoring Systems (2020 fishing season)			
Australia	VMS is mandatory for all SBT vessels - 76 vessels were required to report to a national VMS (in the 2019/20 fishing season) and 76 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. 197 Indonesian fishing vessels > 30GT were required to report and did report to a national VMS during 2020.			
Japan	Mandatory for all far seas fishing vessels. 89 of 89 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS in the 2020/21 fishing season.			
Korea	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 9 active fishing vessels required to report to a national VMS in the 2020/21 fishing season did report.			
New Zealand	A roll-out of electronic catch and position reporting between January to December 2020 included the requirement for mandatory VMS on all New Zealand flagged tuna vessels. 31 vessels were required to report to a national VMS system and did report.			
South Africa	Mandatory for all vessels – 75 authorised vessels were required to and did report to a national VMS during 2020.			
Taiwan	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 70 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS during the 2020/21 fishing season.			

¹⁹ Based on Members' National Reports

²⁰ 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.

²¹ Figures are for the 2018/19 and 2019/20 fishing seasons for the purse seine fleet

²² The percentages represent the percentage of retained SBT that were observed when caught

²³ No catch observed

²⁴ Pertains to hooks observed in the SBT area

²⁵ Indonesia advised that, "Due to the Covid19 pandemic, only two successful scientific observer trips were deployed in 2020"

²⁶ These data are preliminary

²⁷ Korea advised that, "In 2020, observers were not placed onboard Korean longline vessels targeting SBT due to the spread of the COVID-19"

²⁸ Figures are for the 2018/19 and 2019/20 fishing seasons