

Proposed Catch Tracking Scheme for SBT, including a register of authorised farms

1. Introduction

This paper is the outcome of a commitment made by New Zealand at the 14th annual meeting of the Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) in October 2007. At that meeting New Zealand advised it would work on amalgamating the Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) proposals from Australia and Japan in order to obtain a suitable proposal that would be agreeable to all Members.

This paper:

- i) Outlines key areas requiring decisions about the design of a catch tracking scheme, including areas of difference between the Australian and Japanese proposals presented in 2007, and the suggested way forward as outlined in the draft resolution;
- ii) Proposes for discussion a draft resolution for establishing a catch tracking scheme (Annex One); and
- iii) Proposes for discussion a second draft resolution to establish a register of authorised farms (analogous to the existing register of authorised fishing vessels) (Annex Two)

2. Proposed compromise approach

Outlined below are key areas in which decisions must be made about the design of a catch tracking scheme, including areas in which there are differences between Australian and Japanese proposals presented at CC2 and CCSBT14:

- how farming operations are covered by any catch tracking scheme (options range from measurement of individual fish at capture, to such measures as a register of farms and farm stocking forms to provide more information on farming operations without requiring measurement of individual fish);
- treatment of tagging (i.e. whether tagging is treated as the responsibility of individual states, potentially with movement towards a centralised scheme over time; or as a centralised, Secretariat-run scheme from the outset);
- coverage of recreational fisheries (whether or not recreational fisheries are covered by a catch tracking scheme);
- the steps in the process at which validation and certification occur;
- provisions for incidental bycatch or unexpected captures of SBT
- timeframes for tagging and measuring fish, recording information, and reporting it firstly to the flag or farming state or fishing entity, and secondly to the Secretariat; and

- information to be collected as part of a catch tracking scheme (including the collection of length and weight information).

This section summarises the approach the draft resolution takes on each of these key issues, while acknowledging alternative approaches and potential advantages and disadvantages of each of these.

2.1 Farming operations

The proposed scheme is to track catch from capture to market, bearing in mind that because of the different ways in which fishing and farming operations are carried out, different methods may be required to track catch in different fisheries. Therefore, while it is proposed to track catches from point of capture, this does not mean that tagging of individual fish – a separate but important element of the catch tracking scheme – has to occur at time of capture for fish destined for farming.

Australia has argued such an approach would not be practical or indeed possible for farming operations. Further, the compliance advantages of accounting for all (or almost all) of the global catch of SBT through tagging, catch tracking, and market controls can still be achieved without requiring tagging at capture.

Nonetheless, the question of accurately determining catches against country allocations for countries with farming operations remains of highest importance. Additional monitoring of farming operations is proposed as follows:

- a register of authorised farms would be established (see Annex Two), analogous to the existing register of vessels that are authorised to fish for SBT. Farmed fish would not be accepted into domestic or export markets of Members and Cooperating Non-Members unless the fish were from a farm listed on the register of authorised farms;
- a new form is proposed as part of the overall Catch Tracking Scheme documentation, a *Farm Stocking Form*.

Information to be included on the farm stocking form covers the steps in farming operations including:

- wild capture (including information on the capture vessel, and net weight and numbers of fish including any mortalities);
- towing (including information on the towing vessel, any mortalities during towing, and date of transfer into tow cage);
- farm transfer (including farm identification; details of fish received by net weight and number of fish).

One of the important pieces of information to be recorded on the farm stocking report form is the method by which fish weight was estimated (i.e. 40 fish sample or other method such as stereo video monitoring). It is noted that in Japan's view, the 40 fish sample is not an appropriate method by which to determine the weight of fish to be tracked as part of this system.

2.2 Tagging system

Discussions to date confirm that tagging of individual fish is an important component that can support a catch tracking scheme, although some Members have noted their

concerns that any scheme be kept as simple as possible. The two main alternatives for tagging are as follows:

- tagging is treated as the responsibility of individual states; or
- tagging is treated as a centralised, Secretariat-run scheme.

The former option could include provisions for review with a view to moving towards a centralised scheme over time. It is this option that is proposed in the draft resolution as a compromise. Although tagging would be a mandatory part of the catch tracking scheme when implemented, individual states and fishing entities would be able to determine details of tagging such as type of tag, in order to ensure that the system suits the circumstances of their own fisheries. Some general requirements for both tags and tagging information would be specified, as outlined in attachment 2 of the draft Catch Tracking Scheme resolution.

Because not all Members have yet trialled tagging systems domestically, there are advantages to making tagging mandatory but allowing some flexibility for states and fishing entities. It is however noted that there are some advantages of a centralised system, including potential cost savings from the bulk purchasing of tags. Furthermore market controls may be more effective if a single style of tag is used throughout the fisheries, so that any such tags can be readily identified as CCSBT tags.

2.3 Recreational fisheries

Previous meetings of CCSBT have outlined various principles for a CCSBT CDS, including that the CDS shall, as far as possible, cover all catches of SBT.¹ Members have also discussed the importance of allowing for and managing all sources of fishing mortality of SBT, including fishing mortality from recreational fisheries.

The draft resolution for development of a catch tracking scheme takes the approach that such a scheme should focus on, as far as possible, covering all commercial catches of SBT. This approach reflects the agreement that a new catch tracking scheme for SBT would be based on the existing TIS. The TIS currently covers only exports of SBT; the proposed approach is to expand this scheme to include both SBT that are exported and those that are sold on the domestic market. Recreationally caught SBT are neither exported nor sold on the domestic market. Indeed, many are likely to be caught and released.

Such an approach would keep the scheme as simple as possible, as requested by Members. It will also allow Members to draw on existing systems they have in place for implementing the TIS. Conversely, inclusion of recreational catch would require substantial changes to existing practices. There are differences in the ways in which commercial and recreational fisheries are regulated in many jurisdictions, for reasons that relate to the scale of catch from recreational in comparison to commercial fisheries in most instances; and the differing motivations for being involved in the fishery (i.e. as a commercial enterprise or for other motivations such as personal satisfaction and enjoyment for recreational fisheries).

Commercial vessels that catch SBT (either as a target or as a bycatch) belong to an identified group. Such vessels are listed on a register of authorised vessels. Other domestic controls are also likely to identify such vessels (for example in New Zealand,

¹ For example, Report of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission, CCSBT 2006. Attachment 9.

commercial fishing vessels must possess a commercial fishing permit). Further, commercial vessels are likely to land at a relatively small number of locations and to transfer their catch to a relatively small number of fish receivers, farms, or processors.

In comparison, there may be no ready way to identify all those who might recreationally catch an SBT. Recreational fisheries are often characterised by involving a large number of individual fishers, who may be dispersed over a large area, fishing from and landing catch to many different landing points. There would be many logistical difficulties in including recreational fishers within a catch tracking scheme. For example, distribution of tags would be difficult.

The proposed approach of covering just commercial fisheries is also consistent with that taken by CDS and trade information schemes established by other RFMOs, including that recently adopted by ICCAT.

Monitoring of recreational catches continues to be important, but – at least in the short term – should be addressed in other ways, rather than through incorporation within a catch tracking scheme. For example, New Zealand is currently working on proposals to require compulsory catch reporting for recreational charter fishing vessels (which take almost all of New Zealand's recreational catches of SBT). Such an approach would be able to provide information on recreational catches in a simpler and more cost effective way.

2.4 Validation and verification

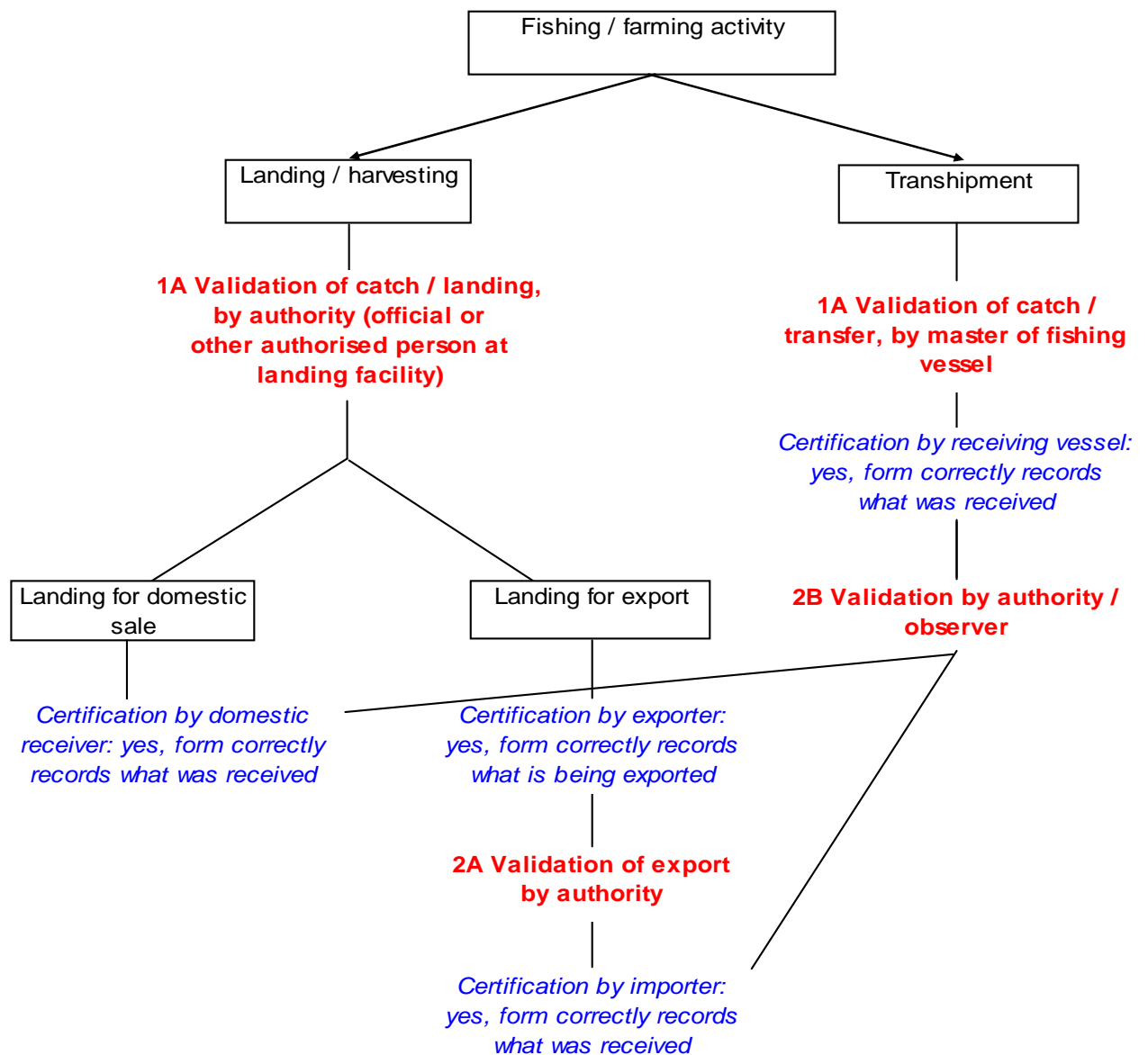
Validation of the information contained on catch tracking forms is an important part of the overall system. The proposed catch tracking scheme provides for validation at the following steps:

For farming stocking forms:

- certification by the master of the catching vessel of the information recorded in section A (catching vessel section);
- certification by master of the towing vessels of the information recorded in section B (towing section);
- validation by authority or observer of the information recorded in section C (farm transfer section).

For catch monitoring forms:

Validation of catches occurs at the steps highlighted in bold in the diagram below. Certification occurs at the steps in italics.



Re-export form:

- certification by the exporter of a shipment that is re-exported;
- validation by authority or observer of the information recorded about the shipment that is to be re-exported;
- certification by the importer that the form correctly records what was received

The responsibility of importers (for both the catch monitoring form and the re-export form) would be to check that the documentation is in order and the gross weight of the shipment. Additional spot checks could be made for further checking of tag numbering and individual fish measurements.

The TIS allows for validation as follows:

The official must be in the employment of the competent authority of the flag state/fishing entity of the vessel that harvested the southern bluefin tuna appearing on the Document. This requirement with respect to any Member of the Commission may be met by an entity duly delegated by the authority of the flag country/fishing entity. The Member which utilizes a delegated entity should submit a certified copy of such delegation to the Executive Secretary.

It is proposed that this system for validating catches will be replicated in the catch tracking scheme.

The draft Catching Tracking Scheme resolution also calls for the Commission to develop and adopt catch tracking and verification procedures and formats.

2.5 Provisions for bycatch of SBT

The draft resolution outlines that operators of fishing vessels and/or farming operations shall attach a SBT tag to each SBT at the time of kill or, where this is not possible, at the time of landing, and prior to any further transfer or sale of that fish. Suggested situations in which it may not be possible to attach a tag at the time of kill include:

- when the SBT is caught as an unexpected bycatch of fishing operations targeting other species;
- in limited situations, when a vessel that usually takes SBT may, for some other reason (e.g. loss, insufficient numbers on board, tag breakages) fail to have tags available on board.

In these situations, it is considered that tagging would need to occur on land. Protocols for covering such situations should be agreed by the Commission, and should cover such factors as timeframes for applying tags after landing, as well the specific situations in which such post-catch tagging could be authorised.

2.6 Timeframes for tagging, measuring, recording, and reporting

In line with agreements to base an expanded catch tracking scheme on the TIS, the proposed resolution follows the timeframes of the TIS. As noted above, the requirement to tag fish would generally be upon kill, and in any case before any further transfer of fish (except in the exceptional circumstances outlined above). That is, tags would have to be applied before landing, or before transshipment to another vessel. Initial recording of information would have to occur at the same time (i.e. recording at least tag number and time and location of catch).

In general, tagging, measuring and recording should occur at the first available opportunity. The type of fishery operation is a relevant factor in determining when the first available opportunity for measuring fish might be. For example, for most of New Zealand's domestic vessels, the first available opportunity for measuring fish is considered more likely to be the licensed fish receiver to which fish are landed.

However, where different fishing practices are in place, this situation may well be different. For example, New Zealand considers measuring and recording would need to occur on board the vessel in situations in which a long period of time elapses between the fish being caught and being landed (for example the New Zealand charter fleet and distant water longline fleets). Measuring and recording would need to occur at this stage to supply the time of catch and to provide length and weight

measurements before the fish is frozen. In any case, tagging and documentation would have to be completed before any transshipment occurred.

In other respects, the draft resolution proposes to follow the same timeframes as the TIS for reporting of information (both to states or fishing entities; and to the Secretariat).

2.7 Fish measurements to include within a catch tracking scheme

As noted in paper CCSBT-CC/0810/18 (CCSBT-EC/0810/BGD 20) (New Zealand SBT tagging trials as part of a catch tracking scheme), discussions to date within the Commission have assumed that a catch tracking scheme will involve collection of both length and weight measurements for individual fish. Length is considered likely to be less subject to change over time than is weight, which may change as a result of loss of moisture over time, and through changes of state (e.g. freezing). However, the collection of length information may be disruptive to existing commercial practices. Further, careful consideration would be needed to ensure the information collected is of sufficient accuracy to be of value for science purposes. The costs and benefits of collecting length information should be carefully considered as part of a catch tracking scheme, but length is likely to be a valuable component of such a scheme.

Annex One: Draft resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme

Referring to the principles adopted to guide the development of a catch documentation scheme (CDS) at CCSBT12 in 2005 and the ‘Resolution on the implementation of a CDS to record all catch of Southern Bluefin Tuna regardless of whether the Southern Bluefin tuna were traded’, adopted at CCSBT 13 in 2006;

Noting the need for Members and Cooperating Non-Members to provide for the tracking and validation of legitimate product flow from catch to the point of first sale on domestic or export markets;

Bearing in mind the need to achieve harmonisation of Catch Documentation Schemes across Regional Fisheries Management Organisations;

Emphasising that a CDS must be applied consistently and comprehensively across all sectors of the global SBT fishery to accurately confirm the SBT catch by each Member and Cooperating Non-member;

Noting the decision of CCSBT13 that the tagging of individual fish may be implemented to support a CDS;

Noting the ‘Guidelines for CCSBT tags’, which were developed at the CCSBT14 (2007) annual meeting to assist the Commission in establishing a common set of guidelines for a tagging system;

In accordance with Article 8. 3(b) of the Convention on the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, the Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) adopts the following measure to monitor compliance with the Commission’s conservation measures

1. General Provisions and Application

- 1.1 All Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall implement the CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme for southern bluefin tuna (SBT) to document the movement of all SBT intended for sale and:
 - 1.1.1 caught by any vessel, including SBT intended for domestic sale, import, export, or re-export for processing or sale;
 - 1.1.2 landed or transferred from a vessel to a port, another vessel of any type, processing facility, or place of first point of sale;
 - 1.1.3 for farmed SBT, transferred from a catching vessel to a towing cage or farm cage or vice versa; or
 - 1.1.4 landed (including from a farm) or transferred for domestic sale, export, import and/or re-export.
- 1.2 The Commission shall request the cooperation of appropriate authorities of Non-Member States and Fishing Entities that are involved in catching, landing, transferring and/or farming of SBT in the implementation of this resolution.
- 1.3 Members and Co-operating Non-Members shall take steps to prohibit the landing, transshipment, import, export and/or re-export of SBT caught by vessels not authorised to catch SBT and (if SBT farming is conducted under their jurisdiction) the harvest of SBT from farms not authorised to farm SBT.

- 1.4 Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall prohibit:
 - 1.4.1 the landing of SBT without an SBT tag, unless tagging at the time of kill is not possible and the tag is attached when the SBT is landed, and
 - 1.4.2 the transshipment, import, export and/or re-export and first domestic sale of SBT without an SBT tag.

2. Registers Required

- 2.1 A register of farms is to be established and maintained by the Secretariat to identify authorised farms.
- 2.2 A register of vessels, maintained by the Secretariat, identifies all authorised vessels.
- 2.3 CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme Documents that record information for vessels and/or farms not included on the above-mentioned authorised registers will not be considered valid Documents for the purposes of this scheme.

3. Documents and Information Required

- 3.1 The CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme documentation consists of:
 - 3.1.1 Farm Stocking Form – records information on the catch, towing and farming of SBT
 - 3.1.2 Catch Monitoring Form – records information on the catch, landing, transshipment, export, and import of all SBT regardless of whether farmed or not, including unexpected captures
 - 3.1.3 Catch Tagging Form – records information on individual fish tagged as part of the Catch Tracking Scheme
 - 3.1.4 Re-export Form – records information on SBT already tracked on the Catch Monitoring Form to the initial point of import that is, either in full or part, re-exported.
- 3.2 Examples of the CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme documentation referred to in 3.1, and their associated instruction sheets, are in Appendix 1 A – D. The Secretariat will develop forms for approval by xx date, based on the examples provided in the appendices.
- 3.3 Once approved forms are adopted, only minimal modifications, such as the addition of translations, may be made. No information field may be omitted from the standard form.
- 3.4 Any documentation modified, as described in 3.3, shall be provided to the Secretariat for distribution to other Members, Co-operating Non-Members, as well as Non-Members known to be involved in the landing, transshipment, import, export and/or re-export of SBT.
- 3.5 Significant amendments to the forms and form content may be made only with the agreement of the Commission at its annual meeting based on recommendations from the CCSBT Compliance Committee.
- 3.6 CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme documents must be uniquely numbered.

4. Tagging

- 4.1 Members and Co-operating Non-Members shall require that:
 - 4.1.1 operators of vessels fishing under their flag that catch SBT; and
 - 4.1.2 in the case of farming operations, the owner or operator of the farm attach an SBT tag to each SBT at the time of kill or, where this is not possible, at the time of landing and prior to any further transfer or sale of that fish.
- 4.2 As outlined at s3.1.3, a Catch Tagging Form that records relevant tagging information for individual fish is required to be attached to the Catch Monitoring Form (s3.1.2).
- 4.3 A tagging programme must meet the minimum procedural and information standards set out in Appendix 2.
- 4.4 Members and Cooperating Non-Members should prohibit the unauthorised transfer or sale of SBT tags.

5. Validation

- 5.1 The CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme documentation must be validated as applicable by:
 - 5.1.1 an official of the flag State/fishing entity of the catching vessel; and/or
 - 5.1.2 an official of the port State/fishing entity where landing, transshipping, or importing, exporting or re-exporting takes place; and/or
 - 5.1.3 the observer on the vessel to which SBT is transhippedThe authority to validate Catch Tracking documents may be delegated to an authorised person by an official of the relevant State/fishing entity.
- 5.2 Members and Co-operating Non-Members must provide to the Secretariat a certified copy of all officials authorised, and all persons holding delegated authority to validate CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme documentation prior to those officials and persons exercising the authority.
- 5.3 The Secretariat will maintain an accessible list of all validating officials and delegates.
- 5.4 Members and Co-operating Non-Members shall prohibit the validation of any CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme documentation referred to in 3.1 that is not complete or has obviously incorrect information.
- 5.5 No Member or Co-operating Non-Member shall accept any SBT for:
 - 5.5.1 transfer to a towing cage or farm; or
 - 5.5.2 landing (including from a farm), transfer or processing; or
 - 5.5.3 domestic sale, export, import, or re-exportwhere any or all required documents do not accompany the relevant consignment of SBT or where fields of information required on the form are not completed.
- 5.6 Full or partial consignments of untagged fish must not be validated or accepted for transfer, landing, export, import or re-export (except where the tag is no longer required to be attached to the SBT because further processing has occurred, as outlined at Appendix 2).

6. Exchange of Information

- 6.1 Each Member and Non-Cooperating Member shall provide to the Secretariat on a quarterly basis:
 - 6.1.1 summary reports compiled on all CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme documentation for the catch of all SBT (including domestic sales and exports) on templates provided by the Secretariat for this purpose; and
 - 6.1.2 copies of all completed CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme documentation.²
- 6.2 The Secretariat shall compile all information from CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme documentation provided by Members, Co-operating Non-Members and, where provided, Non-Members, in accordance with catch tracking and verification procedures and formats, as adopted by the Commission. Such procedures shall include actions to resolve any irregularities and doubts identified by Members and Co-operating Non-Members within that period.
- 6.3 Where necessary, in support of catch verification procedures, Members and Co-operating Non-Members agree to exchange the necessary supporting information and, where relevant, evidence as may be necessary to verify the integrity of the flow of Catch Tracking information and to reconcile any discrepancies.

7. Verification of Catch Tracking Documentation

- 7.1 Each Member and Co-operating Non-Member shall review information, and investigate and resolve any irregularities identified in relation to their information in the Catch Tracking reports from the Secretariat.
- 7.2 Each Member and Co-operating Non-Member shall, as soon as practicable, identify to the Secretariat and relevant Members and Co-operating Non-Members, any consignments of SBT where there are:
 - 7.2.1 doubts about the information contained in any associated Catch Tracking Scheme documentation; or
 - 7.2.2 incomplete, missing or unvalidated CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme documentation.
- 7.3 Each Member and Co-operating Non-Member shall co-operate and take all necessary steps with relevant authorities, and within domestic law, to review, investigate and resolve any concerns identified in 7.1 and 7.2., and notify the Secretariat of the outcome of any such action for inclusion in its report to the Commission.
- 7.4 The Commission, may, on the recommendation of the Compliance Committee, consider any action as may be required in relation to the findings and outcomes of any verification investigation. Such action may be, but is not limited to, a review of this or other relevant compliance measures.

² A completed document is one in which includes information filled in by the receiver of the product (e.g. from the first point of domestic sale, or from the importer).

8. Access to and Security of Information

- 8.1 Subject to each Member's and Co-operating Non-Member's domestic law, the information produced from the CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme shall be confidential and may only be used in support of CCSBT purposes or for any other purpose agreed by the Commission.
- 8.2 The summary information to be compiled by the Secretariat (s. 6.2) shall be made available on a secure website.

9. Implementation and Review

- 9.1 This resolution will enter into force on 1 January 2010. From that date, it replaces the CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Programme adopted by CCSBT on 1 June 2000.
- 9.2 The Compliance Committee will review this resolution at its 2011 meeting to identify any implementation issues, strengths, and weaknesses, and to recommend options to improve this resolution and its supporting procedures at the 2011 Extended Commission meeting. The date for a subsequent review will also be agreed at this time.
- 9.3 The Secretariat will monitor available technology associated with electronic documentation and fish tags to assist the Compliance Committee in its reviews.

Appendix 1A

Form One – Farm stocking form (example only)

DOCUMENT NUMBER		CCSBT CATCH TRACKING SCHEME FARM STOCKING REPORT				
A. CATCHING VESSEL SECTION:						
1. NAME OF THE HOLDER OF FISHING CONCESSION						
2. NAME OF VESSEL		REGISTRATION NUMBER		FLAG COUNTRY/ FISHING ENTITY		NAME OF MASTER
3. Product (a) Type (b) Month of catch (mm/yy) Gear code Area of catch (c) Net weight (kg) No. of fish						
(a): Live, F=Fresh, FR=Frozen. It is expected that most fish will be reported with a product of "Live" and a type of "RD" (whole). Mortalities should be reported with a product of "F" or "FR" and the appropriate processed type.						
(b): RD=Round (whole), GG=Gilled and Gutted, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet, OT=Other (describe the type of product).						
(c): Statistical Area of SBT (1 to 10 and 14 to 15) or Other Areas (11 to 13)						
CERTIFICATION BY MASTER OF CATCHING VESSEL						
B. TOWING SECTION:						
4. FLAG COUNTRY/FISHING ENTITY OF TOWING VESSEL:						
5. NAME AND REGISTRATION NUMBER OF TOWING VESSEL:						
6. DATE OF TRANSFER INTO TOW CAGE:						
7. TOW CAGE NUMBER, IF ANY:						
8. DESCRIPTION OF MORTALITIES DURING TOWING						
Product (a)		Type (b)		Net weight (kg)		No. of fish
CERTIFICATION BY MASTER OF TOWING VESSEL						
C. FARM TRANSFER SECTION:						
9. FARM NAME:						
10. FARM ID NUMBER:						
11. DETAILS OF FISH RECEIVED						
Estimated average weight of fish	Method of estimation (d)	Net weight (kg)	No. of fish	Date received	Farm cage number	
(d) 1 = 40 fish sample; 2 = OTHER (please specify)						
VALIDATION						
12. VALIDATION BY AUTHORITY / OBSERVER						
I validate that the information listed at part C above is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.						
Name & Title		Signature		Date		Official Seal

Form One – Farm stocking form instruction sheet

To be developed

Australia to complete based on existing practise.

Appendix 1B

Form Two – catch monitoring form (example only)

DOCUMENT NUMBER		CCSBT CATCH TRACKING SCHEME CATCH MONITORING FORM					
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Harvest		<input type="checkbox"/> Farmed			
1. CATCH TAGGING FORM NUMBER:							Attached <input type="checkbox"/>
CATCH SECTION:							
2. FLAG COUNTRY/FISHING ENTITY: _____							
3. NAME OF VESSEL / REGISTRATION NUMBER:							
_____ / _____							
_____ / _____							
_____ / _____							
FARMING SECTION: <input type="checkbox"/> Full harvest of farm cage <input type="checkbox"/> Partial harvest							
4. FARM AUTHORISATION NUMBER							
5. FARM CAGE NUMBER AND LOCATION							
6. FORM NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED FARM STOCKING FORM							
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:							
7. DESCRIPTION OF FISH							
Product (a) F/FR	Type (b) RD/GG/DR/ FL/OT	Conversion factor (if applicable)	Time of Harvest (mm/yy)	Gear code	Area (c)	Net Weight (kg)	No. of Fish (when RD, GG or DR)
(a): F=Fresh, FR=Frozen							
(b): RD=Round, GG=Gilled and Guttled, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet, OT=Other (describe the type of product; _____.)							
(c): Statistical Area of SBT (1 to 10 and 14 to 15) or Other Areas (11 to 13)							
8. PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENT (if applicable)							
NAME AND ADDRESS							
PRODUCT DESTINATION:							
9. TRANSHIPMENT <input type="checkbox"/>		DOMESTIC SALE <input type="checkbox"/>		EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/>			
CATCH / LANDING VALIDATION							
10. VALIDATION BY AUTHORITY (MASTER OF FISHING VESSEL IF TRANSHIPMENT)							
I validate that the information listed above is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.							
Name & Title		Signature		Date		Official Seal	

DOCUMENT NUMBER (cont)	CCSBT CATCH TRACKING SCHEME CATCH MONITORING FORM		
<i>The following sections must be completed as appropriate:</i> <i>(i) section (A) OR (B) PLUS import certification OR domestic sale certification section;</i> <i>OR</i> <i>(ii) section C (domestic sale certification)</i>			
A. EXPORT CERTIFICATION			
11. POINT OF EXPORT (CITY, STATE OR PROVINCE AND COUNTRY/FISHING ENTITY)			
12. EXPORTER CERTIFICATION I CERTIFY that the information listed above is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.			
Name & Title	Signature	Date	Licence number
EXPORT VALIDATION			
13. VALIDATION BY AUTHORITY / OBSERVER I validate that the information listed above is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.			
Name & Title	Signature	Date	Official Seal
B. TRANSHIPMENT CERTIFICATION			
14. NAME AND REGISTRATION NUMBER OF RECEIVING VESSEL:			
15. FLAG STATE / FISHING ENTITY OF RECEIVING VESSEL:			
16. I certify that the above information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.			
Vessel master Name	Address	Signature	Date
TRANSHIPMENT VALIDATION			
17. VALIDATION BY AUTHORITY / OBSERVER I validate that the information listed above is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.			
Name & Title	Signature	Date	Official Seal
IMPORT CERTIFICATION			
18. I certify that the above information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.			
Importer Certification (Final Destination of Shipment)			
Name	Address	Signature	Date
Final Point of Import: City _____ State or Province _____			
Country/Fishing Entity _____			
C. DOMESTIC SALE CERTIFICATION			
19. I certify that the above information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.			
Certification of domestic sale			
Name	Address	Signature	Date

Form Two – catch tracking form instruction sheet

NOTE: The catch tracking form will replace the current TIS form. Forms will be distributed and managed in the same way as under the existing TIS. The information will be captured in triplicate; one copy will go to the flag State/Fishing Entity; one will be retained by the fish receiver; and one will accompany the fish shipment. A copy of the form accompanying the shipment will go to the Secretariat once received by the importer or point of first domestic sale.

If a language other than English is used in completing the form, please add the English translation on the Document.

Document Number

A unique document number allocated by the country/fishing entity of origin.

1. Catch tagging form number

Record the document number of the associated catch tagging form, and tick the box to indicate the associated form is attached.

Catch Section

2. Enter flag state or fishing entity of catching vessel(s).

3. Enter name of catching vessel(s) and vessel registration number(s)

Farming Section

Indicate whether the shipment represents a full harvest of the farm cage or only a partial harvest, by ticking the appropriate box.

4. Farm Authorisation Number

Fill in the number of the farm as found on the CCSBT list of authorised farms.

5. Farm Cage Number and Location

Fill in the number and location of the cage from which the southern bluefin tuna were harvested.

6. Form number of the associated Farm Stocking Form

Product Description

7. Description of Fish

The shipment of SBT must be described, to the highest degree of accuracy using the following information. NOTE: One row shall describe one product type.

- (i) Product: Identify the type of product being shipped as either FRESH (F) or FROZEN (FR),
- (ii) Type: Identify the type of product being shipped as either ROUND (RD), GILLED AND GUTTED (GG), DRESSED (DR), FILLET (FL) or OTHER form (OT); for OTHER, describe the type of product in the shipment,
- (iii) The conversion factor used (if the fish is processed),
- (iv) Time of Harvest: Fill in the time of harvest (in month and year) of the southern bluefin tuna in the shipment; in case of farmed fish, this applies to the time of kill, not the time of initial harvest,

- (v) Gear code: Identify the gear type which was used to harvest the southern bluefin tuna using the list below; for OTHER TYPE, describe the type of gear; in case of farmed fish, write “Farmed”,

<u>GEAR CODE</u>	<u>GEAR TYPE</u>
BB	Baitboat
GILL	Gillnet
HAND	Handline
HARP	Harpoon
LL	Longline
MWT	Mid-water Trawl
PS	Purse Seine
RR	Rod and Reel
SPHL	Sport Handline
SPOR	Sport Fisheries Unclassified
SURF	Surface Fisheries Unclassified
TL	Tended Line
TRAP	Trap
TROL	Troll
UNCL	Unspecified Method
OT	Other Type

- (vi) Area of Catch: Identify the area in which the southern bluefin tuna was harvested using the CCSBT Statistical Areas. In case of farmed fish, it is not necessary to fill in this column,
- (vii) Net Weight: Net product weight in kilograms; in case of farmed fish, fill in the raised product’s weight,
- (viii) No. of Fish: If type is RD, GG or DR, fill in the number of fish.

8. Processing Establishment

Fill in the name and address of the processing establishment which processed the southern bluefin tuna in the shipment (if applicable).

Product Destination

9. Indicate if the product is destined for transshipment, domestic sale, or export.

Catch / landing validation

10. Validation by Authority

Fill in the name and full title of the official signing the Document. The official must be in the employment of the competent authority of the flag state/fishing entity of the vessel that harvested the southern bluefin tuna appearing on the Document. This requirement with respect to any Member of the Commission may be met by an entity duly delegated by the authority of the flag country/fishing entity. The Member which utilizes a delegated entity shall submit a certified copy of such delegation to the Executive Secretary.

In the case of transshipments, the master of the fishing vessel shall fill in this section to validate that the form correctly records the fish that are being transferred to the receiving vessel.

The following sections are to be completed as appropriate:

- (i) section A **OR** section B **PLUS** the import certification **OR** domestic sale certification section;
- OR**
- (ii) domestic sale certification

A. Export certification

11. Point of Export (City, State or Province and Country/Fishing Entity)

Identify the City, State or Province and Country/Fishing Entity from which the southern bluefin tuna is to be exported. If the tuna is to be sold on the domestic market, leave blank.

12. The exporter must provide his/her/ name, address, date and signature to certify the information provided in relation to the export shipment (i.e. that the form correctly records what is being exported).

Export validation

13. Validation by Authority

Fill in the name and full title of the official signing the Document. The official must be in the employment of the competent authority of the flag state/fishing entity of the vessel that harvested the southern bluefin tuna appearing on the Document. This requirement with respect to any Member of the Commission may be met by an entity duly delegated by the authority of the flag country/fishing entity. The Member which utilizes a delegated entity shall submit a certified copy of such delegation to the Executive Secretary.

B. Transshipment Certification

14 The name and registration number of the receiving vessel is to be completed by the master of the vessel receiving the southern bluefin tuna.

15. The flag state/fishing entity to be entered by the master of the vessel receiving the southern bluefin tuna.

16. Master of the receiving vessel to complete name, address, signature and date to certify that the information provided as a record of transshipment is true and correct.

Transshipment validation

17. Validation by Authority/Observer

Fill in the name and full title of the official signing the Document. The official must be an observer approved by the Executive Secretary of CCSBT.

Import certification

18. The person or company that imports southern bluefin tuna must provide his/her/its name, address, signature, date on which the southern bluefin tuna was imported, and final point of import. This includes imports into intermediate country (if applicable). For fresh and chilled product, the signature of the importer may be substituted by a person of a customs clearance company when the authority for signature is properly accredited to it by the importer.

C. Domestic Sale Certification

19. The person or company that receives southern bluefin tuna from a domestic vessel for the purpose of domestic sale must provide his/her/its name, address, signature, and date on which the southern bluefin tuna was received.

Appendix 1C

Form Three – re-export form (example only)

NOTE: This form is based on the existing TIS. Catch recorded on this form may come from only a single catch tracking form (or, in some cases, a single re-export form). i.e. Catch recorded on a catch tracking form may be split into various shipments, each of which would be recorded on its own re-export form. If the whole shipment is re-exported, 'full shipment' would be ticked; if only part of the shipment recorded on the catch tracking form is re-exported, 'partial shipment' would be ticked. Multiple shipments (in whole or in part) cannot be recorded on the same re-export form, they must be recorded on a separate form for each shipment.

DOCUMENT NUMBER:	CCSBT CATCH TRACKING SCHEME RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE			
	Full shipment <input type="checkbox"/> Partial shipment <input type="checkbox"/>			
FORM NUMBER OF PRECEDING DOCUMENT (i.e. catch tracking form or re-export form):				
RE-EXPORT SECTION:				
1. RE-EXPORTING COUNTRY/FISHING ENTITY				
2. POINT OF EXPORT (CITY, STATE OR PROVINCE AND COUNTRY/FISHING ENTITY)				
3. PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENT (if applicable)				
NAME AND ADDRESS				
4. DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTED FISH				
Product (a)	Type (b)	Weight	Flag Country/ Fishing Entity	Imported Date
F/FR	RD/GG/DR/FL/OT	(kg)		
(a) F=Fresh, FR=Frozen				
(b) RD=Round, GG=Gilled and Gutted, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet, OT=Other (describe the type of product; _____.)				
5. TAG NUMBERING (if applicable) Attached <input type="checkbox"/>				
6. DESCRIPTION OF RE-EXPORTING FISH				
Product (a)	Type (b)	Weight		
F/FR	RD/GG/DR/FL/OT	(kg)		
(a) F=Fresh, FR=Frozen				
(b) RD=Round, GG=Gilled and Gutted, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet, OT=Other (describe the type of product; _____.)				

7. RE-EXPORTER CERTIFICATION I certify that the above information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name	Address	Signature	Date
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8. VALIDATION BY AUTHORITY I validate that the information listed above is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name & Title	Signature	Date	Official Seal
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IMPORT SECTION:

9. IMPORT SECTION I certify that the above information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Importer Certification (Final Destination of Shipment)

Name	Address	Signature	Date
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Final Point of Import: City _____ State or Province _____ Country/Fishing Entity _____

NOTE 1: The organization/person which validates the Re-export Certificate shall verify the copy of original CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme Document. Such a verified copy of original Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document must be attached to the Re-export Certificate. When southern bluefin tuna is re-exported more than twice, all verified copies of concerned Re-export Certificates must be also attached to a Re-export Certificate.

NOTE 2: If a language other than English is used in completing this form, please add the English translation on this Document.

Appendix 2

Minimum Procedural and Information Standards for CCSBT Member and Co-operating Non-Member Tagging Programmes

General requirements of an SBT tagging system

1. The SBT tag should remain on each individual fish while the fish carcass remains whole. (A fish remains whole despite cleaning, gilling and gutting, freezing, removing fins, gill plates and tail and removing the head or parts of the head. A fish is no longer considered to be whole if it has undergone processes such as filleting or loining).
2. Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall take steps to ensure that SBT tags cannot be reused.

Specifications for SBT tags

3. Each SBT tag should meet the following minimum standards:
 - a. have a unique pre-recorded tag number in an easily readable form;
 - b. tag numbering should include a unique flag state identifier and a year identifier (e.g. NZ-2008-000001);
 - c. be able to be securely fastened to SBT;
 - d. be non-reusable, tamper-proof and secure from counterfeiting or replication;
 - e. be able to withstand at least negative sixty (60) degrees Celsius temperatures, salt water and rough-handling; and
 - f. be food safe.

General requirements for tag related information

4. Members and Cooperating Non-Members should record the distribution of SBT tags to entities they authorise to fish for, or farm, SBT.
5. In relation to each tag, Members and Cooperating Non-Members should ensure their vessels and operators, and the relevant authorities have reporting procedures and formats allowing the collection of the required tagging information which must include month area and method of capture and weight for each SBT.
6. All requirements of the CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme Resolution outlined in Sections 5 – 9 of this resolution apply to tagging documentation and information for Members and Cooperating Non-Members implementing tagging programmes.

Annex Two: Draft resolution on the Establishment of a Register of Authorised Farms

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna,

Noting that the Resolution on “Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU) and Establishment of a CCSBT Record of Vessels over 24 meters Authorized to Fish for Southern Bluefin Tuna” was adopted at its 10th annual meeting in 2003 and for all vessels at its meeting on 2004;

Further Noting that substantial amounts of Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) have been and are caught for farming and this amount may increase over time.

Agrees, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the CCSBT Convention, that:

1. The Extended Commission shall establish and maintain a CCSBT record of farming facilities authorized to operate for farming of southern bluefin tuna (hereafter referred to as authorised farms). For the purposes of this resolution, SBT farms not entered into the record are deemed not to be authorized to operate for farming of SBT.

2. Each Member or Cooperating Non-Member under whose jurisdiction SBT farms are located shall submit electronically, where possible, to the Executive Secretary by 31 December 2008 the list of its SBT farms that are authorized to operate for farming of SBT. This list shall include the following information:

- name and registration number of the authorised farm,
- previous name(s) (if any),
- names and addresses of owner(s) and operator(s),
- location,
- number of farm cages and size of farm (diameter and depth) and farming capacity (in t)
- the time period for which the farm will be authorized for SBT farming

3. Each Member or Cooperating Non-Member shall notify the Executive Secretary, after the establishment of the CCSBT record of authorised farms, of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the CCSBT record of authorised farms at any time such changes occur.

4. The Executive Secretary shall maintain the CCSBT record of authorised farms, and take any measure to ensure publicity of the record through electronic means, including placing it on the CCSBT website, in a manner consistent with confidentiality policies of the Commission.

5. The Executive Secretary shall assign a unique registered number to each authorised farm to be used as a farm identifier for the purposes of the CCSBT Catch Tracking Scheme.

6. The Members or Cooperating Non-Members under whose jurisdiction authorised farms are located shall take the necessary measures to ensure that their authorised farms comply with relevant CCSBT measures.

7. Members and Co-operating Non-members shall take measures, under their applicable legislation, not to permit domestic sale to first point of sale, exports, imports, and/or re-exports of SBT into and from farms which are not registered on the CCSBT record of authorised farms.

8. To ensure the effectiveness of the CCSBT conservation and management measures pertaining to SBT Catch Tracking:

- i) Members and Co-operating Non-members shall validate Catch Tracking Scheme documents only for the farming facilities on the CCSBT record of authorised farms;
- ii) Members and Co-operating Non-members that farm SBT shall require that farmed SBT, when sold to first point of domestic sale within their jurisdictions shall be accompanied by Catch Tracking Scheme documents validated only for farming facilities on the CCSBT record of authorised farms;
- iii) Members and Co-operating Non-members shall require that farmed SBT, when imported into the territory of a Member or Co-operating Non-Member be accompanied by Catch Tracking Scheme documents validated only for the farming facilities on the CCSBT record of authorised farms; and
- iv) Members and Co-operating Non-members importing SBT and the Members and Co-operating Non-members of farming facilities shall co-operate to ensure that Catch Tracking Scheme documents are not forged or do not contain misinformation.