

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

*(Agreed at the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Compliance Committee, adopted at CCSBT 19 and revised following CCSBT 20)*

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

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

**Table of Contents**

I. Summary of MCS Improvements .....	2
(1) Improvements achieved in the current fishing season .....	2
(2) Future planned improvements.....	2
(3) Implementation of the common CCSBT definition for the “Attributable SBT Catch” .....	2
II. SBT Fishing and MCS Arrangements .....	2
(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna .....	2
(2) SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only).....	8
(3) SBT Transshipment (in port and at sea) .....	8
(4) Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms) .....	8
(5) SBT Exports .....	9
(6) SBT Imports.....	9
(7) SBT Markets .....	10
(8) Other .....	10
III. Additional Reporting Requirements .....	12
(1) Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken .....	12
(2) Ecologically Related Species .....	12
(3) Historical SBT Catch (retained and non-retained).....	15

## **I. Summary of MCS Improvements**

### **(1) Improvements achieved in the current fishing season**

All EU fishing vessels over 15m are equipped with the Vessel Monitoring System, in accordance with EU Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.

In 2008 the Union adopted a Regulation on Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008) which entered into force on 1 January 2010.

EU Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy also entered into force on 1 January 2010. This Regulation thoroughly modernised the EU's approach to fisheries control. In particular, it brought the system in line with the strong measures adopted by the EU under EU Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 to combat illegal fishing in the high seas. Commission implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011 lays down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation n°1224/2009.

The Regulation introduced stricter provisions in terms of Port State Measures, of data transmission, the control and management of fleet capacity and the control of fishing gears. Additionally, market measures were put in place, such as traceability to track the fisheries products all along the production, processing and distribution chain. The same Regulation also gives the right to the European Commission to close a specific fishery when a specific stock is threatened.

In addition to that, electronic transmission of fishing activities data, in particular the electronic logbook, has been developed allowing when appropriate near real time transmission of catch data. All EU fishing vessels over 15m are equipped with this Electronic Reporting System, in accordance with EU Regulation (EC) 1224/2009. .

### **(2) Future planned improvements**

The Control Regulation stipulates that every five years, Member States report to the Commission on the application of this Regulation after which the Commission will draw up a report to be submitted to the European Parliament and the Council. Member States are therefore due to send their first report to the Commission by 1st January 2015. The first report and evaluation by the Commission is therefore scheduled for 2015

### **(3) Implementation of the common CCSBT definition for the “Attributable SBT Catch”**

All types of catches of SBT by the EU fleet are duly reported.

## **II. SBT Fishing and MCS Arrangements**

### **(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna**

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

There are 5 long-liners operating in the WCPFC in 2012/13 and 18 in the IOTC ranging from 21 to 46 meters. Only the fleet operating in the IOTC has reported catches of SBT in the past.

The evolution of the long-line fleet in IOTC is as follows:

Year	Number of vessels
2008	19
2009	15
2010	12
2011	14
2012	18

*(b) Specify the historic national SBT allocation, together with any carry-forward of unfished allocation and the total SBT catch counted against the national allocation (Attributable Catch) during the 3 previous fishing seasons. All figures should be provided in tonnes. Some CCSBT Members use slightly different definitions for the catch that is counted against the allocation, so in the space below the table, clearly define the catch that has been counted against the national allocation:-*

EU longliners do not target SBT. Any incidental EU catches of SBT are the result of by-catches of long-liners targeting swordfish in the IOTC Convention Area. EU Purse Seiners do not harvest SBT as they fish in inter-tropical tunas fishing grounds.

Historically the level of SBT catches by the EU fleet has been very limited and constrained to the IOTC Area. On average, in the recent years the level of catches has been maintained below the 10 tonnes allocated to the EU under the CCSBT SBT TAC for this purpose. No SBT catches are to be reported by the EU at this stage for 2013.

#### EU CATCHES CCSBT\*

Indian Ocean	2000	0
Indian Ocean	2001	0
Indian Ocean	2002	0
Indian Ocean	2003	3
Indian Ocean	2004	22
Indian Ocean	2005	0
Indian Ocean	2006	3
Indian Ocean	2007	18
Indian Ocean	2008	14
Indian Ocean	2009	2
Indian Ocean	2010	11
Indian Ocean	2011	3
Indian Ocean	2012	4

*(c) Describe the system used for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch was allocated to individual companies and/or vessels. For competitive catch systems this should include details of the process for authorising vessels to catch SBT and how the fishery was monitored*

for determining when to close the fishery. The description provided here should include any operational constraints on effort (both regulatory and voluntary):

The EU does not target southern bluefin tuna (SBF). EU SBF catches in the CCSBT Convention Area result from limited by-catches of longline fisheries targeting tuna and tuna like species mostly in the IOTC Convention Areas.

Since 2006 the EU has been allocated a quota of 10 tonnes of SBF per year for by-catch in CCSBT. Conversely, the 2014 Fishing Opportunities Regulation<sup>1</sup> prohibits the targeting of SBF and explicitly mentions that the allocated EU quota of 10 tonnes is to be used exclusively for the counting of by-catch.

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

Monitoring Methods	Description
Daily log book	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p><i>i. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:</i></p> <p>According to European Commission implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011, when at sea the master of an EU fishing vessel shall transmit the electronic fishing logbook information to the competent authorities of the flag Member State at least once a day and no later than 24.00 hrs even when there are no catches. He shall also send such data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) at the request of the competent authority of the flag Member State;</li> <li>(b) immediately after the last fishing operation has been completed;</li> <li>(c) before entering into port;</li> <li>(d) at the time of any inspection at sea;</li> <li>(e) at the time of events defined in EU legislation or by the flag State</li> </ul> <p>The EU Control Regulation requires EU vessels over 10m to keep a fishing logbook of their operations, indicating specifically all quantities of each species caught and kept on board above 50 kg of live-weight equivalent.</p> <p><i>ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):-</i></p> <p>The information recorded in the logbook shall be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the external identification number and the name of the fishing vessel;</li> <li>(b) the FAO alpha-3 code of each species and the relevant geographical area in which the catches were taken;</li> <li>(c) the date of catches;</li> <li>(d) the date of departure from and of arrival to port, and the duration of the fishing trip;</li> <li>(e) the type of gear, mesh size and dimension;</li> <li>(f) the estimated quantities of each species in kilograms live weight or, where appropriate, the number of individuals;</li> <li>(g) the number of fishing operations.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> See Annex IG of Regulation No 43/2014 of 20 January 2014 fixing for 2014 the fishing opportunities available in EU waters and, to EU vessels, in certain non-EU waters for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks which are subject to international negotiations and agreements, Official Journal of the European Union, L 24, 28.1.2014

iii. *Whether the effort and catch information collected complied with that specified in the “Characterisation of the SBT Catch” section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report), including both retained and discarded catch. If not, describe the non-compliance:-*

The effort and catch information is compliant with the mentioned document.

iv. *What information on ERS was recorded in logbooks:*

Masters of EU fishing vessels shall record in their fishing logbook all estimated discards above 50 kg of live-weight equivalent in volume for any species.

v. *Who were the log books submitted to<sup>2</sup>:*

See i and ii above.

vi. *What was the timeframe and method<sup>3</sup> for submission:*

See i and ii above.

vii. *The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:*

Automated software, information cross check, scientific validation of logbook, transshipment authorisation/declaration/validation, inspections, landings and marketing (if applicable), European Commission audits and inspections, national plans

viii. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:*

- Regulation on Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008) of 29 September 2008 which entered into force on 1 January 2010.

- EU Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy of 20 November 2009: Article 90 of Control Regulation provides for sanctions for serious infringements (cf. Articles 44, 45 and 46 of Regulation (EC) n°1005/2008) taking into account such as the nature of the damage, its value, the economic situation of the offender and the extent of the infringement or its repetition, the value of the prejudice to the fishing resources and the marine environment concerned, Article 91 for immediate enforcement measures (cf. Article 42 of Regulation (EC) n°1005/2008) and Article 92 of t Control Regulation provides for the establishment of a penalty point system for serious infringements assigned to the holder of the fishing licence of the vessel with the aim to ensure compliance with the rules of the

<sup>2</sup> *If the reports are not to be submitted to the Member's or CNM's government fisheries authority, then also specify whether the information will later be sent to the fisheries authority, including how and when that occurs.*

<sup>3</sup> *In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.*

	<p>Common Fisheries Policy and a level playing field in all waters where the EU vessels operate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- European Commission implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011</li> </ul> <p>Sanctions are referred as well to in Articles 44 and 45 of Regulation 1005/2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- maximum sanction of at least 5 times (8 times for the case of repeated offenses) the value of the fishery products</li> <li>- sequestration, immobilisation of fishing vessel</li> <li>- confiscation of prohibited gear, etc</li> <li>- suspension/withdrawal of authorization to fish</li> <li>- ban on access to subsidies</li> </ul> <p>If a vessel is included in the EU IUU list the following applies (Article 37 of Regulation 1005/2008):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- withdrawal of fishing authorisation</li> <li>- prohibition of any fishing operations and chartering</li> <li>- prohibition of authorization to change crew</li> <li>- importation/landing/exportation of its products prohibited, etc</li> </ul> <p><i>ix. Other relevant information<sup>4</sup>:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- See also point on VMS below</li> </ul>
<i>Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)</i>	No additional reporting methods
<i>Scientific Observers</i>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. The percentage of the SBT catch and effort observed and the total number of days that observers were actually deployed for in the three previous seasons for each sector (e.g. longline, purse seine, commercial charter fleet, domestic fleet).</i></li> </ul> <p>No specific SBT observer program</p>
<i>VMS</i> <i>The items of "ii" are required in association with the</i>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. Whether a mandatory VMS for SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution was in operation. If not, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement:</i></li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

Yes, EU Control Regulation (Article 9) foresees the compulsory use of VMS for the EU vessels of more than 15 meters' length

ii. *For the most recently completed fishing season, specify:*

- *The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system:*

See point II (1) a) on MCS

- *The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system:*

All

- *Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member:*

None

- *In the event of a technical failure of a vessel's VMS, the vessel's geographical position (latitude and longitude) at the time of failure and the length of time the VMS was inactive should be reported:*

In the event of a technical failure or non-functioning of the satellite-tracking device fitted on board a EU fishing vessel, the master or his representative shall, starting from the time that the event was detected or from the time that he was informed, communicate every 4 hours, to the FMC of the flag Member State the up-to-date geographical coordinates of the fishing vessel by appropriate telecommunication means.

The FMC of the flag Member State shall enter the geographical positions referred to in paragraph 1 into the VMS database without delay on their receipt. The manual VMS data shall be clearly distinguishable in a database from automatic messages. Where appropriate, those manual VMS data shall be transmitted without delay to coastal Member States.

- *The procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. "manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis"):*

See above

- *A description of any investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution including progress to date and any actions taken:*

Not applicable

iii. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*

Currently, penalties to non-complying vessels, either for VMS matters or other fisheries related offenses, are applied by Member States according to their national legislation or as such are not directly imposed by the European Union. To harmonize the way

	<p>infringements are sanctioned, the EU has established a list of serious infringements of the rules of the common fisheries policy. EU countries must include in their legislation effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions and ensure that the rules are respected.</p> <p>As from 1 January 2012, EU Member States introduced a penalty point system for serious infringements. Under the scheme, national authorities will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- assess alleged infringements involving vessels registered under its flag, using standard EU definitions</li> <li>- impose a pre-set number of penalty points on vessels involved in serious infringements (points are recorded in the national registry of fisheries offences)</li> <li>- suspend the vessel's license for 2, 4, 8 or 12 months or permanently withdrawn when a pre-set number of points have been accumulated in a 3-year period.</li> </ul> <p>Points are attributed to the fishing license holder that is linked to a vessel, so they will be transferred with the vessel even when it is sold on to a new owner. Detailed rules for the point system have been drawn up at EU level in close cooperation with Member States. EU Member States are also required to establish a point system for masters of fishing vessels. The point system does not interfere with the discretionary power of the national judge in assessing the facts of the case and the gravity of the behavior in question.</p>
<i>At-Sea Inspections</i>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p><i>i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">No at sea inspections program</p> <p><i>ii. Other relevant information<sup>4</sup>:-</i></p>
<i>Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)</i>	

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

Not applicable. No EU farming.

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

Not applicable. No SBT transshipments.

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



Not applicable. No EU landings of domestic products.

### **(5) SBT Exports**

The small amount of EU SBT catches is either consumed on-board or landed along with other species of tuna by-catch (*Thunus alalunga*, etc.) or donated to charity.

The quantities of SBT caught by EU flagged vessels are unavoidable and minor by-catches. The EU has not put in place a separate system specifically aimed at monitoring catches of SBT since it does not actively participate in fishing for this stock.

### **(6) SBT Imports**

*(a) Specify the total quantity of SBT (in tonnes to 1 decimal place) imported during each of the last 3 fishing seasons from each country/fishing entity.*

See attachment.

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

*i. Rules for designated ports for import of SBT:*

No specific rules applicable for SBT imports different from other species. EU Regulation 1005/2008 provides for the specific designation of the EU port of landings and transshipment for third countries-flagged vessels.

*ii. Inspections required for import of SBT (including % coverage):*

No specific inspection rules required for SBT imports different from other species. The EU IUU regulation provides that at least 5% of landings and transshipments by third country vessels in EU ports to be inspected.

*iii. Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being imported as a different species:*

A large number of reported cases of genetic testing undertaken by EU countries' control authorities for several fish species not necessarily covering SBT. EU financed projects (<https://fishpoptrace.jrc.ec.europa.eu/tools/projects>)

*iv. Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):*

Prohibition of importation unless accompanied by the CDS, validation by the vessel flag state, statement of the processing plant (in case of processing in a third country), accompanied by the original catch certificate (in case of processing in a third country), verification by the importing EU Member State (See Articles 12-19 of the EU IUU Regulation)

*v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:*

EU Regulation 1005/2008.

*vi. Other relevant information<sup>4</sup>:-*

## **(7) SBT Markets**

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

EU applies a full traceability policy for fishery products (from net to plate) contained in Article 58 of the EU Control Regulation provides for a coherent traceability system to ensure that all lots of fisheries and aquaculture products are traceable at all stages of production, processing and distribution, from catching or harvesting to the retail stage.

All lots of fisheries and aquaculture products shall be traceable at all stages of production, processing and distribution, from catching or harvesting to retail stage.

EU Member States shall ensure that operators have in place systems and procedures to identify any operator from whom they have been supplied with lots of fisheries and aquaculture products and to whom these products have been supplied. This information shall be made available to the competent authorities on demand.

Requirements for all lots of fisheries and aquaculture products include the identification number of each lot; the external identification number and name of the fishing vessel or the name of the aquaculture production unit; the FAO alpha-3 code of each species; the date of catches or the date of production; the quantities of each species in kilograms expressed in net weight or, where appropriate, the number of individuals; the name and address of the suppliers; the commercial designation, the scientific name, the relevant geographical area and the production method; whether the fisheries products have been previously frozen or not.

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

Regulation No 1379/2013 of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products provided for mandatory labelling requirement. It will enter into force on 13 December 2014.

Mandatory information comprises the following (Article 35):

- (a) the commercial designation of the species and its scientific name;
- (b) the production method, in particular by the following words "... caught ..." or "... caught in freshwater ..." or "... farmed ...";
- (c) the area where the product was caught or farmed, and the category of fishing gear used in capture of fisheries, as laid down in the first column of Annex III to this Regulation;
- (d) whether the product has been defrosted;
- (e) the date of minimum durability, where appropriate.

This does not apply to process and preserved products.

## **(8) Other**

*Description of any other MCS systems of relevance.*



### III. Additional Reporting Requirements

#### **(1) Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken**

*As per paragraph 5.9 of the CDS Resolution, specify details on the level of coverage and type of audit undertaken, in accordance with 5.8<sup>5</sup> of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.*

An internal assessment has been launched on the trade and intra-EU exchange of SBT following reporting by GTA of SBT exchanges within the EU despite no imports/landings. The audit is still ongoing. Preliminary conclusions indicate mis-reporting of species. The follow up will be decided upon conclusion of the audit.

#### **(2) Ecologically Related Species**

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

- i. Specify whether each of the following plans/guidelines have been implemented, and if not, specify the action that has been taken towards implementing each of these plans/guidelines:-*
  - *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries:*
  - *International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks:*
  - *FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations:*
- ii. Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures<sup>6</sup> aimed at the protection of ecologically related species<sup>7</sup> from fishing of the following tuna RFMOs are being complied with. If not, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-*
  - *IOTC, when fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:*
  - *WCPFC, when fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:*
  - *ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:*
- iii. Specify whether data is being collected and reported on ecologically related species in accordance with the requirements of the following tuna RFMOs. If data are not being collected and reported in accordance with these requirements, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-*
  - *CCSBT<sup>8</sup>:*
  - *IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:*
  - *WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:*
  - *ICCAT, for fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:*

The EU fleet complies with all current binding and recommendatory measures aimed at the protection from fishing of ecologically related species, including seabirds, sea turtles and

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<sup>5</sup> Paragraph 5.8 of the CDS Resolution specifies that "Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall undertake an appropriate level of audit, including inspections of vessels, landings, and where possible markets, to the extent necessary to validate the information contained in the CDS documentation."

<sup>6</sup> Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: [http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch\\_mitigation.php](http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch_mitigation.php).

<sup>7</sup> Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

<sup>8</sup> Current CCSBT requirements are those in the Scientific Observer Program Standards and those necessary for completing the template for the annual report to the ERSWG.

sharks, which have been adopted by the IOTC, WCPFC and ICCAT, when fishing in the respective Convention areas of these RFMOs.

In February 2009 the European Commission adopted the first ever EU Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Sharks. The aim of the plan is to ensure that effective steps are taken to help rebuild shark stocks wherever they are under threat, if necessary on a precautionary basis, and to set down guidelines for the sustainable management of the fisheries concerned, including those where shark are taken as by-catch. The plan also includes measures to improve scientific knowledge of shark stocks and shark fisheries. The measures set out cover not only sharks, but also related species, such as skates and rays, and will apply wherever the EU fleet operates, both within and outside European waters.

Recognising that incidental mortality of seabirds in fisheries remains at high levels and populations of many affected seabird species continue to decline the European Commission adopted an EU Plan of Action (EU-PoA) on 16 November 2012 ([http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing\\_rules/seabirds/seabirds\\_communication\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/seabirds/seabirds_communication_en.pdf)). The Plan of Action a stable and effective platform for the development of a management framework that will lead to seabird bycatch being minimised to as low levels as is practically possible. This is in line with the objectives of the reformed Common Fisheries Policy of moving towards ecosystem management covering all components of the ecosystem including seabirds.

The proposed objective of the EU-PoA is to minimise and where possible eliminate the incidental catches of threatened seabird populations by EU vessels operating in EU and non-EU waters and to reduce bycatch for other seabird species where the populations are stable but bycatch are at levels that are cause for conservation concern.

The European Commission has brought forward proposals on more effective mitigation measures in longline fisheries for tuna and non-tuna through a number of RFMOs including ICCAT, IATTC, CCAMLR, SPRFMO and IOTC in the last years and the EU-PoA will help to encourage similar measures to be adopted by other RFMOs.

The EU strongly supports the improvement of the assessment of existing incidental catches of seabirds in fisheries and intends to examine what measures are required to achieve more reliable reporting of incidental catches of seabirds in European fisheries.

*(b) Specify the number of observed ERS interactions including mortalities, and describe the methods of scaling used to produce estimates of total mortality (information should be provided by species –including the scientific name – wherever possible<sup>9</sup>):*

Data on interactions with ERS are not 100% relevant for scientific advice as the SBT is concerned as they solely related to the EU long-liners targeting SWO in the IOTC without any reference to sets in which SBT was caught.

Preliminary data of 2012 is provided on this report. During the year 2012, the total catch of sharks was estimated as 4,292 t. All this information was reported to CTOI at level species when possible

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<sup>9</sup> Where species specific information is available, insert additional line(s) for each species below the relevant Seabird, Sharks, and/or Sea Turtles sub headings.

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<i>Carcharhinus</i> spp.	236902	223975	281021	145803	25625
<i>Galeocerdo cuvieri</i>	600	437	260	241	0
<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	474305	334761	349959	439784	561690
<i>Isurus paucus</i>	3944	2009	289	228	250
<i>Lamna nasus</i>	1263	2710	0	0	0
<i>Prionace glauca</i>	3880295	3101372	2422054	3290769	3686452
Other sharks	45203	52689	289	228	0

Table 1. Preliminary scientific estimation of shark, by species, of the by-catch annual landings (kg round weight) obtained by the Spanish longline fleet in the Indian Ocean for the 2008-2012 period (Data of previous years have been already reported).

There was a null incidental interaction scientifically observed on seabirds in surface longliners during the year 2012. Table 2 shows the incidence and mortality rates of seabirds after analysing 625,519 hooks during the 2007-2012 period.

	Year	Incidence rate	Mortality rate	Number
SEABIRDS	2007	9.92827E-06	9.92827E-06	2
	2008	2.30249E-05	2.30249E-05	4
	2009	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0
TURTLES	2007	1.98565E-05	0	4
	2008	9.20996E-05	1.15124E-05	16
	2009	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0

Table 2. Observed annual interactions rates of surface longline gear on seabirds and marine turtles for the 2007-2012 period and total number of individuals.

There was scientifically observed a null incidental interaction or catch on marine turtles in surface longliners during the year 2012. Table 5 shows the incidence and mortality rates of marine turtles after analysing 625,519 hooks during the 2007-2012 period.

(c) *Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:*

Full compliance with measures applicable in non-EU waters managed by RFMOs. Where not already required to do so, the EU PoA for seabirds stipulates that in these fisheries at least two of the following mitigation measures should be used:

- Night setting with minimum deck lighting
- Bird-scaring lines (Tori lines)
- Line weighting

Full compliance with mitigation measures adopted at the RFMO level. Obligation by longliners to carry and use the proper equipment (de-hookers, line cutters, scoop nets) in order to safely release turtles

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

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

See point II (1) a) on MCS

**EU28**  
IMPORT and EXPORT OF  
SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNAS ("*Thunnus maccoyii*")  
FROM/TO EXTRA-EU28

**1. IMPORT FROM EXTRA-EU28 IN 000 kgs**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>0301 95 Live</b>							
<i>Subtotal</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>0302 36 Fresh, chilled, whole</b>							
<i>Morocco</i>	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Tunisia</i>	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>United States</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Australia</i>	0.0	9.8	11.6	9.6	1.7	1.8	1.0
<i>Subtotal</i>	0.0	9.8	21.3	9.8	1.7	1.8	1.0
<b>0303 46 Frozen, whole</b>							
<i>Panama</i>	2.7	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Peru</i>	0.2	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Uruguay</i>	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Australia</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Subtotal</i>	4.0	24.6	0.0	14.3	1.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Grandtotal</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>

**2. IMPORT FROM EXTRA-EU28 IN 000 €**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>0301 95 Live</b>							
<i>Subtotal</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>0302 36 Fresh, chilled, whole</b>							
<i>Morocco</i>	0.00	0.00	3.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Tunisia</i>	0.00	0.00	54.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>United States</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Australia</i>	0.00	160.65	140.72	143.91	29.85	36.52	22.55
<i>Subtotal</i>	0.00	160.65	198.58	145.30	29.85	36.52	22.55
<b>0303 46 Frozen, whole</b>							
<i>Panama</i>	3.62	0.00	0.00	24.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Peru</i>	6.32	66.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



<i>Uruguay</i>	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.12	0.00	0.00
<i>Australia</i>	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Subtotal</i>	10.58	66.47	0.29	24.52	3.12	0.00	0.00
<b>Grandtotal</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>227.12</b>	<b>198.87</b>	<b>169.82</b>	<b>32.97</b>	<b>36.52</b>	<b>22.55</b>

Source : EUROSTAT COMEXT 28.04.2014

Tab. Ref. : SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNAimpexpMS3 (sheet "EU28")