



CCSBT-CC/1810/04

COMPLIANCE WITH CCSBT MANAGEMENT MEASURES CCSBT 管理措置の遵守状況

1. Introduction

序論

This paper provides information on compliance by Members with many aspects of the majority of CCSBT's key measures including:

本文書では、以下を含む CCSBT の主要な措置の様々な側面にかかるメンバーの遵守状況に関する情報を提示する。

- Data Exchange
データ交換
- The Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) Resolution
漁獲証明制度 (CDS) 決議
- General Reporting Requirements
一般的な報告要件
- The Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port Resolution
港内検査の最低基準に関する決議
- The Authorised Vessels and Authorised Farms Resolutions.
許可船舶及び許可蓄養場決議

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

遵守状況のレビューに資するため、事務局は直近の暦年又はそれに準じる期間における報告及びデータ提出に関する CCSBT 措置（特に漁獲証明制度）の遵守状況を表（別紙 A）として取りまとめた。

2. Compliance with Measures Summarised in Attachment A

別紙 A に総括した措置の遵守状況

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

別紙 A において留意すべき遵守上の課題は以下のとおりである。

- For the Scientific Data Exchange process (includes data for the 2017 calendar year/ most recent fishing season):
科学データ交換プロセス（2017 暦年／直近の漁期のデータを含む）に関して、
 - Indonesia did not provide catch and effort data;
インドネシアは漁獲量及び漁獲努力量データを提出しなかった。
 - Korea did not provide raised length data;
韓国は引き伸ばし体長データを提出しなかった。

- South Africa did not provide direct ageing data.
南アフリカは直接年齢査定データを提出しなかった。
- There were 10 CMFs submitted by Korea which were signed by a validator who had not yet been authorised according to the records provided to the Secretariat – a retrospective authorisation for this validator was submitted to the Secretariat more than 4 months after the validator had officially become authorised;
韓国は、事務局に提出された記録ではまだ権限を付与されていなかった確認者によって署名された 10 件の CMF を提出した。当該確認者が許可されてから 4 ヶ月以上経過した後、事務局に対して当該確認者への権限付与が遡及的に通知された。
- The Secretariat recorded 1 New Zealand vessel on 1 CMF that was not authorised at the time of catching and retaining 1 SBT – this vessel was subsequently retrospectively authorised; the Secretariat recorded 2 Indonesian vessels (on 2 CMFs) that appeared not to be authorised at the time of fishing. This was confirmed as an administrative oversight by Indonesia and the authorisations were provided retrospectively;
事務局は、1 尾の SBT を漁獲及び保持した時点で許可を受けていなかった 1 隻のニュージーランド漁船に関する 1 件の CMF を受領した。該船は相当期間を遡及して許可が通知された。事務局は、2 隻のインドネシア（2 件の CMF）が操業の時点で許可を受けていなかった可能性があることを記録している。この件については、インドネシアが事務上の見過ごしであったことを確認し、遡及的に許可を行った。
- As at 13/09/18, South Africa had not submitted all of its expected CMFs for 2017;
南アフリカは、2017 年に関して想定された CMF を 2018 年 9 月 13 日まで全く提出しなかった。
- On initial submission, approximately only between 60-70% of South Africa’s CMFs were complete and accurate; completeness/accuracy levels for landings of domestic product CMFs remained low (0%) as at 13/09/18;
南アフリカの CMF のうち、最初の提出時点で完全かつ正確であったものは 60-70% 程度であった。2018 年 9 月 13 日の時点において、国産品の水揚げに関する CMF の完全性／正確性の水準は引き続き低くなっている（0%）。
- There was no independent detection and submission of import copies of forms by Members that receive only a very small number of imports: the EU (0% - 1 REEF¹ missing which was subsequently submitting following assistance by the Secretariat), and South Africa (0% - 1 CMF² missing);
輸入量が非常に少なかったメンバー自身が輸入 CMF 様式の写しを独自に認識及び提出した事例はなかった：EU（0% - 事務局による支援の後に 1 件の REEF が提出された）及び南アフリカ（0% - 1 件の CMF が不明）
- Korea did not submit 4 import copies of CMFs as well as 12 import copies of REEFs (no response was received to reminders sent to Korea);
韓国は、4 件の輸入 CMF の写し、並びに 12 件の REEF の写しを提出していない（韓国に対するリマインダーへの返答はなかった）。
- Korea also did not submit copies of 5 of its REEF exports;
また韓国は、5 件の輸出 REEF の写しを提出していない。

¹ Re-export/Export after Landing of Domestic Product Form 再輸出／国産品水揚げ後の輸出様式

² Catch Monitoring Form 漁獲モニタリング様式

- 184 duplicate tag numbers were submitted by NZ which was less than the duplicate tag numbers (723) submitted by NZ in 2016; South Africa submitted 55 duplicate tag numbers;
ニュージーランドから 184 件のタグ番号が重複して提出されたが、2016 年に NZ から提出された番号の重複件数（723 件）よりは減少した。南アフリカは、55 件のタグ番号を重複して提出した。
- There are 2 Members that have not yet submitted all the required information on points of contact, designated ports and prior notification information for the Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port Resolution (Indonesia and Japan). Further information on this item is provided in section 5 below.
2つのメンバー（インドネシア及び日本）は、港内検査の最低基準に関する決議において求められている連絡先、指定港及び事前通知期間に関する情報を全く提出していない。本件については下のセクション5でさらに情報を提供する。

3. Catch and Allocation

漁獲量及び国別配分量

The Total Allowable Catch is CCSBT's primary conservation measure. A comparison of catches against allocation by Member/CNM since the 2010 season is provided at **Attachment B**. Monthly catch reports are usually the most up to date source of information for this comparison and have been totalled up to and including August 2018. Catches from other reports to CCSBT have also been included where possible.

総漁獲可能量は、CCSBTにおける第一義的な保存措置である。2010年以降のメンバー／CNM別の国別配分量に対する漁獲量の比較は別紙Bのとおりである。通常、本比較においては月別漁獲報告が最も直近の情報源となっており、2018年8月までの分が総計されている。CCSBTに対する他の報告から得られた漁獲量についても、可能な限りこれに含めている。

There were no reported over-catches of allocation for the most recent fishing season just completed. There were eight notifications of carry-forward of unfished quota from the previous season.

終了したばかりの直近の漁期においては、国別配分量に対する過剰漁獲は報告されなかった。前漁期からの未漁獲量の繰越しの通知件数は8件であった。

4. CDS Data Quality and Control Issues: South Africa

CDSデータの品質及び管理の問題：南アフリカ

South Africa had extensive submission and quality issues with its CDS data for 2017 as follows:

南アフリカについては、以下のとおり、2017年のCDSデータの提出及び品質に関する大きな問題があった。

- Non-compliant CMFs (old versions) were issued/used which do not include all the required data fields – non-compliant older versions of CMFs were used for 70.8% of all CMFs submitted to the Secretariat;
必要なデータ記入欄が一部含まれていない非遵守CMF（旧バージョン）が発行／使用された。事務局に提出された全CMFのうち70.8%が非遵守にあたる旧バージョンのCMFを使用していた。

- There were many missing 2017 CMFs which weren't submitted until requested (the Secretariat could determine they were missing as the import data had already been received);
2017年のCMFに関して、要請されるまで提出されなかった多数のCMFがあった（事務局は輸入側からのデータを既に受領しているため、これらのCMFが提出されていないことを確認することができる）。
- Some CMFs were submitted very late and a small number remained missing as at 13 September 2018;
一部のCMFが非常に遅れて提出され、2018年9月13日の時点でも少数が未提出となっている。
- At least 9 duplicate (or triplicate) form numbers were issued;
少なくとも9件の様式番号が2つ（又は3つ）の様式に重複して発行された。
- A lack of logical sequencing or apparent standards in the CMF/CTF numbers issued/used made it extremely difficult to determine potentially missing form numbers and to match CMFs against tagging data (different form types often seemed to have differently formatted form numbers);
CMF/CTF番号の発行にかかる合理的な処理手順又は明確な基準がなく、欠落している可能性がある番号の確認、及び標識データに対するCMFの突合が極めて困難であった（様式の種類が異なる場合、様式番号の割り当て方も異なる場合が多いようである）。
- Tagging data spreadsheets contained many errors and were very problematical to reconcile with CMFs; and
標識データのエクセルシートに多くのエラーがあり、CMFとの突合の際に大きな問題となった。
- Different data types submitted did not reconcile and initially showed large discrepancies, for example monthly catch data, CDS data and catch by vessel data.
異なるデータの種類（例えば月別漁獲量データ、CDSデータ及び船舶別漁獲データ）として提出された場合は突合が行われなかったため、当初は多くの不調和がある形となった。

The generally poor data quality of South Africa's CDS submissions for the 2017 calendar year is concerning.

2017暦年において南アフリカが提出したCDSデータは概して品質が乏しく、懸念となっている。

5. Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port Resolution

港内検査の最低基準に関する決議

For the Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port Resolution, information on points of contact, designated ports and the prior notification timeframe were required to be provided to the Secretariat no later than 30 days following 1 January 2017³. Two Members have not yet submitted the required information - Indonesia and Japan.

港内検査の最低基準に関する決議では、2017年1月1日³から30日以内に、連絡先、指定港及び事前通知の期間に関する情報を事務局に提出することが要請されて

³ 1 January 2017 is the date this Resolution came into effect 当該決議は2017年1月1日に発効した。

いた。2つのメンバー（インドネシア及び日本）は、必要とされた情報を提出していない。

Table 1 below summarises when the Secretariat received Members' submissions.
下表 1 では、事務局が当該情報を需要した日時を示した。

Table 1

Member/CNM	Date provided (in order of provision)
New Zealand	4/11/2016
Taiwan	26/01/2017
EU	1/02/2017
Australia	2/02/2017
South Africa	11/05/2017
Korea	7/09/2017
Indonesia	18/05/2018 ⁴
Japan	Not yet submitted ⁵

In addition, the Secretariat did not receive any port inspection reports for the 2017 year until 05/10/18 when South Africa submitted 30 port inspection reports⁶. Port inspections are currently required to be conducted on at least 5 % of landing and transshipment operations in Members' designated ports made by foreign fishing vessels carrying SBT/fish product originating from SBT. Inspection reports are required to be submitted to the Secretariat no later than 14 days following the date of completion of the inspection. These issues are discussed further in paper CCSBT-CC/1810/10.

さらに事務局は、南アフリカが 2018 年 10 月 5 日に 30 件の港内検査報告書⁶を提出するまで、2017 年における港内検査報告書を一切受領していなかった。港内検査に関しては、メンバーの指定港において SBT/SBT に由来する魚製品を運搬する外国漁船が行う陸揚げ及び転載の少なくとも 5 % に対して検査を実施することが現行の要件である。検査報告書は、検査が完了した日から 14 日以内に事務局に対して提出されなければならない。この問題については、文書 CCSBT-CC/1810/10 においてさらに検討した。

⁴ Indonesia has provided partial information – a list of designated ports but not required notice or point of contact information インドネシアは一部の情報（指定港のリスト）は提出しているが、事前通知期間又は連絡先の情報を提出していない。

⁵ Japan notes that the information it is required to submit for this Resolution is, “under consideration” in its annual report to the CC/EC 日本は、CC/EC に対する同国の国別報告書の中で、本決議で提出が求められている情報について「検討中」としている。

⁶ The Secretariat has not yet had the opportunity to review these reports 事務局は、これらの報告書をレビューする機会をまだ得ていない。

6. Characterisation of Global SBT Fisheries

全世界の SBT 漁業の特徴

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**.

第5回遵守委員会会合（CC5）は、事務局が、直近のデータを用いて「全世界のみなまぐる漁業の特徴」の情報を毎年アップデートすべきことに合意した。アップデートした情報は別紙 C のとおりである。

Compliance with CCSBT Measures

For CDS data, these tables cover the 2017 Calendar year only.

Table 1: Compliance with Measures		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines ¹	South Africa	European Union
Data	Monthly Catch Reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Quota Allocation & Final Catch per entity (<i>due to be submitted between 01/07/17 & 30/06/18</i>)									
	• Initial Allocation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a
	• Final Catch by Vessel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a ²
	Scientific Data Exchange ³									
	• Total Catch by Fleet	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a ²
	• Catch and Effort	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	NRDE	✓	NRDE
	• Size Data	✓	✓	✓	P ⁴	✓	✓	NRDE	✓	NRDE
	• Direct Ageing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NRDE	X ⁵	NRDE
	• Other ⁶	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a ²
ERSWG Data Exchange ⁷										
• ERS Data	✓	P ⁸	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a ²	
CDS (during 2017 Calendar year)	Catching Member CMFs submitted within required timeframe	✓	✓	✓	F ⁹	✓	✓	n/a	P ¹⁰	n/a
	Has the Member responded to the issues identified in the Secretariat's 2017 final reconciliation report yet?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓
	% of CMFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate (no. of CMFs with an unauthorised validator is in brackets)	100%	100%	100%	100% ¹¹	100%	100%	n/a	100%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information ¹²	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	0% ¹³	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports that contain complete and accurate information ¹²	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	n/a	82.4% ¹³	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	100%	100% ¹⁴	100%	100%	100% ¹⁵	100%	n/a	100%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings where the catch/harvest weight differs from the landed weight by <= 5% ¹⁶	100%	100%	99.1%	100%	100%	87%	n/a	100%	n/a

Table 1: Compliance with Measures

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines ¹	South Africa	European Union
CDS (during 2017 Calendar year): Continued	% of CMFs for Exports where catch/ harvest <u>weights</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ¹⁷	99.8%	100%	n/a	100%	96%	100%	n/a	100%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports where SBT catch/harvest <u>numbers</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ¹⁷	99.8%	100%	n/a	100%	97.5%	98.8%	n/a	99.5%	n/a
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	83.3%	n/a
	• % of CTFs where fish numbers exactly match CMF	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	95.1%	n/a
	• % of CTFs where fish weights within 5% ¹⁸ of CMF	99.8%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	80.8%	n/a
	% of expected Export CMFs submitted to the Secretariat	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	n/a	Between 94.3% to 96.1% ¹⁹	n/a
	% of expected import copies of CMFs independently detected and submitted by the intended importing Member without assistance from the Secretariat ²⁰ (number missing is shown in brackets)	79.2% (5)	n/a	100%	87.9% (4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0% (1)	n/a
	Final % of expected import copies of CMFs submitted to the Secretariat (following assistance from the Secretariat)	100%	n/a	100%	87.9% (4)	n/a	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%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of expected (re-)export REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the (re-)exporter (number missing is shown in brackets)	100%	100%	100%	66.7% (5)	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of expected import copies of REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the intended importing Member ²⁰ (number missing is shown in brackets)	n/a	n/a	100%	95% (12)	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100% ²¹
Number of Duplicate Tag Numbers Submitted in Tagging Data	0	0	0	0	184	0	n/a	55 ²²	n/a	

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines ¹	South Africa	European Union
Transhipments	Deployment Requests received	n/a	n/a	P ²³	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Transhipment Declarations received for transhipments at sea	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Transhipment Declarations received for known transhipments in port ²⁴	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	n/a
	Fishing Vessel authorised transhipment date	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Members Reports submitted in 2017	n/a	n/a	✓ ²⁵	P ²⁶	n/a	P ²⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a
Members Reports submitted in 2018	n/a	n/a	✓ ²⁵	✓ ²⁵	n/a	✓ ²⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Minimum Port Inspection Standards	Designated ports/ points of contact provided (submission required by 30 Jan 2017)	✓	P ²⁷	X	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓
Authorised Vessels/Farms	All Fishing Vessel authorisations received and cover all catch/harvest days	✓	✓ ¹⁴	✓	✓	✓ ¹⁵	✓	n/a ²⁸	✓	✓
	All Carrier Vessel authorisations received	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Farm authorisations received	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ERS Recommendations	ERS Compliance as advised by Member/CNM (from National Report to CC13)									
	• Implement IPOA – Seabirds	✓	X ²⁹	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓
	• Implement IPOA – Sharks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓
	• Implement FAO - Sea Turtles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓
	• Comply with ICCAT Measures	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	F ³⁰	✓
	• Comply with IOTC Measures	✓	X ³¹	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	F ³⁰	✓
• Comply with WCPFC Measures	✓	X ³¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	
	CC/CCSBT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓
	ESC	F	P	✓	P	✓	✓	n/a	P	✓
	ERSWG	Not required – there was no ERSWG meeting during 2018								

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	Philippines ¹	South Africa	European Union	
2017	Domestic Landings CMFs	822	136	115	2 ³²	181	30	n/a	10 ³³	n/a	1,296
2017	Export CMFs	823	160	0	11	397	85	n/a	199 ³³	n/a	1,675
2017	TOTAL CMFs	1,645	296	115	13 ³²	578	115	0	209 ³³	0	2,971

ii)

CDS Data Submission Period		Number of REEFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM									
		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines ¹	South Africa	European Union	Total Number of REEFs
2017	Number of REEFs on the System	79	94	381	15	3	0	n/a	0	n/a	572

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

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

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

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

- n/a - Not Applicable

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

¹ The Philippines ceased being a CNM of the CCSBT on 12 October 2017

² The EU had no SBT catch for 2017 and therefore there are no final catch by vessel, scientific data exchange data, or ERS data that need to be submitted by the EU.

³ For Scientific Data and ERSWG Exchange, this table records whether the required information due between 1 August 2017 and 31 July 2018 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 2017 calendar year have been provided.

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

⁵ South Africa advised that it is not able to provide direct ageing data currently, but is hoping to be able to do so in the future

⁶ 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.

⁷ Required to be submitted by 31 July 2018

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- ⁸ Indonesia has provided information on ERS captures but has not yet been able to provide figures for total effort
- ⁹ CMFs for the 2nd quarter of 2017 were submitted just over 1 month late and 3 out of 4 CMFs for the fourth quarter of 2017 were submitted almost 2 weeks late
- ¹⁰ South Africa's CMFs for the 2nd quarter of 2017 were submitted just over 1 month late, and the Secretariat continued to receive late submissions of missing CMFs between July and late September 2018
- ¹¹ There were 10 CMFs that initially appeared to have been signed by an unauthorised validator. Korea subsequently advised that this validator had been authorised at the time, but that it had not provided the updated validator information to the Secretariat. The updated authorised validator list was then submitted retrospectively, more than 4 months after the official change to the authorised validator list had occurred.
- ¹² Incomplete/inaccurate information includes things such as missing information for one or more fields and incorrect information such as invalid codes/conversion factors etc. Therefore, these figures include CMFs that:
- contain a vessel which wasn't authorised on the catch/harvest date
 - contain a validator who wasn't authorised on the validation date
 - were not submitted to the Secretariat by the exporter (but the Secretariat has already received a copy from the importer).
- These figures do not include CMFs that contain only tagging data errors. All tagging data error statistics are provided in separate rows of the table.
- ¹³ One common reason a large number of South Africa's CMFs are classified as not being complete and accurate is because South Africa was often not using the currently adopted version of the CMF, and therefore the processed type information was commonly missing from the final product destination sections of its submitted CMFs
- ¹⁴ During 2017 two Indonesian fishing vessels recorded on 2 separate CMFs appeared to be unauthorised at the time of fishing. However, Indonesian officials later confirmed that this was due to an administrative over-sight on their part, and the required authorisations were submitted retrospectively.
- ¹⁵ There was 1 New Zealand vessel recorded on 1 CMF that was unauthorised when it caught SBT in 2017 which was subsequently retrospectively authorised.
- ¹⁶ The percentage difference used in previous years was 2.5%, however as described in paper CCSBT-EC/1710/04, the Secretariat is now only recording and alerting Members in cases where the catch-harvest weight is more than 5% different from the recorded domestic landed weight
- ¹⁷ 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.
- ¹⁸ The percentage difference used in previous years was 2.5%, however as described in paper CCSBT-EC/1710/04, the Secretariat is now only recording and alerting Members of CMF versus CTF weight discrepancies of greater than 5%.
- ¹⁹ There were 8 known missing export CMFs (based on CMFs already provided by importers) as at 13/09/18. In addition, South Africa has submitted tagging data s for a further 4 CMFs that have not yet submitted to the Secretariat. Therefore, a total of 12 CMFs may not have been submitted to the Secretariat by 13/09/18. This issue was raised with South Africa and additional export CMFs (at least 8, with potentially more yet to be processed) have been submitted to the Secretariat since 13/09/18.

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- ²⁰ 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.
- ²¹ The EU submitted an importer copy of this CMF on 30 May 2018, however the importer section of the form was blank and had not actually been signed and filled out by the importing company.
- ²² Two of the duplicated tag numbers were submitted in triplicate and another tag number appears five times on the Secretariat's database
- ²³ One deployment request was not received, plus 3 deployment requests were received for which no transshipment of SBT had previously been indicated, but did subsequently occur
- 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.
- ²⁶ In 2017 no information was provided on item II(3)(a)iii of the report. This section of the report is applicable to Korea/Taiwan because their LSTLVs did tranship at sea during 2016. CC10 agreed that Members should commit to report in more detail on this item, in particular in cases where the observer had highlighted an apparent discrepancy (paragraph 67).
- ²⁷ Indonesia provided a list of 5 designated ports for entry by foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT but has not yet provided the points of contact information nor confirmed the required pre-notification period for port entry requests
- ²⁸ The Philippines did not fish for SBT during 2017 and accordingly no fishing vessel authorisations were received.
- ²⁹ It cannot be determined whether an IPOA – Seabirds has been implemented from the response given. Additional information may have been provided in the ERS questionnaire.
- ³⁰ It was difficult to determine whether all current binding and recommendatory ERS measures of the relevant RFMOs are being complied with from the response given. Additional information may have been provided in the ERS questionnaire.
- ³¹ The response given in the National Report was "None" and therefore there was no indication as whether the required measures were being complied with. More information may have been provided in the ERS questionnaire.
- ³² Korea submitted one additional landing of domestic product CMF for 2017 after the cut-off date for receiving all information related to Compliance with Measures tables. This CMF has not been included in Table 2i). If it was included in Table 2i) it would bring the count of domestic landing CMFs submitted by Korea for 2017 to 3 (rather than 2), and the total CMFs submitted by Korea for 2017 to 14 (rather than 13).
- ³³ South Africa submitted 1 additional landing of domestic product CMF for 2017, and 8 additional export CMFs to the Secretariat after the cut-off date for receiving all information related to Compliance with Measures tables (13/09/18). These CMFs have not been included in Table 2i). If they were included in Table 2i) it would bring the count of domestic landing CMFs submitted by South Africa for 2017 to 11 (rather than 10), export CMFs submitted by South Africa to 207 (rather than 199), and the total CMFs submitted by South Africa for 2017 to 218 (rather than 209).

Catch and Allocation for the “2010 Season” to the “2017 Season” for Each Member/CNM¹

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



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



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



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

‘n/a’ Means ‘not applicable’.

AUSTRALIA

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Dec-17 to 30-Nov-18	6,165	362.813	6,527.813	Not yet available		6,064.99 ³	6,063.43 ³
1-Dec-16 to 30-Nov-17	5,665	31.69	5,696.69	5,333.6 ⁴ (CC)	5,338.85	5,333.88	5,332.99
1-Dec-15 to 30-Nov-16	5,665	37.72 ⁵	5,702.72	5,633 (CC)	5,638.9	5,633.31	5,635.76
1-Dec-14 to 30-Nov-15	5,665	0	5,557 ⁶	5,519 (CC)	5,519.29	5,519.26	5,519.26
1-Dec-13 to 30-Nov-14	5,193	118.8	5,311.8	5,419 (CC)	5,410.9	5,419.8	5,240.07
1-Dec-12 to 30-Nov-13	4,713	0	4,678.4 ⁷	4,538 ⁸ (CC)	4,541.2	4,539.1	4,524.1
1-Dec-11 to 30-Nov-12	4,528	n/a	4,508.93 ⁹	4,543.5(OL)	4,516.7	4,542.9	4,737.6
1-Dec-09 to 30-Nov-11 ¹⁰	8,540	n/a	8,030	8,049 ⁹ (DE)	8,050.8	8,046.3	7,858.7

EUROPEAN UNION

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Jan-18 to 31-Dec-18	11	2	13	Not yet available		0 ³	0 ³
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) ¹¹	No documents received	2.9	2.9

INDONESIA

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Jan-18 to 31-Dec-18	1,023	64.732	1,087.732	Not yet available		675.36 ³	675.36 ³
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 ¹⁰	1,302	n/a	1,302	1,494 ¹² (CC)	1,345.1	1,474.8 ¹³	1,474.8 ¹³
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JAPAN

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Apr-18 to 31-Mar-19	6,117 ¹⁴	139	6,256	Not yet available		5,557.74 ³	5,610.21 ³
1-Apr-17 to 31-Mar-18	4,737	0	4,737	4,564 (CC) ¹⁵	4,513.54	4,563.58	4,567.82
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	4,737	49	4,786	4,708 (CC) ¹⁶	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 ¹⁷	3,361.01	3,370.27
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	2,703	54	2,757	2,694 (CC)	2,577.12	2,693.8	2,694.1
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	2,519	n/a	2,519	2,465 (CC)	2,436.33	2,464.1	2,524.9
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ¹⁰	4,522	n/a	4,800 ¹⁸	4,668 (ESC,DE, CC)	4,548.03	4,667.9	4,741.5

KOREA

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Apr-18 to 31-Mar-19	1,240.5	52.541	1,293.041	Not yet available		1,263.92 ³	1,285.52 ³
1-Apr-17 to 31-Mar-18	1,140	19.43	1,159.43	1,102 (CC) ¹⁹	1,111.34	1,106.12	1,084.52
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	89.4	1,229.4	1,120.54 (CC) ¹⁹	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 ¹⁰	1,718	n/a	1,718	1,604 (CC)	1,613.77	1,606.2	1,572.8

NEW ZEALAND

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Oct-17 to 30-Sep-18	1,088	79.5	1,167.5	Not yet available		981.15 ³	979.15 ³
1-Oct-16 to 30-Sep-17	1,000	22	1,022	913.9 ²⁰ (CC)	897.73	913.51	913.33
1-Oct-15 to 30-Sep-16	1,000	48	1,048	950.8 ²⁰ (CC)	949.19	949.2	950.7
1-Oct-14 to 30-Sep-15	1,000	69	1,069	922.3 ²⁰ (CC)	903.99	923.08	922.29
1-Oct-13 to 30-Sep-14	918	58	976	825 ²⁰ (CC)	816.68	824.64	825.56
1-Oct-12 to 30-Sep-13	833	0	833	758.2 ²⁰ (CC)	751.4	758.9	756.4
1-Oct-11 to 30-Sep-12	800	n/a	800	775 ²⁰ (CC)	775.31	775.1	775.5
1-Oct-09 to 30-Sep-11 ¹⁰	1,508	n/a	1,140 ¹⁸	1,047 ²⁰ (CC)	1,038.0	1,046.7	1,074.6

SOUTH AFRICA

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Feb-18 to 31-Jan-19	450	32.352 ²¹	482.352	Not yet available		119.06 ³	119.06 ³
1-Feb-17 to 31-Jan-18	150	30	180	147.64 (CC)	142.51	147.65	147.65
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16 ²²	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 ²³ (DE)	57.62	53.33	53.33
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	40	n/a	40	56.5 ²³ (DE)	46.50	50.50	50.50
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	40	n/a	40	67.3 ²³ (DE)	62.28	65.61	65.61
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	40	n/a	40	109.8 ²³ (DE)	76.93	72.2	72.2
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	40	n/a	40	63.7 ²³ (DE)	53.3 ²⁴	53.9	53.9

1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	40	n/a	40	54.4 ²³ (DE)	28.3	34.4	34.4
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TAIWAN

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Mar-18 to 28-Feb-19	1,240.5	33.2	1,273.7	Not yet available		1,191.43 ³	1,197.87 ³
1-Apr-17 to 28-Feb-18	1,140	89.28	1,229.28	1,174.9 ²⁵ (CC)	1,184.89 ²⁶	1,174.92	1,171.48
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	0	1,140	1,026 ²⁵ (CC)	1,033.09 ²⁶	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 ²⁶	1,146.14 ²⁷	1,163.58
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	0	1,045	968 (CC)	988.23 ²⁶	969.32	951.85
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	182.2	1,130.2	1,032 (CC)	983.69	1,031.3	1,043.8
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	n/a	911	505 (CC,DE)	498.87	506.1	498.1
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ¹⁰	1,718	n/a	1,718	1,642 (CC, DE)	1,669.7	1,679.3	1,781.5

PHILIPPINES

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
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

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

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

- OL – Official Letter
- CC – National Reports to the Compliance Committee
- ESC – National Reports to the Extended Scientific Committee
- ERSWG – National Reports to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
- DE – Data Exchange (2017).

³ Data from monthly catch reports are only available for catches up until the end of August 2018.

⁴ Australia has set aside 250t of its allocation to account for recreational catch. That 250t is not included in the figure recorded in this cell.

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

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

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

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

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

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- ¹⁰ CCSBT17 decided that that the TAC allocation decided at CCSBT 16 was to be considered a 2 year total TAC, and could be distributed across the two year period, with unused catch from the first year carried forward to the second year.
- ¹¹ The EU over-caught its allocation by 0.8t in 2010. While it did not officially advise CCSBT that this over-catch was paid back by any voluntary reduction of its quota allocation in the following year (2011), its low catch of only 3.3t in 2011 equates to the EU having effectively paid back its small 2010 overcatch.
- ¹² Indonesia's combined 2010-2011 reported catch was updated from 1,477.9t to 1,494t at CC10.
- ¹³ Indonesia, in cooperation with the Secretariat, re-counted its 2010 and 2011 monthly catches and applied conversion factors to convert net weights to whole weights (previously monthly and annual catch weights had been provided as processed weights). This resulted in Indonesia's 2010 and 2011 annual catch estimates increasing from 471t to 635.5t, and from 673t to 839.27t respectively. Indonesia subsequently provided another small update to its 2011 reported catch (it increased slightly to 842.4t) in its report to CC/EC, therefore giving a revised 2011 reported catch total of 1477.9t.
- ¹⁴ 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.
- ¹⁵ 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 allocation for 2017/18.
- ¹⁶ 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 allocation for 2016/17.
- ¹⁷ This figure was increased by approximately 34t as the result of a previously missing CDS form being filed in late 2016.
- ¹⁸ 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.
- ¹⁹ This figure includes dead discards.
- ²⁰ 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.
- ²¹ 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.

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- ²² 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.
- ²³ 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.
- ²⁴ This figure includes a total of 2.3t of exports recorded on CDS forms that have been reported as fraudulent by South Africa.
- ²⁵ 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.
- ²⁶ 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.
- ²⁷ 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 (2017 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	650.3	20	20.1m average (10.3m – 26.8m)
Australia (purse seine)	4,570.7	6	33.3m average (27.4m – 42.1m)
Indonesia	834.6 ⁴	108	22.5m average (14.9m – 38.9m)
New Zealand ⁵	913.3	36	19.7m average (13.8m – 42.9m)
South Africa (all methods except pole and line)	136.3	14	29.9m average (19.6m – 49.4m)
South Africa (pole and line)	0.14	1	12.9m average (12.9m – 12.9m)
Recreational	Unknown		
Australia	There is an active recreational fishery for SBT, but no national recreational catch estimates have been reported		
New Zealand	NZ's recreational charter fleet has compulsory reporting. The estimated catch for the recreational fishery for 2017 is 24.3t.		
South Africa	Allowance of 10/day per person but the practicalities of reaching the grounds means that recreational take is unlikely		
High Seas Catch			
High Seas Catch			
EU	0.0	None	N/A
Japan	4,567	86	49.6m average (43.9m – 57.2m)
Korea	1,079.8	11	49.0m average (46.9m – 51.0m)
Philippines ⁶	N/A	None	N/A
Taiwan	1,172	75	45.6m average (32.9m – 59.1m)

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

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

³ Fishing methods include long-lining, trolling, and handlining

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

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

⁶ The Philippines ceased being a CNM of the CCSBT on 12 October 2017

(B) Transporting / landing (2017 calendar year)

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Philip-pines ⁶	South Africa	Taiwan
Number of carrier vessels authorised⁷	0	0	0	21	18	0	0	0	35 ⁸
Number of at-sea transhipments⁹	0	0	0	36	5	0	0	0	49
Number of in-port transhipments⁹	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	17
Main ports: Domestic¹⁰	Port Lincoln	None	Benoa (Bali)	10 designated ports (Shimizu, Yaizu, Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Misaki, Oigawa, Kesennuma, Kushikino)	Busan	Gisborne, Tauranga, Napier	Unknown	9 designated ports (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Port Nolloth, Saldanha, Hout Bay, Hermanus, Gansbaai, Mossel Bay)	Cianjhen fishing port in Kaohsiung
Main ports: Foreign¹⁰	N/A	Durban, (South Africa) Papeete (Tahiti, French Polynesia) ¹¹	Mauritius ¹¹	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), Ponape (Micronesia), Tarawa (Kiribati), Nuku-Hiva, Papeete (French Polynesia), Balboa (Panama), Callao (Peru)).	Designated ports include – Shimizu (Japan), Cape Town, Port Louis (Mauritius)	N/ A	N/A	None	2 designated ports - Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius)

⁷ These figures are for vessels which were on the CCSBT authorised carrier vessel list during 2017

⁸ This figure includes one carrier vessel that, while physically the same vessel, was counted twice because it changed its name, flag and owner during 2017 – this vessel was named Kaiho Maru until August 2017, and was flagged to the Seychelles and had a Seychelles-based owner at that time; it subsequently changed its name to Seiho, re-flagged to Korea and changed to a Korean-based owner in August 2017

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Based on most recent information in Compliance Action Plans and/or National Reports. No additional ports have been added for 2017 based on CMF information.

¹¹ The Secretariat has not been advised of any formally designated foreign ports

(C) Markets (2017 calendar year) Quantities are net weights in tonnes¹²**i) For SBT Imported on CMFs** (based on the export date being in 2017)

Importers	Exporters									Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines ⁶	South Africa	
Australia		0	0	0	0	4.4	0	0	0	4.4
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.3
China	24.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.6
Hong Kong	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4
Japan	7,633.2	0	74.8		775.8	763.3	823.6	0	53.9	10,124.6
Korea	394.1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	394.1
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.8	0		8.8
Taiwan	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0.1
United States	12	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	36.4	53.4
Total	8,064.4	0.0	74.8	0.0	775.8	773.0	832.4	0.0	90.3	10,610.7

¹² Export quantities (t) calculated using information from CDS Catch Monitoring Forms (using the figures for overall net weights)

ii) For SBT Imported on REEFs (based on the export date being in 2017)

Importer	Re-exporter					Total net weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	
Australia					0.25	0.25
Brunei Darussalam	0.34					0.34
China	215.7		9.09			224.79
EU (France)		0.01				0.01
Hong Kong	0.34		1.78		0.03	2.15
Japan	5.04	0.54		157.28		162.86
Korea	1.19		494.54			495.73
Macau	0.05					0.05
New Zealand	0.12					0.12
Singapore	0.08		0.01			0.09
Taiwan			0.07			0.07
United States	1.76	206.18	25.72	6.53		240.19
Total	224.62	206.73	531.21	163.81	0.28	1126.65

(D) Monitoring (2016 or 2017 fishing year unless otherwise stated)

	Observer Coverage¹³			
	As a Percentage of Catch		As a Percentage of Effort (purse seine set or longline hook)	
	2016 fishing season	2017 fishing season	2016 fishing season	2017 fishing season
Australia ¹⁴	16.8% (purse seine) ¹⁵ 12.1% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁶ N/A (WTBF longline sector) ¹⁷	19.0% (purse seine) ¹⁵ 9.7% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁶ N/A (WTBF longline sector) ¹⁷	18.3% (purse seine) ¹⁵ 9.3% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁸ 10.2% (WTBF longline sector)	20.9% (purse seine) ¹⁵ 9.0% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁸ 11.7% (WTBF longline sector)
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	0.06%	2.05%	1.76%	0.84
Japan	17.7%	12.6% ¹⁹	17.3%	12.6% ¹⁹
Korea	16%	17%	19%	18%
New Zealand ²⁰	23% (domestic) ²¹	21%	19% (domestic) ²¹	20%
Philippines ⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Africa	0.5% (domestic) 100% (charter)	5.7% (domestic) 100% (charter)	0.6% (domestic) 62% (charter)	4.6% (domestic) 100% (charter)
Taiwan	16.25%	11.54%	16.55%	10.93%
Vessel Monitoring Systems (2017 fishing season)				
Australia	VMS is mandatory for all SBT vessels. 54 vessels were required to report to a national VMS (2016/17 fishing season) and all 54 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. 148 Indonesian fishing vessels > 30GT were required to report and did report to a national VMS during 2017.			
Japan	Mandatory for all far seas fishing vessels. 86 of 86 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS in the 2017/18 fishing season.			
Korea	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. All 12 authorised vessels required to report to a national VMS in the 2017/18 fishing season did report.			
New Zealand	Mandatory in large-scale vessels (>28m), New Zealand flagged and registered vessels operating outside of NZ waters, vessels issued with a foreign license to fish in NZ waters; and other vessels in some specific high risk fisheries. 29 authorised vessels required to report to a national VMS in 2016/17 did report.			
South Africa	Mandatory for all vessels. 66 authorised vessels were required to and did report to a national VMS during 2017.			
Taiwan	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 84 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS during the 2017/18 fishing season.			

¹³ Based on Members'/CNMs' National Reports¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ Figures are for the 2015/16 and 2016/17 fishing seasons for the purse seine fleet¹⁶ The percentages represent the percentage of retained SBT that were observed when caught¹⁷ No catch observed¹⁸ Pertains to hooks observed in the SBT area¹⁹ This figure is preliminary²⁰ Figures are for the 2015/16 and 2016/17 fishing seasons²¹ As of 1 May 2016, all foreign charter vessels fishing within New Zealand were required to re-flag to New Zealand in order to continue operating. This has resulted in significant changes to the New Zealand SBT fleet due to the departure of those foreign charter vessels.

