

Commission for the Conservation of  
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

## **Report of the Sixth Annual Meeting First Part**

**29, 30 November 1999  
Canberra, Australia**

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**Agenda Item 1: Opening of Meeting**

***1.1 Welcoming Address***

1. The Chair, Mr Peter Yuile of Australia opened the meeting and welcomed member delegations from Japan, Australia and New Zealand and observers from the Republic of Korea, the Republic of South Africa, Taiwan and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. The Chair noted that Messrs Hurry and Hausknecht were representing CCAMLR.

***1.2 Adoption of the Agenda***

***1.3 Meeting Arrangements***

2. The agreed agenda and list of participants are at **Attachments A and B** respectively.

3. The Chair noted that consideration of the items on the agenda provided an opportunity to progress important aspects of the Commission's operation and sought members' cooperation in reaching agreement on the priority items.

4. It was agreed that following the opening of the meeting, the first items to be considered would be Item 6, Report from the Management Strategy Workshop, Item 7, Peer Review of the Scientific Assessment Process and Item 5, Finalisation and Adoption of the Trade Information Scheme.

5. The Chair invited the observers to make comments on particular issues as they arose during the agenda.

***1.4 Opening Statements***

6. Opening statements by Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Korea, South Africa and Taiwan are at **Attachments C, D, E, F, G and H**.

**Agenda Item 3: Report from the Financial and Administration Committee**

***3.1 Revision of the 1999 Budget***

7. The Commission endorsed the revised budget for 1999 at **Attachment I**.

***3.2 Adoption of the 2000 Budget***

8. It was noted that the proposed budget for 2000 was based on a program of work similar to that undertaken in recent years.

9. As a work program for 2000 needs to be finalised, including additional meetings involving independent scientists to assist in stock assessment, it was agreed that the budget as proposed (See **Attachment J**) be adopted as an interim measure and be reviewed at the next Commission meeting following agreement on the details of the future work program.

10. It was agreed that simultaneous interpretation be adopted for the next Commission meeting and necessary budget variations be considered at the next Commission meeting.

### ***3.3 Amendment of the Financial Regulations***

11. It was agreed that the Financial Regulations be amended as set out in **Attachment K**.

#### **Agenda Item 4: Relationship with Non-Members**

12. The Chair commented that there had been a long period of discussions on this item. He gave a brief outline to the Plenary regarding the outcome of the previous day's meetings with delegations from Korea and Taiwan. He reported that both delegations had expressed a desire for cooperation with the Commission and early accession to the Convention. He reminded the Parties that at negotiations on 27-29 September 1999 pursuant to the ITLOS order they agreed it was of the utmost importance that non-member countries should cooperate with and/or join the Commission.

13. Members stated that in relation to the non-party issue, Commission members had been working over the last three years to facilitate the cooperation of non-parties with the Commission. Further, all Parties had worked both through the Commission and bilaterally in seeking non-parties' accession to the Convention or cooperation with the Commission. The Commission had been engaged in earnest negotiations with those countries since 1998.

14. The Parties agreed that there was a need for the Commission to keep moving forward with negotiations so that non-parties could cooperate with and/or join the Commission as soon as practical. All Parties agreed that the increasing catch by non-members was a cause for concern as parties have seen an erosion of the work done by the Commission for the conservation and optimum utilisation of the SBT stock. There was an exchange of views on this issue between Japan, Korea and Taiwan.

15. Japan specifically called attention to the rapid increase of catch by Korea from 119mt in 1994 to over 2000mt in 1998. Korea had in 1998 expressed its acceptance of an allocation of 1000mt. Japan stated that Korea's insistence on a significant increase in allocation over 1000mt to meet its increased catch was completely unreasonable as Japan had decreased its level of allocation by over 70% during the late 1980's and maintained that low level of allocation for the past ten years to secure the recovery of SBT stock. Japan also urged Taiwan to consider seriously the proposed formula for cooperation. Korea and Taiwan reiterated their views and positions similar to that contained in their opening statements.

16. Japan stated that there was a need to consider trade related measures and tabled a draft action plan for consideration by the Parties (**Attachment L**). Japan outlined that this action plan was based on the ICCAT model for bluefin and swordfish, which had already been adopted and implemented.

17. Australia and New Zealand indicated that the draft action plan proposed by Japan contained some useful concepts and that they would consider it further and respond to Japan before the resumption of CCSBT6.

#### **Agenda Item 5: Finalisation and Adoption of the Trade Information Scheme**

18. The Commission adopted the Trade Information Scheme (TIS) as set out in **Attachment M** with implementation by 1 June 2000. Parties recognised that several technical issues surrounding data management (as summarized in Japan's paper (CCSBT/9911/20)) would need to be resolved before June 2000 implementation and undertook to resolve those issues intersessionally. It was agreed the Secretariat would notify non-members of the adoption of the TIS.

19. Japan also informed the meeting that it would voluntarily apply the arrangement in **Attachment N** for collecting information from joint venture vessels.

20. Australia raised the issue of whether the landing in Japan of SBT caught by Japanese fishing fleets would be subject to the TIS but was prepared to leave this as an issue to be resolved prior to implementation. Japan stated if SBT caught by Japanese vessels were to be exported to other states, Japan naturally would follow the TIS. However, SBT landed and consumed in Japan is not categorized as trade and therefore not subject to the TIS. New Zealand also considered that this was an issue for further discussion but reiterated that New Zealand's position regarding the WTO consistency of the TIS remained that domestic catch must be subject to substantially equivalent reporting requirements.

21. Taiwan expressed its willingness to cooperate with the TIS but expressed concern that it would not be able to meet the June 2000 implementation timeframe. It suggested an implementation date of early 2001. Taiwan's concern was noted; however, Parties retained the implementation date of June 2000. Korea indicated its willingness to cooperate with the TIS.

#### **Agenda Item 6: Report from the Management Strategy Workshop**

22. Australia presented a report from the Workshop, advising that following the presentation on the principles for the development of a management strategy by Dr Tony Smith from CSIRO, Hobart, an Australian internal draft paper setting out its initial thoughts on development of management strategy was discussed. The eastern Australian gemfish fishery was cited as one working example, including the actions taken to close the fishery due to recruitment collapse, the subsequent reopening of the fishery and the consultation process between industry, scientists and managers for the development of a management strategy. The Workshop noted that the issues related to the development of

a management strategy were complex. The development of a management strategy for SBT would require further detailed consideration, including further workshops, and the assistance of external experts, including the Advisory Panel, independent chairs (see the next agenda item) and socio-economists.

23. Timing for a further workshop was discussed. Japan proposed that CCSBT 6(2) should give guidance on what the workshop should consider. It was proposed that the timing for the workshop be considered in the context of the Commission's work program for 2000.

24. Japan expressed its position that the workshop should review on-going discussions on related matters in other international/regional organizations, and should take full account of the aspect of "optimum utilization" as well as "conservation", when considering the management measures. Australia and New Zealand noted Japan's position.

#### **Agenda Item 7: Peer Review of the Scientific Assessment Process**

25. Australia reported the results of the Peer Review Workshop advising that it had been a constructive and open exchange of views and that agreement had been reached on four matters:

1. Procedural Arrangements and Terms of Reference for the Advisory Panel to Scientific Process of CCSBT
2. Qualification for Independent Chairs and for the Advisory Panel
3. Selection of Chairs for SAG/SC and Advisory Panel
4. Duties of the Chairs of SC/SAG

26. The Commission endorsed the outcomes on these four matters. Details are set out in **Attachment O**.

27. Australia advised that the Workshop had not completed its work including finalisation of its report and that it should be resumed at a meeting just prior to the next Commission meeting.

28. The main items outstanding were

1. The extent of the Secretariat's role in data exchange and management
2. Timetable for the exchange of documents and data for the scientific assessment
3. Finalisation of the content of any fishery data base to be developed and maintained by the Secretariat, noting that the Secretariat had been requested to update by mid January 2000 information on the details of the data bases

managed by other international tuna commissions and the costs of operating those data bases.

29. The Workshop had recommended that the Commission hold a Stock Assessment Process Workshop early in 2000 in conjunction with the Management Strategy Workshop. Japan offered to host the Workshop. Japan also stated that it was pleased with the agreement at the Workshop that the Secretariat would play a role in data exchange and management, which would enhance the effectiveness of the Commission.

#### **Agenda Item 8: Relationship with Other Organisations**

30. The Commission agreed that the Executive Secretary would represent it as an observer at the 4th Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, to be held in Kyoto in December 1999, and any presentation by him at the meeting should be cleared by Members.

#### **Agenda Item 10: Total Allowable Catch**

31. Japan proposed that the Commission, as a responsible regional organisation, should first set a global TAC to take account of the global take of SBT by members and non-members. It suggested that the level of TAC should be composed of the current 11,750 tonnes plus an additional 3,000 tonnes plus a figure for non-member catch, based on the latest stock assessment, which in its view, showed that current parental biomass was not at historically low levels and was in the process of recovering. Japan also stressed that it was against the spirit and provisions of the Convention if quota allocated to non-members was allocated arbitrarily without deciding the global TAC. Japan further proposed that the Commission should consider taking measures to restrict the catch of SBT on the spawning grounds and the catch of juvenile fish and indicated it would provide proposals to the Commission at the resumed meeting. Japan also indicated its serious concern over allegations of the discarding of SBT by Australian fishers in the East Coast waters of Australia and asked for information, especially on how this discarded catch was treated under the quota management in Australia.

32. Australia considered that since there had been no stock assessment since 1998, there was no scientific basis for an increase in the TAC. Australia said it had made its position clear on juvenile fish at CCSBT5(1).

33. Australia stated that it neither encouraged nor supported illegal or irresponsible fishing and was fully prepared to prosecute offenders given sufficient evidence. Pointing out the economic motives of those making the allegations, Australia further stated that there had always been some SBT taken on the East Coast of Australia and that Australian quota remained available to cover these.

34. Japan provided a fascimile copy of press clippings on which the allegation was based and requested Australia's further detailed explanation on this matter, especially whether and how discard was counted against the Australian quota. Australia said it would provide further information as necessary.

35. New Zealand advocated urgent steps to improve the probability of rebuild, noting that all members agreed that parental biomass was at historically low levels. New Zealand also drew attention to the recommendation made by six judges of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) that a reduction in the catch of all those involved in the fishery in the immediate short term would assist the stock to recover over the medium to long term. New Zealand stated that the judges also noted that Article 64 of UNCLOS lays down a duty to co-operate to that end.

36. Australia and New Zealand noted that as there was no agreement among the members on a TAC, all members were obliged by the order of ITLOS to restrict their catch to the last agreed level of allocation. Hence, in Australia/New Zealand's view, there was no arbitrariness in making interim allocations to new members pending their inclusion in an agreed TAC.

37. Japan noted its disappointment that the matter of TAC was not fully and seriously discussed among Parties.

#### **Agenda Item 11: Experimental Fishing**

38. Japan noted that it would present the results of its 1999 experimental fishing programme (EFP) to the Commission when analysis of these had been finalised and stated that, if the Commission were unable to agree to a reasonable TAC, it would be necessary to continue EFP in year 2000 to solve urgently the uncertainties in CPUE interpretations. Japan indicated that it wished to begin an EFP as early as May 2000 and proposed to establish a working group to seek agreement for joint conduct of a future EFP. Japan also presented a paper which showed Japan's efforts on scientific research on SBT, from long-term to short-term basis, to improve scientific knowledge necessary for better scientific management of SBT stock, and stated that the EFP had been proposed and conducted for the same purpose (**Attachment P**).

39. Australia agreed that there were areas in the SBT fisheries for which better information was needed. It stated it would discuss, on a long-term strategic basis, a good scientific research program that led to better science in the Commission; that was one of the reasons why Australia had agreed to attach external scientists to the Parties. It did not wish to again bog down the work of the Commission in EFP where - in Australia's opinion - almost all of the fishing effort concentrated on known fishing grounds. There are areas of research such as on the spawning grounds (in conjunction with Indonesia) that would be valuable. Australia also indicated that it would forward a paper outlining some initial proposals which could be included in a scientific research program to the other members and non-members within the following weeks.

40. New Zealand stated it remained committed to working cooperatively on the basis of sound science to remedy the uncertainties in the understanding of the fishery. New Zealand further suggested that the Commission consider this issue in the context of ongoing efforts to improve its scientific processes rather than revisiting unproductive approaches.

41. Japan stated it shared the view with Australia that the long-term benefit of

improvement of scientific information is important. However, Japan stressed the importance to resolve the current outstanding issues including CPUE interpretations and TAC urgently. Japan noted its disappointment that Australia and New Zealand declined to schedule discussions concerning joint EFP notwithstanding paragraphs of the ITLOS order.

**Agenda Item 17: Program of Work**

42. It was agreed that this item would be discussed among Parties inter-sessionally.

**Agenda Item 18: Appointment of the Executive Secretary**

43. It was agreed that this item would be discussed among Parties inter-sessionally.

**Agenda Item 20: Close of the Meeting**

44. Parties agreed to resume the 6th Annual Meeting of the Commission in early 2000.

Peter Yuile  
Chair



## **List of Attachments**

Attachment	A	Agenda
	B	List of Participants
	C	Opening Statement - Japan
	D	Opening Statement - New Zealand
	E	Opening Statement - Australia
	F	Opening Statement - Korea
	G	Opening Statement - South Africa
	H	Opening Statement - Taiwan
	I	Revised Budget - 1999
	J	Budget - 2000
	K	Amendment of the Financial Regulations
	L	Draft Resolution by CCSBT concerning an Action Plan to Ensure Effectiveness of the Conservation Measures for Southern Bluefin Tuna (proposed by Japan)
	M	CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program
	N	Arrangement for collecting information on Joint Venture operations
	O	Papers developed and agreed at Peer Review/SBT Management Strategy Workshop
	P	Japanese Research Activity for the stock assessment of Southern Bluefin Tuna

**Agenda**

1. Opening of the Meeting
  - 1.1 Welcoming Address
  - 1.2 Adoption of Agenda
  - 1.3 Meeting Arrangement
  - 1.4 Opening Statements
    - 1.4.1 Members
    - 1.4.2 Other States and Entities
2. Report from the Secretariat
3. Report from the Finance and Administration Committee
  - 3.1 Revision of the 1999 Budget
  - 3.2 Adoption of the 2000 Budget
  - 3.3 Amendment of the Financial Regulations
  - 3.4 Others
4. Relationship with Non-Members
  - 4.1 Indonesia, Korea and Taiwan
  - 4.2 Other Non-Members
5. Finalisation and Adoption of the Trade Information Scheme
6. Report from the Management Strategy Workshop
7. Peer Review of the Scientific Assessment Process
8. Relationship with Other Organisations
  - 8.1 Relevant Fisheries Management Organisations and International Instruments
  - 8.2 CWP
  - 8.3 CITES
  - 8.4 IGO's Attendance at the Scientific Committee Meetings
9. Scientific Committee
  - 9.1 Report of the 1998 Scientific Committee Meeting
  - 9.2 Rules of Procedure for the Scientific Committee
10. Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation
  - 10.1 Total Allowable Catch
  - 10.2 National Allocation
11. Experimental Fishing Program
12. Arrangements for Data Management

13. Review of SBT Fisheries
14. Report from the Compliance Committee
15. Future Quota Allocation Mechanism
16. Confidentiality of Commission Documents
17. Program of Work
18. Appointment of the Executive Secretary
19. Other Business
20. Close of the Meeting
  - 20.1 Election of Chair and Vice Chair for 1999-2000
  - 20.2 Adoption of the Report
  - 20.3 Closure of the Meeting

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Ms Saemi BABA  
Ms Kumi KOIKE

**Opening Statement by Japan at the Sixth Annual Meeting of CCSBT  
November 1999, Canberra**

Mr. Chairman, Representatives of Parties and Observers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to make a statement at the opening of the Sixth Annual Meeting of CCSBT.

1. Although CCSBT has counted six annual meetings at this meeting since the First Annual Meeting held in May 1994 at Wellington, CCSBT had actually held more than ten meetings for the Annual Meetings of the Commission. On top of the Annual Meetings, these held the many meetings such as Scientific Committee, Ecologically Related Species Working Group, Trade Information Scheme Workshop and Joint Experimental Fishing Program Working Group, however, the Commission has been in a situation where it could not decide TAC and its allocation to Members because of the difference of views on the stock assessment.
2. Japan proposed the joint experimental fishing program in 1998 and 1999 as a constructive proposal to facilitate to reach the consensus on management measures by narrowing the differences of scientific views among three Parties through obtaining CPUE data, which was the biggest but practically resolvable uncertainty amongst those relating to the stock assessment. On the other hand, there has been no practical proposal, which could lead a realistic concrete solution, from other Parties to resolve the issues relating to uncertainties.

In fact, the Commission and the Scientific Committee could not reach agreement on even the models used for the stock assessment. It should be avoided to throw the Commission into further confusion by introducing new stock assessment methods or uncertainties only to widen the difference of views.

3. Japan actively participated in the Peer Review and Management Strategy Workshop held in the last week in a constructive manner. The Peer Review Workshop has produced magnificent results because of the genuine will of Japan to normalize the scientific process in the Commission. To date, the Scientific Committee has not given a freedom or independent role to external scientists to provide their own views. The Committee has not allow either any involvement by external scientists for composing the report of the meeting, and rejected the views of external scientists eventually in spite of the presentation made independently by external scientists. This never contributed to solving the situation stemming from the confrontation among scientists of three Parties. At the Peer Review Workshop last week, it was decided that Advisory Panel consisting of independent external scientists shall help the Scientific Committee to reach consensus, and that, when consensus is not achieved, the Advisory Panel is allowed to make advice and present their views independently and without any condition to the Commission on the stock assessment, management measures and research programs. Japan appreciates that Australia changed its original position that requires the Advisory

Panel to report through the Scientific Committee, not independently (i.e. Australia seemed to have changed its position that did not give external scientists the same status as national scientists).

4. The presentation by Dr. Smith at the Management Strategy Workshop last week was useful for us to understand that Australia employed the simple and robust management measures domestically based on the limited available data and that the domestic management strategy was established through discussion among managers, scientists and industry people. However, we were disturbed to know that Australia was considering introducing new management measures without learning and scrutinizing practices, rationale or experiences of other regional fisheries organizations. The CCSBT should learn from the past when and where the CCSBT was in dys-function. The Management Strategy Workshop should develop the management strategy for SBT based on outside experience and expertise, such as the result of FAO Consultation of Experts on Fisheries Indicators and management strategies to be developed by other regional tuna organizations. The CCSBT should also make due consideration to Optimum Utilization, which is one of objectives of the Convention. It is also important to set the priority on narrowing the deference on current VPA models and parameters and agreeing to the stock assessment under current management strategy which is to rebuild spawning stock biomass to the 1980 level by 2020, which is the target of the Commission.
5. Japan has been proposing for years the increase of TAC by 3,000 ton. This proposal is based on the appropriate scientific evidences and in line of the objectives of the Convention, which is to achieve optimum utilization while conserving the stock. Japan has a view that current TAC of 11,750 tons should be increased by 3,000 tons as well as by necessary amount for appropriate national allocations to Non-Parties when acceding to the Convention.
6. Japan considers that other management measures than TAC should also be introduced. The current operation pattern and practices are causing significant damages on the recovery of the spawning stock biomass. Among the causes,
  - (1) The first is the catch of the spawning stock by Indonesia. Indonesian catch of the spawning stock diminishes the effort by Parties to rebuilt the spawning stock, which is the target of the Commission. Therefore, Japan considers it necessary to introduce the restriction of SBT fisheries for the spawning stock.
  - (2) The second issue is large amount of catch of juvenile fish. Recent large catch of juveniles mostly by purse seiners may cause to decrease the recruitment to the spawning stock. Therefore, we should introduce the restriction on catch of juveniles. Similar measures have been introduced by ICCAT.
  - (3) Japan was exposed to the information that 250 to 400 tons of SBT, caught by Australian longliners operating off the East Coast of Australia, was discarded because these fishermen claimed that they had no ITQ. This is a serious problem, if the discard caused over-quota of SBT allocated to Australia, and we may need to make some actions as appropriate.
7. While Non-Parties are operating without any restriction, the Experimental Fishing

Programme proposed to resolve the deferent views on stock assessment among Parties has been under dispute, and Japan, which has been contributing as a responsible fishing nation to international organizations and regional fisheries management organizations, was appealed to the International Tribunal of Law of the Sea. Japan considered that this is serious situation. Therefore, Japan has participated positively in the attempt to resolve the global problem under the international framework and urged Non-Parties to accede to the Convention or cooperate with CCSBT. Needless to say that Japan was making every effort to finalize the trade information scheme as soon as possible, and has urged Non-Parties to accede to or cooperate with the Convention or the Commission. Japan urges the other members to reach agreement for the introduction of trade information scheme at this meeting. Japan also proposes an Action Plan for Non-parties to facilitate their accession or cooperation and urge them to cooperate with conservation and management measures of SBT, and hopes to reach agreement to the proposal. Japan is committed to normalization of function of CCSBT and achievement of sustainable global SBT fisheries as soon as possible through these actions.

8. Japan has cooperated to CCSBT in order to ensure conservation and optimum utilization of SBT to the extent possible. We presented constructive proposal to and participated in the discussions at Working Group to develop the joint experimental fishing programme early this year. However, the Working Group failed to reach agreement and no joint research has been conducted. Japan considered it important to continue to implement the experimental fishing programme to resolve uncertainties on the stock assessment when no agreement is reached at this Annual Meeting on an appropriate TAC. Therefore, Japan is preparing the proposal for joint Experimental Fishing Programme and will circulate it to other Parties early next year. I hope that the Commission holds the Experimental Fishing Programme Working Group Meeting to consider the programme and that conduct the programme jointly after reaching agreement.
9. Currently port calls to Australia by Japanese fishing vessels have been suspended. As the main point of the provisional measures prescribed on 27 August this year could be considered to temporarily restore the situation at the time of 1997 when agreement was lastly reached. Japan urges Australia, for the sake of restoration of the current situation, to reopen its ports immediately, because it allowed port calls by Japanese fishing vessels in 1997 and started to reject them after Japanese initiation of the experimental fishing.
10. Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the host government, the Government of Australia, and persons in charge and staff of the CCSBT Secretariat for the preparation of holding this meeting. I hope, by having realistic cooperative posture of other member nations, CCSBT will make progress for New Year of 2000.

Thank you.

**New Zealand Opening Statement CCSBT6(1)  
29-30 November 1999**

Good morning and greetings to the delegations from Australia and Japan. The attendance of observers from South Africa and IOTC is gratifying and we extend a particular welcome to the delegations from Taiwan and Korea.

The period since the last Commission meeting has been difficult and has strained our longstanding working relationships. However, despite these differences, shared goals have been evident - to have a comprehensive and agreed assessment of stock status as a base for management decisions, to ensure future sustainable yields from the stock and to consolidate the Commission as an effective management agency to achieve these objectives.

This is the first meeting of CCSBT since the rulings and instructions from ITLOS and the negotiations held in Canberra in September pursuant to the ITLOS order. These negotiations, as the record shows, were held in a positive and constructive atmosphere and reflected the desire of the three parties to the Commission to move from the previous period of difficulty to a period of co-operation.

The ITLOS gave clear and unambiguous rulings on the events that have occurred within the Commission. They also assessed the different approaches taken by the parties to date. Their comprehensive ruling makes it unnecessary to provide a rebuttal to all of the points made in Japan's statement with which we disagree.

However, with respect to Japan's assertion that the TAC should be increased, we note that this was not a view that found favour with ITLOS. The body heard extensive evidence from Japan as well as Australia and New Zealand on the state of the stock. Although it was not a matter on which the tribunal was called to decide, six judges made a separate declaration in which they stated that a reduction in the catch of all those involved in the fishery in the immediate short term would assist the stock to recover over the medium to long term. They noted that Article 64 of UNCLOS lays down a duty to co-operate to that end.

As to the experimental fishing programme proposed by Japan, I would simply note that we will always support increasing our knowledge of the stock through sound scientific research. I emphasise the word "sound" - our difficulties with Japan's proposed EFPs were that they did not in our view represent effective means to resolve the uncertainties in the stock assessment.

For New Zealand the integrity and future function of the Commission are paramount. Without an effective Commission responsible for SBT, the future for the stock and the consequent returns through utilisation, are threatened and will not be achieved.



We have limited time in this two day meeting and therefore need to use available time prudently to make progress on the five key issues agreed in September. We believe this is best achieved through utilising the range of skills within our delegations in focussed working groups that apply themselves to resolving any remaining issues, and develop clear processes to finalise initiatives.

At this meeting, we have the two most important distant water fishers of SBT currently outside the Commission. We need to quickly complete the remaining steps toward achieving their commitment to the responsibilities and obligations of participation in the Commission. This will substantially improve the effectiveness of the regime. We will also encourage South Africa to take the steps necessary to accede to the Commission.

While finalising the incorporation of key players involved in the fishery, the Commission should expeditiously take the remaining steps to establish a trade information scheme. Ultimately this scheme will not only ensure we obtain the data critical for assessment and management but it will provide the incentives to encourage cooperation with the Commission by others fishing for SBT.

The members have agreed in principle on the mechanisms we intend to employ to resolve issues in the stock assessment and the scientific process used by the Commission. We need to endorse the outcomes agreed by the working group last week, and promptly agree on any further detail necessary to implement a cost effective process to provide us with the assessment advice that is central to judicious management decisions. These improvements to the scientific process are central to allowing the agreed recovery targets to be reached through an improved management strategy and consequent improved procedures to set TACs.

As a result of recent events, the international community will closely examine the steps this commission takes to resolve our differences and make progress on critical issues. The New Zealand delegation is committed to make every effort so that the next two days are a constructive and productive exchange of ideas with concrete outcomes.

## AUSTRALIA'S OPENING STATEMENT

Thank you Mr Chairman. In thanking the past Chair for closing CCSBT5, I would also like to pass Australia's thanks to Mr Takasae of Japan for his stewardship of CCSBT5 through a very difficult year.

As host country for CCSBT6, I would like to welcome the parties to CCSBT, Japan and New Zealand and the non-parties, Taiwan, Korea and South Africa along with the representative from the IOTC.

It is very useful to all of us to see you at the table as it clearly demonstrates the strength of purpose that a CCSBT that involves all of us would have.

I was going to introduce my delegation, however, I wanted to make a short statement it is sufficient to say they are numerous and a high level industry and government delegation.

We the participants in the global SBT fishery have arrived at a critical point. Never before have our scientific and management arrangements come under such intense international scrutiny as in this past year. The orders handed down by the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea made it abundantly clear what is expected of this Commission. The parties now have a clear direction on what we need to do to make real progress and, in doing so, we must never lose sight of the objectives of the Commission, that is the conservation and optimum utilisation of southern bluefin tuna.

Building on the good will and progress shown by all parties at the September negotiations, and over the four days workshop of last week, I am confident that this Commission can now tackle the important challenges before us. I will briefly outline Australia's view on the priorities as we see them.

1. First is the non-member parties. Clearly it is important of all SBT catching countries to work jointly towards conserving and managing the stock. With us today we have delegations from two of the major non-parties. We (Japan, Australia and New Zealand) undertook a demarche to Korea and Taiwan last month where we engaged in very worthwhile negotiations. I believe that we now have a very strong basis from which to proceed forward on the issues of catch allocation and related matters of accession. With good faith, and the right will, we can resolve these issues.
2. Second is the Trade Information Scheme. Trade information schemes are being developed and implemented by other Regional Fishery Management Organisations as it becomes increasingly apparent that we need additional arrangements to complement the traditional fisheries surveillance and enforcement measures. To be fully useful in managing the overall fishery, the scheme must collect trade information from all SBT catching/exporting and importing/consuming countries.

In other words, it must cover all SBT, and it must be seen to be doing exactly that - it must be transparent. Australia believes we have such a scheme now ready for adoption.

3. We were encouraged by the outcomes of the Peer Review and Management Strategy Workshops and we will come to a report on their outcomes latter in the meeting.
4. Fourth is an agreed Scientific Research Program to provide the overarching framework for strategic and long term research projects. This issue has caused much division within the CCSBT, and if there is a way forward for scientific research to enhance our knowledge of the fishery, that can be accepted by all parties it will be through this framework and with the assistance of the external scientists. We have flagged that we will not tolerate unilateral experimental fishing programs and we will not accord a status to the results of unscientific or biased research programs.

So finally Mr Chairman, I want to say that Australia brings to this meeting of CCSBT a very strong desire to move forward and resolve the matters I have outlined above - to the mutual satisfaction of all parties. The international community now has very high expectations of CCSBT and I believe that, with cooperation and willpower at the table from all sides, we can renew our efforts and lay the foundations to make the CCSBT into the best regional fishery management organisation anywhere in the world. But it will take just that, a real contribution and commitment to change and to be flexible from all parties. We must find away to go forward together.

Thank you Mr Chairman.

**OPENING STATEMENT - THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Thank you Mr Chairman, Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen

At the outset, on behalf of the Korean delegation and myself, I would like to express my deep gratitude to you and CCSBT members for inviting the Korean delegation to attend this very important Annual Meeting. The appreciation of the Korean delegation also goes to the Secretariat for making arrangements for the Korean delegation to come to Canberra to attend this meeting. The Korean delegation will fully cooperate with you and members so that under your able leadership, this meeting will be conducted in the most productive manner.

The Republic of Korea, as you are well aware, has devoted itself to the completion of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea by active participation in the negotiation to draft the Convention and also to the conservation of marine resources by participating in existing regional organisations for conservation of highly migratory fish stocks such as ICCAT and IOTC. The Republic of Korea is consistently maintaining the same position as before, and will continue its cooperation for sustainable conservation and management of marine living resources.

As to the conservation of southern bluefin tuna (SBT), which is the case here, Korea fully recognizes the importance of effective conservation and optional utilisation for sustainability of SBT resources, and moreover, has joined the efforts of the CCSBT. Korea, as a responsible fishing country, has implemented self-imposed restraint in SBT catch from this year, to cooperate with international fishing community including the CCSBT. Korea's fishing industry will faithfully adhere to the voluntarily-imposed catch limit of 1,600 ton a year for the time being. In addition, Korea has withdrawn three fishing vessels from the SBT fishing area, thereby reducing catch capacity from 19 vessels to 16 vessels.

Korea will provide relevant catch and effort data to the Trade Information Scheme, if this Scheme is finalised and adopted by the Commission. Furthermore, Korea wishes to dispatch its scientists to the CCSBT Scientific Committee to participate in the scientific activities of the Commission. These cooperative measures of Korea with CCSBT will be continued pending Korea's membership of CCSBT. Korea will fully observe its obligations under other international agreements for conservation and management of marine living resources.

To undertake full responsibility in conserving and managing the SBT resources, Korea has sought membership of the CCSBT. However, this has not yet been realised so far, mainly because the CCSBT's offer of quota for Korea is far from the fishing reality of Korea. In parallel with its obligation for conservation, Korea's fishing rights and interests should also be respected. I sincerely hope that the annual quota level we proposed to the CCSBT delegation during their visit to Korea last October will be acceptable to the CCSBT. The proposed quota level was negotiated in the midst of

strong resistance and political pressure from fishing industry for higher level to reflect their current catch.

We would like to reiterate our willingness for early accession to the CCSBT, which we believe will mutually benefit Korea and CCSBT members. Procrastination of Korea's accession will be against conservation efforts of the CCSBT. Therefore, positive understanding and cooperation as well as political consideration on the part of members of CCSBT towards Korea's position is highly required for realisation of Korea's early accession.

We subscribe to the goal pursued by the CCSBT and are well prepared to follow its steps. However, we are confident that there is room to be improved to materialise this goal, which requires looking back the history, seeing to the present and planning for the future: why the current urgency of SBT conservation occurred; how the fishing stock is assessed and relevant data is processed; how the stock will be conserved and utilised in a fair manner.

We look forward to having fruitful discussions during the Annual Meeting and to reaching a most successful outcomes, particularly in favour of Korea's early accession to the CCSBT.

**Remarks by Eugene Grobler, Counsellor, South African High Commission**

Thank you Mr Chair and good morning to all delegations.

1. South Africa is grateful to be able to attend the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna: Sixth Annual Meeting.
2. South Africa is not a Tuna Fishing country as such, but other countries are fishing for tuna in South African waters.
3. South Africa is currently seriously considering membership of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, and a decision will be taken soon.
4. South Africa is in agreement with all the instruments for the use and conservation of sea and marine resources, including the principles and approaches of this convention.
5. South Africa has a good track record in this regard.

Thank you

**OPENING STATEMENT BY TAIWAN  
November 29, 1999**

On behalf of the Taiwan delegation, I would like to express our gratitude to CCBST for inviting us to participate in this meeting.

As a tuna fishing nation, we realize the importance of conservation and management of tuna resources for the sustainable utilization. We also understand that in order to achieve this goal, the common efforts among all countries concerned are essential. That is why my delegation accepts the invitation and to be here.

For the purpose of the conservation of SBT, in line with the resolution made by CCSBT in 1995, Taiwan has imposed itself a voluntary measure of limiting its annual catch of SBT at 1,450 MT since 1996. To implement such measure, my government has stipulated an executive regulation, which specifies the responsibility of our fishing boats involved, such as weekly report of the daily catch of SBT and fishing location to the fishery authorities and provision of logbooks while the fishing operation being finished. In addition, we also dispatched scientists to take care of the matters on SBT research and the incidental catch of seabirds and issued the brochures that guide our fishermen how to prevent incidental catch of seabirds.

Mr. Chairman, Taiwan is not a party to the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna. It has no obligation to take such measures. However, it has done what I just described. We do think that the above efforts made by our government should be duly recognized and appreciated by all governments involved in fishing for SBT.

Mr. Chairman, as a major fishing nation in the world, we think that it is the time for us to normalize our relationship with CCSBT. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to hand over a letter applying for a Contracting Party status to the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna. We do hope that our application will be seriously considered. I would also like to emphasize that if an arrangement is needed to make our Party status possible, we would only accept an arrangement that is fair, workable, and duly respecting Taiwan's status.

Finally, I am looking forward to a constructive discussion in the next two days. My delegation appreciates very much for the wonderful arrangement and hospitality extended by the hosting country – Australia.

## Revised Budget - 1999

(Revised) 1998		Approved 1999		Revised for 1999
	<b>INCOME</b>			
45,000	Carry over from previous year		24,600	24,600
	Contribution from Members			
247,314	Japan	247,314		
221,763	Australia	221,763		
67,023	New Zealand	<u>67,023</u>		
			536,100	536,100
36,000	Staff Assessment Levy	50,000		52,000
20,000	Interest on Investments	<u>15,300</u>		<u>15,300</u>
			65,300	67,300
7,500	Miscellaneous Income			
	Funds from Reserve Fund to meet balance of EFP meeting costs in 1999			89,850
644,600	<b>TOTAL GROSS INCOME</b>		626,000	717,850
	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
29,500	(Resumed Fourth Annual Meeting: Jan, Feb 1998)		N/A	
	<u>Annual Commission Meeting</u>			
8,500	Interpretation Costs	36,000		44,600
	Hire of Venue	5,000		4,000
	Hire of Equipment	5,000		3,000
	Miscellaneous Costs (Inc. EFP Chair attending CCSBT5(2))	10,000		7,250
	Publication and Translation	<u>4,000</u>		<u>2,000</u>
8,500			60,000	60,850
	<u>Special Commission Meeting</u>			
---	Hire of Venue, Interpretation and other support		30,000	N/A
15,100	Additional Sub-committee/workshops (TI/PeerRev/MgmtStrat)		20,000	28,000
	<u>Scientific Committee</u>			
34,200	Intpretation Costs	21,000		11,000
11,500	Hire of Venue	5,500		4,000
2,900	Hire of Equipment	4,000		3,000
---	Hire of Consultants	33,000		nil
4,500	Miscellaneous Costs	1,000		1,000
	Publication and Translation	<u>4,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>
53,100			68,500	20,000
	<u>Secretariat Costs</u>			
205,000	Secretariat Staff Costs	220,000		215,000
50,000	Staff Assessment Levy	52,000		52,000
36,000	Employer Super/Social Security	38,000		38,000
5,000	Worker's Compensation/ Travel/Contents Insurance	5,000		7,300
40,000	Travel/Transport - Overseas and Domestic	38,000		50,000
---	Miscellaneous Translation of Commission and Committee Reports	10,000		5,000
1,000	Training	2,000		1,700
	Annual provision for overseas appointee - home leave allowance, repatriation grant and removal costs	<u>5,000</u>		<u>10,000</u>
10,000			370,000	379,000
347,000				
	<u>Office Management Costs</u>			
31,000	Office lease	31,000		31,000
16,800	Office running costs	16,800		16,800
10,000	Provision for new/replacement assets	10,000		10,000
7,000	Telephone/communications	7,700		7,700
12,000	Miscellaneous	<u>12,000</u>		<u>12,000</u>
76,800			77,500	77,500
90,000	Peer Review of Scientific Assessment Process			
	EFP Working Group			152,500
24,600	Uncommitted funds carried forward to next year			
644,600	<b>TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE</b>		626,000	717,850



## Budget - 2000

(Revised) 1999		2000	
	<b>INCOME</b>		
24,600	Carry over from previous year		
	Contribution from Members		
247,314	Japan	247,314	
221,763	Australia	221,763	
67,023	New Zealand	<u>67,023</u>	536,100
52,000	Staff Assessment Levy	52,000	
15,300	Interest on Investments	<u>12,400</u>	64,400
89,850	Funds from Reserve Fund to meet balance of EFP meeting costs in 1999		
717,850	<b>TOTAL GROSS INCOME</b>		600,500
	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
	<u>Annual Commission Meeting</u>		
44,600	Interpretation Costs	28,000	
4,000	Hire of Venue	11,000	
3,000	Hire of Equipment	8,000	
7,250	Miscellaneous Costs (Inc. EFP Chair attending CCSBT5(2))	2,000	
<u>2,000</u>	Publication and Translation	<u>3,000</u>	52,000
60,850			
	<u>Special Commission Meeting</u>		
0	Interpretation and other support		10,000
28,000	Additional Sub-committee/workshops		25,000
	<u>Scientific Committee</u>		
11,000	Interpretation Costs	22,000	
4,000	Hire of Venue	5,500	
3,000	Hire of Equipment	5,500	
0	Hire of Consultants	20,000	
1,000	Miscellaneous Costs	2,000	
<u>1,000</u>	Publication and Translation	<u>3,000</u>	58,000
20,000			
	<u>Secretariat Costs</u>		
215,000	Secretariat Staff Costs	225,000	
52,000	Staff Assessment Levy	52,000	
38,000	Employer Super/Social Security	40,000	
7,300	Worker's Compensation/ Travel/Contents Insurance	7,500	
50,000	Travel/Transport - Overseas and Domestic	35,000	
5,000	Miscellaneous Translation of Commission and Committee Reports	8,000	
1,700	Training	2,000	
<u>10,000</u>	Annual provision for overseas appointee replacements - recruitment, home leave allowance, repatriation grant and removal costs	<u>10,000</u>	379,500
379,000			
	<u>Office Management Costs</u>		
31,000	Office lease	31,000	
16,800	Office running costs	17,000	
10,000	Provision for new/replacement assets	10,000	
7,700	Telephone/communications	8,000	
<u>12,000</u>	Miscellaneous	<u>10,000</u>	76,000
77,500			
152,500	EFP Working Group		
717,850	<b>TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE</b>		600,500

### Amendment of the Financial Regulations

Regulation 8.2 of the Financial Regulations should be replaced by the following sentences: (revisions underlined).

- 8.2 (a) The Executive Secretary may make short-term investments of moneys not needed for the immediate requirements of the Commission. Such investments shall be restricted to securities and other investments issued by Australian institutions or Government bodies with current ratings, provided by a rating body approved by the Commission's auditor, indicating a strong capacity to pay. The details of investment transactions and income derived shall be reported in the documents supporting the budget;
- (b) With regard to moneys held in Trust or Special Funds for which use is not required for at least 12 months, longer-term investments may be authorised by the Commission provided such action is consistent with the terms under which the moneys were lodged with the Commission. Such investments shall be restricted to securities and other investments issued by Australian institutions or Government bodies with current ratings, provided by a rating body approved by the Commission's auditor, indicating a strong capacity to pay.

November 29, 1999  
JAPAN

**(Draft)**

**RESOLUTION BY CCSBT  
CONCERNING AN ACTION PLAN TO ENSURE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE  
CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA**

**RECOGNIZING** that the objectives of the CCSBT are conservation and optimum utilization of southern bluefin tuna (SBT);

**BEING AWARE** that a significant number of vessels registered to non-Contracting Parties to CCSBT are catching SBT;

**COCERNING** the need for urgent action to ensure the effectiveness of the CCSBT conservation measures for SBT;

**BEING AWARE** of the strenuous efforts by Contracting Parties to encourage non-Contracting Parties to accede the Convention or cooperate with the CCSBT;

**THE COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION FOR THE SOUTHERN  
BLUEFIN TUNA(CCSBT) RESOLVES THAT:**

- a. The Commission shall request that non-Contracting Parties fishing SBT cooperate fully with the Commission in implementing the CCSBT measures for conservation, management and optimum utilization of SBT (hereinafter referred to as "the conservation and management measures"). The Commission shall also request those non-Contracting Parties to advise the Commission of actions taken in that regard.
- b. The Commission shall identify, at the Resumed 6th Annual Meeting to be held in early year 2000 and annually thereafter, those non-Contracting Parties whose vessels have been fishing for SBT in a manner which diminishes the effectiveness of the CCSBT conservation and management measures, based on the catch data compiled by the Commission, the trade information and other relevant information obtained in parts and at the fishing ground.
- c. The Commission shall request those Parties identified in paragraph (b) to rectify their fishing activities so as not to diminish the effectiveness of CCSBT conservation and management measures and to advise the Commission of actions taken in that regard.
- d. The Contracting Parties shall jointly and individually request that non-Contracting

Parties fishing SBT cooperate fully with the Commission in implementing the CCSBT SBT conservation and management measures.

- e. The Commission shall review, at appropriate timing, the actions taken by those Parties identified and requested in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d), and identify the Parties which have not rectified their fishing activities.
- f. To ensure the effectiveness of the CCSBT conservation and management measures, the Commission will recommend the Contracting Parties to take non-discriminatory trade restrictive measure, consistent with their international obligations, on SBT products in any form, from the Parties identified in paragraph (e).

**CCSBT**  
**Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program**

**1. Principle/General**

- 1.1 For importation into the territory of a Member, all southern bluefin tuna shall be accompanied by a CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document. There is no waiver of this requirement.
- 1.2 Implementation of this Program shall be in conformity with relevant international obligations.
- 1.3 The Commission will review the implementation of this Program periodically in a timely manner to ensure the effectiveness and practicability of this Program.
- 1.4 The Commission requests the appropriate authorities of exporting countries/fishing entities to make the requirements under this Program known to their exporters.

**2. Information Required**

- 2.1 A standard CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document form along with its Instruction Sheet is at **Annex 1**. Countries/Fishing Entities are requested to use this form. While minimal modifications such as addition of translations may be made, the standard form should be adopted as far as possible and no information item may be omitted from the standard form.
- 2.2 The import of farmed tuna should be treated in the following way:
  - (a) The Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document shall be validated by the authority of the country/fishing entity where the tuna was raised;
  - (b) [When Members compile data from the Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical documents under 5.1 and report import data collected by the Program to the Executive Secretary under 5.2] {to be modified based on the modification in "5. Record and Report"}, the amount of imported farmed fish will be recorded separately from the rest of the imports for each country/fishing entity;
  - (c) When completing the CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document for farmed tuna, the name of the export country/fishing entity shall be indicated in item 1 of Export Section of each Document instead of "Flag Country/Fishing Entity of Capture Vessel", and the name of the Tuna Farm shall be indicated in item 2 of Export Section of each Document instead of "Name of Vessel and Registration Number"; for item 6 (Description of Fish) of Export Section of each Document, "Gear Code" shall be "Farmed", "Net Weight" shall be filled in

with the raised products' weight, and "Time of Harvest" and "Area of Catch" are not necessary to be filled in while other columns shall be filled in as in the case of the normal Document;

- (d) Tuna farms which raise exported tuna are obliged to keep the following information: the name of the fishing vessel which caught the tuna for farming, the flag country/fishing entity of that fishing vessel, the gear code, the amount and original size of catch, the area of catch, the date of reception of tuna, and growth rate and mortality rate of fish through farming;
- (e) The tuna farm shall submit such information to CCSBT through its government upon the request of the CCSBT Secretariat.

### **3. Validation**

- 3.1 The CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document shall be validated, in principle, by an official of the flag country/fishing entity of the vessel that harvested the tuna.
- 3.2 The requirement for validation of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document by an official under 3.1 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.

### **4. Exchange of Information**

- 4.1 If a Member modifies the standard Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document form for its use, it shall provide to the Executive Secretary a copy of such modified form. The Executive Secretary shall provide the modified form to other Members and non-Members fishing and exporting southern bluefin tuna to Members.
- 4.2 Each Member shall provide to the Executive Secretary information on validation (e.g. type of validation, name of the organization which validates the documents, title of officials who validate the documents, sample impression of stamp or seal) and inform him of any change in a timely fashion. The Executive Secretary shall request information on validation from all non-Members fishing and exporting southern bluefin tuna to Members, and request them to inform him in a timely fashion of any change in the information provided.
- 4.3 The Executive Secretary shall maintain and update information specified in 4.1 and 4.2, and provide it to all Members and promptly circulate any changes.

### **5. Record and Report**

- 5.1 [Members which export or import southern bluefin tuna]/[The Executive Secretary] shall compile data from the Documents.

5.2 [Members which import southern bluefin tuna]/ [The Executive Secretary] shall report the data collected by the Program [to the Executive Secretary] each year by 1 April for the period of 1 July - 31 December of the preceding year and 1 October for the period of 1 January - 30 June of the current year, which shall be circulated to all Members by the Executive Secretary. The format of the report is attached as **Annex 2**.

5.3 [Members which export southern bluefin tuna]/[The Executive Secretary] shall examine export data upon receiving the import data mentioned in 5.2 [from the Executive Secretary], and report the results to the Commission.

5.4 Members should exchange copies of statistical documents [through the Secretariat] to facilitate the examination mentioned in 5.3.

[5.1 - 5.4 to be modified to reflect the agreement that the Secretariat should play the central role to manage the data subject to further consideration for cost implication and resource availability]

5.5 The Commission instructs the Executive Secretary to request the non-Members which are major importing countries/fishing entities of southern bluefin tuna to cooperate with implementation of the Program and to provide to the Commission data obtained from such implementation.

## **6. Re-export**

6.1 A Member may validate CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate (a standard form is attached as **Annex 3**) for southern bluefin tuna imported by that Member, to which CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document or CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate is attached. CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate shall be validated by an official or by an entity duly delegated by the authority of a Member to validate the CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document under 3.2. A copy of the original Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document accompanying the imported southern bluefin tuna must be attached to CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate. The copy of original Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document so attached must be verified by that official or by that entity duly delegated by the authority of a Member which validate the CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document. When re-exported southern bluefin tuna is again re-exported, all copies of documents, including verified copy of a Statistical Document and Re-export Certificate which accompanied that southern bluefin tuna upon importation, must be attached to a new Re-export Certificate to be validated by a re-exporting Member. All copies of the Documents to be attached to that new Re-export Certificate must also be verified by an official or an entity duly delegated by the authority of a Member which validated the CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document.

6.2 Members which import southern bluefin tuna shall accept the Re-export Certificate set forth in 6.1 with attachments of all verified copies as required in 6.1.

6.3 Members that validate a Re-export Certificate in accordance with the procedure set

forth in 6.1 shall require from the re-exporting southern bluefin tuna dealer necessary documents (e.g. written sales contracts) which are to certify that the southern bluefin tuna to be re-exported corresponds to the imported southern bluefin tuna. Members which validate a Re-export Certificate shall provide the flag country/fishing entity and importing country with evidence of this correspondence upon their request.

- 6.4 [Members which import southern bluefin tuna]/[The Executive Secretary] shall report the data obtained from Re-export Certificates [to the Executive Secretary] each year by 1 April for the period of 1 July - 31 December of the preceding year and 1 October for the period of 1 January - 30 June of the current year, which shall be circulated to all Members by the Executive Secretary. The format of the report is attached as **Annex 4**.

{to be modified to reflect the agreement that the Secretariat should play the central role to manage the data subject to further consideration for cost implication and resource availability}

- 6.5 Members may accept a Re-export Certificate validated by a non-Member which has established a scheme substantially identical to the CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program and implements it in accordance with the requirements of the Program.



**Annex 1**

DOCUMENT NUMBER	CCSBT SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA STATISTICAL DOCUMENT ? Captuer      ? Farmed					
<b>EXPORT SECTION:</b>						
1. FLAG COUNTRY/FISHING ENTITY OF CAPTURE VESSEL						
2. NAME OF VESSEL AND REGISTRATION NUMBER (when available)						
3. INFORMATION ON OTHER FORMS OF CAPTURE (eg. Trap)						
4. PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENT (if applicable) NAME AND ADDRESS						
5. POINT OF EXPORT (CITY, STATE OR PROVINCE AND COUNTRY/FISHING ENTITY)						
6. DESCRIPTION OF FISH						
Product (a) F/FR	Type (b) RD/GG/DR/FL/OT	Time of Harvest (mm/yy)	Gear Code (c)	Area of catch (d)	Net Weight (kg)	No. of Fish (when RD, GG or DR)
(a): F=Fresh, FR=Frozen (b): RD=Round, GG=Gilled and Gutted, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet, OT=Other (describe the type of product; _____.) (c): If the Gear Code is OT, describe the type of gear; _____. (d): Statistical Area of SBT (1 to 10) or Other Areas (11 to 13)						
7. EXPORTER CERTIFICATION <u>I certify that the above information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.</u>						
Name	Address	Signature	Date	Licence Number (if applicable)		
8. VALIDATION BY AUTHORITY <u>I validate that the information listed above is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.</u>						
Name & Title	Signature	Date	Official Seal			
<b>IMPORT SECTION:</b>						
IMPORT SECTION <u>I certify that the above information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.</u>						
Importer Certification (Intermediate Country) (if applicable)						
Name	Address	Signature	Date	Licence No (if applicable)		
Importer Certification (Intermediate Country) (if applicable)						
Name	Address	Signature	Date	Licence No (if applicable)		
Importer Certification (Final Destination of Shipment)						
Name	Address	Signature	Date	Licence No (if applicable)		
Final Point of Import: City _____ State or Province _____ Country/Fishing Entity _____						

NOTE1 : If a language other than English is used in completing this form, please add the English translation on this document.  
NOTE 2: In case of farmed fish, please refer to the italic part in the instruction sheet.

## Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Instruction Sheet

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

### Document Number

Fill in the document number allocated by the exporting country/fishing entity.

### Title

Tick the appropriate box.

### Export Section

#### 1. Flag Country/Fishing Entity of Capture Vessel

Fill in the name of the country/fishing entity of the registration of the vessel that harvested the southern bluefin tuna in the shipment. This should be the same country/fishing entity as issued this Document. *In case of farmed fish, the name of exporting country/fishing entity should be filled in instead of the name of the country/fishing entity of the vessel.*

#### 2. Name of Vessel and Registration Number (when available)

Fill in the name and registration number of the vessel that harvested the southern bluefin tuna in the shipment. *In case of farmed fish, the name of tuna farm should be filled in instead of the name and registration number of the vessel.*

#### 3. Information of Other Forms of Capture (eg. Trap)

If the southern bluefin tuna in the shipment was caught by means other than the vessel (eg. Trap), fill in the means.

#### 4. Processing Establishment

Fill in the name and address of the processing establishment which processed the southern bluefin tuna in the shipment (if applicable). If it is the same as the exporter, write "same as exporter".

#### 5. 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 was exported.

#### 6. Description of Fish

The exporter must provide, to the highest degree of accuracy, the following information. NOTE: One row should describe one product type.

- (1) product: Identify the type of product being shipped as either FRESH (F) or FROZEN (FR),
- (2) 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 products in the shipment,
- (3) 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, it is not necessary to fill in this column,*

- (4) 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

- (5) area of catch: Identify the area in which the southern bluefin tuna was harvested using numbers from 1 to 13 (see the map attached); *in case of farmed fish, it is not necessary to fill in this column,*
- (6) net weight: Net product weight in kilograms; *in case of farmed fish, fill in the raised product's weight,*
- (7) no. of fish: If type is RD, GG or DR, fill in the number of fish.

#### 7. Exporter Certification

The person or company exporting the southern bluefin tuna shipment must provide his/her/its name, address, signature, date the shipment was exported, and dealer licence number (if applicable).

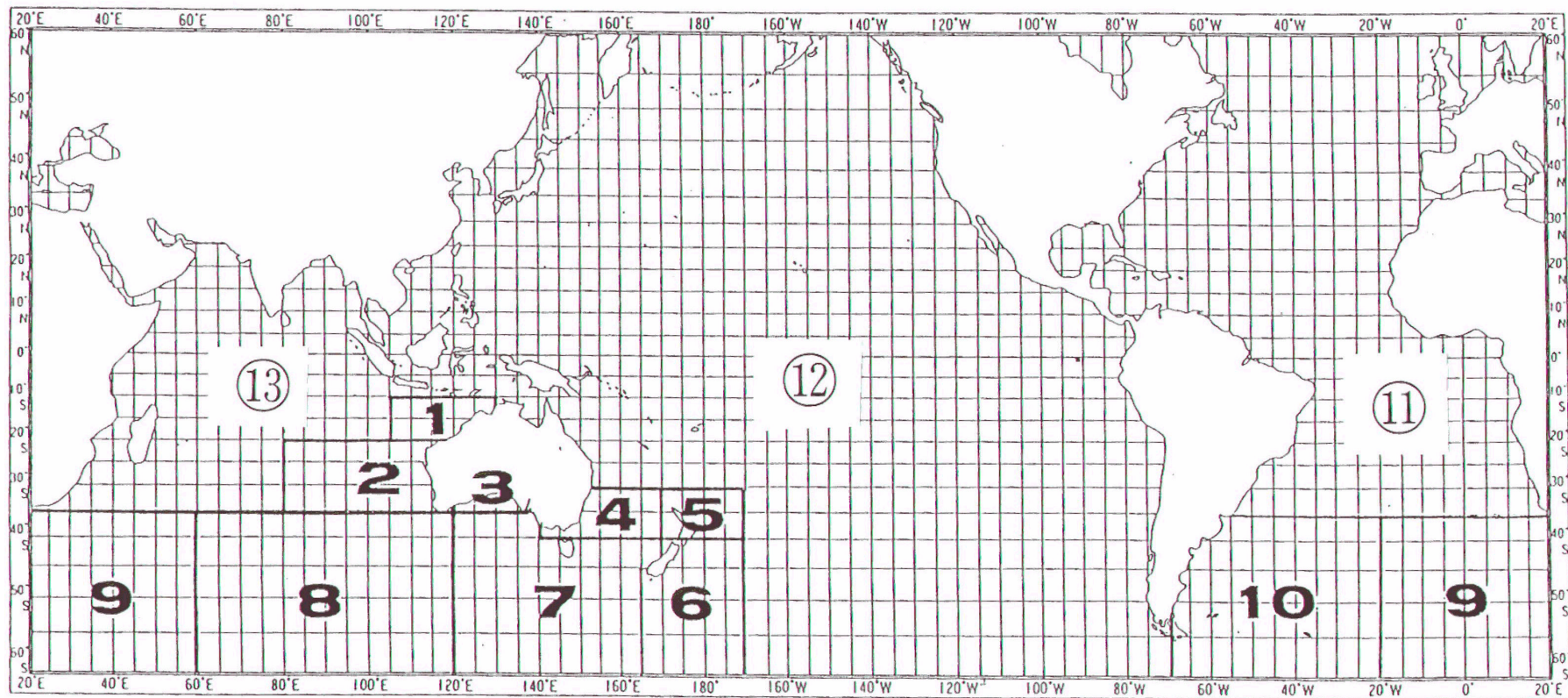
#### 8. Validation by Authority

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 should submit a certified copy of such delegation to the Executive Secretary.

### Import Section

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, licence number (if applicable) 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.

Note: Instructions relating to farmed fish are written in italic letters.



## Half-yearly Report of the CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document

Period \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_  
 month month year

Import Country \_\_\_\_\_

Flag Country/ Fishing Entity	Area Code	Time of Harvest	Gear Code	Point of Export	Product F/FR	Type RD/GG/DR/FL/OT	Product Weight (kg)	No. of Fish

GEAR CODE

BB  
GILL  
HAND  
HARP  
LL  
MWT  
PS  
RR  
SPHL  
SPOR  
SURF  
TL  
TRAP  
TROL  
UNCL  
OT

GEAR TYPE

Baitboat  
Gillnet  
Handline  
Harpoon  
Longline  
Mid-water Trawl  
Purse Seine  
Rod and Reel  
Sport Handline  
Sport Fisheries Unclassified  
Surface Fisheries Unclassified  
Tended Line  
Trap  
Troll  
Unspecified Method  
Other Type (indicate the type of gear): \_\_\_\_\_

Product

F Fresh  
FR Frozen

Type

RD Round  
GG Gilled and Guttled  
DR Dressed  
FL Filet  
OT Other

Area Code

1 to 10 SBT Statistical Areas  
11 to 13 Other areas (the Atlantic, the Pacific  
and Indian Ocean, respectively)

**Annex 3**

<b>DOCUMENT NUMBER</b>	<b>CCSBT SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE</b>			
<b>RE-EXPORT SECTION:</b>				
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) F/FR	Type (b) RD/GG/DR/FL/OT	Weight (kg)	Flag Country/ Fishing Entity	Imported Date
(a) F=Fresh, FR=Frozen				
(b) RD=Round, GG=Gilled and Guttled, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet, OT=Other (describe the type of product; _____).				
5. DESCRIPTION OF RE-EXPORTING FISH				
Product (a) F/FR	Type (b) RD/GG/DR/FL/OT	Weight (kg)		
(a) F=Fresh, FR=Frozen				
(b) RD=Round, GG=Gilled and Guttled, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet, OT=Other (describe the type of product; _____).				
6. 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	Licence Number (if applicable)
7. 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	
<b>IMPORT SECTION:</b>				
IMPORT SECTION I certify that the above information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.				
Importer Certification (Intermediate Country) (if applicable)				
Name	Address	Signature	Date	Licence no (if applicable)
Importer Certification (Intermediate Country) (if applicable)				
Name	Address	Signature	Date	Licence No (if applicable)
Importer Certification (Final Destination of Shipment)				
Name	Address	Signature	Date	Licence No (if applicable)
Final Point of Import: City _____ State or Province _____ Country/Fishing Entity _____				

NOTE 1: The organization/person which validates the Re-export Certificate should verify the copy of original CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical 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.

Half-yearly Report of the CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate

Period \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_                      Import Country \_\_\_\_\_  
                 month   month   year

Flag Country/ Fishing Entity	Re-export Country	Point of Export	Product F/FR	Type RD/GG/DR/FL/OT	Product Weight (kg)

**Arrangement for collecting information on Joint Venture operations**

1. The NZ company that provides quota for JV operation will submit the Statistical Document for JV with certification to NZ Government (NZG) for entity duly delegated for its validation. (Annex)
2. After receiving the validation by NZG or an entity duly delegated, the NZ company will provide the Document to the Japanese JV partner company.
3. Before landing JV catch, then Japanese JV partner company will submit the Document to the Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ).
4. After landing, FAJ will provide the relevant information to NZG.



## Joint Venture Documentation

<b>DOCUMENT NUMBER</b>		<b>SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA STATISTICAL DOCUMENT - CCSBT Members</b>				
1. FLAG COUNTRY OF CAPTURE VESSEL						
2. NAME OF CAPTURE VESSEL,						
REGISTRATION NUMBER						
3. POINT OF LANDING						
4. NAME OF COUNTRY AGAINST WHO'S QUOTA THIS CATCH IS TO BE ALLOCATED						
5. DESCRIPTION OF FISH						
Product (a) F/FR	Type (b) WH/GG/DR/FL/OT	Time of Harvest (mm/yy)	Area of Catch	Net Weight (c) (kg)	No. of Fish	Gear code
(a)=> F=Fresh, FR=Frozen (b)=> WH=Whole, GG=Gilled & Gutted, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet, OT=other - please describe, _____ (C)=> weight of product only						
6. CERTIFICATION (to be filled in by the president (or president's delegate) of the company that provides Quota for JV operation)						
<u>I certify that the above information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.</u>						
Name	Address	Licence Number	Signature	Date		
7. VALIDATION BY AUTHORITY (Member Country)						
Name & Title	Signature	Date	Government Seal			

**PROCEDURAL ARRANGEMENTS AND TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR  
ADVISORY PANEL TO SCIENTIFIC PROCESS OF CCSBT**

**Procedural Arrangements**

1. The Commission will appoint a group of 4-5 external scientists (Advisory Panel) for all Stock Assessment Group and Scientific Committee meetings - for a 2-3 year period with at least 3 external scientist to attend meetings.
2. The Commission will review these Terms of Reference after 3 years.

**Terms of Reference**

- To participate in all meetings of the SAG, SC and other scientific meetings such as Stock Assessment Process Workshop, as requested by the Commission.
- To help to consolidate parties' views to facilitate consensus.
- To incorporate their views in SAG/SC reports and provide to SC and CCSBT in the form of a report their own views on stock assessment and other matters.

## **QUALIFICATION FOR INDEPENDENT CHAIRS AND FOR THE ADVISORY PANEL**

Persons to be selected for the independent chairs of the SAG and SC as well as for the members of the Advisory Panel:

1. Should not be a national of the Parties nor have been a permanent resident or have worked for the Parties since 31/12/89 except where Parties reach a consensus to choose the qualified individual;
2. Must have an excellent technical ability in stock assessment;
3. Must have adequate working experience as a scientist involved in stock assessment and fisheries management at the international level;
4. Should have working experience with large pelagic fish resources;
5. Are desired to have familiarity with assessment procedures and scientific procedures used in international fishery commissions.

Members of the Peer Review Panel in 1998 and other external scientists contracted by CCSBT in the past are eligible for selection for the Advisory Panel if they meet the above qualifications.

## **SELECTION OF CHAIRS FOR SAG/SC AND ADVISORY PANEL**

17 December 1999	Members to send a list of candidates for Chair of SAG, Chair of SC and Advisory Panel to Secretariat, which will be circulated to other Members
20 December 1999	Secretariat to contact listed candidates (check their availability and willingness and obtain the CV for those available) - due 14 January 2000
	Members to initiate consultation for selection
17 January 2000 to 28 January 2000	Members to finalize selection
11 February 2000	Final decision

### **Note:**

1. Chairs for SAG/SC and Advisory Panel should participate SAG/SC Annual Meetings in 2000 - 2002 and, the Stock Assessment Process Workshop and Management Strategy Workshop to be held before 2000 SC/SAG.
2. Chairs for the Stock Assessment Process Workshop and Management Strategy Workshop will be selected from Chairs for SAG/SC, Advisory Panel or other external scientists.
3. Chairs for SAG/SC and Advisory Panel may be asked to attend workshop/working group meetings the Commission might decide to hold.

### **DUTIES OF THE CHAIRS OF SC/SAG**

- (a) to circulate the draft agenda through the Secretariat;
- (b) to declare the meeting schedule, the opening and closing of Meetings of SC/SAG;
- (c) to direct discussions in the Meetings, to ensure that the work of SC/SAG adheres to the scientific principles of demonstrable evidence, statement of assumptions and examination of logic, and to ensure observance of these Rules;
- (d) to facilitate reaching consensus to the extent possible;
- (e) to accord the right to speak and to limit the time allowed for speaking;
- (f) to rule on points of order, subject to the right of any Member to request that any ruling by the Chair be submitted to SC/SAG for decision;
- (g) to ascertain if consensus exists;
- (h) in relation to each Meeting of SC/SAG, to sign, on behalf of SC/SAG, a report of the proceedings of the Meeting for transmission to the Commission/SC and present such reports to the Commission/SC;
- (i) to convey to the Executive Secretary/Chair of SC any instructions determined by SC/SAG;
- (j) the authority to call meetings of the representatives of the Members after conferring with the representatives: and
- (k) to exercise other powers and responsibilities as provided in the Rules of Procedure for the Commission and make such decisions and give such directions as will ensure that the business of SC/SAG is carried out effectively and in accordance with its decisions.

## Attachment P

## Japanese Research Activity for stock assessment of Southern Bluefin Tuna

JAPAN  
November, 1999

Purpose	Title of Project/Study	Information collected	Expense #	Period/Term	Activity/Note
1 Catch and effort information	Logbook data processing	Catch in number by size		continue/ long	Process Log book data
	RTMP(include observer)	Catch in weight, effort	714,286	1991-/ mid	Deploy 15 observers,
	Import Statistics(non-Members)	Non-Members catch		continue/ long	monitor all vessel days
2 Biological parameters	R/V Shoyo-maru	Larva, juvenile, adult(otolith, etc)		1985-/ long	9 cruises since 1985
1)Sampling	Prefectural training vessels	Adult(gonad, otolith, vertebrae,etc.)		mid	
	Chartered research vessels (planned)	Sample (otolith, vertebrae, stomach, muscle,etc) collection		2000-/ mid	3 vessels (45 days each), 2,142thousand\$ requested
2)Processing/Calculation	Direct aging(longline catch)	Growth, age-assignment of catch	57,143	continue/ mid	Process hundreds otoliths and thousands vertebrae
	Tagging from longline**	M, F,and growth for young fish	92,857 +	feasibility/ mid	700 SBT released
	Tagging from AFZ*	M, F,and growth for young fish	+recapture only/ mid		
	Archival tagging*	Migration and surfacing behavior	+ 1995-/ mid		
3 Tuning indices	Longline CPUE	Relative trend of age 4+ abundance		continue/ long	Process Log book data and CPUE data
1)Fishery dependent	Experimental Fishing Program(EFP)	To compare SBT distribution between present and past fishing grounds	5,000,000	1998-/ short	104 research vessels, 32 observers
	Cpue random sampling experiment in conjunction with EFP	Information on distribution and relative abundance of SBT within and out side of fishing grounds	1,142,857	1999-(feasibility)/ mid	2 vessels (30 days each)
	Tagging from AFZ*	F for young fish	+recapture only/ mid		
2)Fishery independent	Acoustic Survey*	Relative trend of age 1 fish abundance	928,571	1994-/ long	One Chartered Research vessel
	Aerial Survey*	Relative trend of age 2-4 fish abundance	485,714 +	1991-/ long	Two Airplanes
Total			8,421,429 A\$		

\*Recruitment Monitoring Program(RMP) collaboration with CSIRO

\*\*RMP and EFP

#exchange rate70 yen/A\$; expense in 1999 or other.

+includes Aerial survey and tagging