

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commission

**15-18 October 2002
Canberra, Australia**

**Report of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commission
15 – 18 October 2002
Canberra, Australia**

Agenda Item 1. Opening of the Meeting

Agenda Item 1.1. Welcoming address

1. The Chair of CCSBT9 (Mr Daryl Quinlivan) opened the meeting. He noted that the Fishing Entity of Taiwan was attending the Commission meeting as an observer, but that it would be participating in the Extended Commission as a full member. The chair congratulated Taiwan on its admission to the Extended Commission.
2. The meeting approved the Chair's proposed procedure for the managing the Commission and Extended Commission Meetings.

Agenda Item 1.2. Adoption of agenda

3. The Agenda was adopted and is included at **Appendix 1**.
4. The list of meeting participants is included at **Appendix 2**.

Agenda Item 2. Approval of decisions taken by the Extended Commission

5. The Commission approved the decisions taken by the Extended Commission for the Ninth Meeting of the Commission, which is at **Appendix 3**.

Agenda Item 3. Election of the Chair and Vice Chair for CCSBT 10 and venue

6. CCSBT 10 will be hosted and chaired by New Zealand. New Zealand nominated Mr Stan Crothers to be the Chair.
7. Korea will be the Vice Chair.

Agenda Item 4. Other business

8. There was no other business.

Agenda Item 5. Adoption of report of meeting

9. The meeting adopted the report.

Agenda Item 6. Close of meeting

10. The Commission agreed to close the meeting.

List of Appendices

Appendix

- 1 Agenda
- 2 List of Participants
- 3 Report of the Extended Commission for the Ninth Annual Meeting of the
Commission (CCSBT/0210/04)

**AGENDA
NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION
15-18 OCTOBER 2002
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA**

1. Opening of the meeting
 - 1.1 Welcoming address
 - 1.2 Adoption of agenda
2. Approval of decisions taken by the Extended Commission
3. Election of the Chair and Vice Chair for CCSBT10 and venue
4. Other business
5. Adoption of report of meeting
6. Close of meeting

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Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commission
15-18 October 2002
Canberra, Australia

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Report of the Extended Commission of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commission

15-18 October 2002
Canberra, Australia

**Report of the Extended Commission of the
Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commission
15 – 18 October 2002
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Agenda Item 1. Opening of the Meeting

Agenda Item 1.1. Election of Chair and Vice Chair for the First Meeting of the Extended Commission

1. The Chair and Vice Chair of CCSBT9 (Mr Daryl Quinlivan, Australia and Mr Stan Crothers, New Zealand) were elected as the Chair and Vice Chair of the Extended Commission meeting.

Agenda Item 1.2. Admission of the Fishing Entity of Taiwan

2. The Chair announced that the Fishing Entity of Taiwan's membership to the Extended Commission became effective on 30 August 2002. The Fishing Entity of Taiwan was formally welcomed to the Extended Commission.
3. The Fishing Entity of Taiwan addressed the Extended Commission on its admission. Its statement is at **Attachment 1**.
4. All members welcomed the admission of the Fishing Entity of Taiwan.

Agenda Item 1.3. Adoption of agenda

5. Japan requested an amendment to the order in which the Agenda items were considered, to accommodate the late arrival of the Head of the Japanese delegation. The Extended Commission agreed, but Australia and New Zealand noted that the meeting should provide as much time as possible to discuss important issues such as the TAC and the TIS. The Agenda was adopted and is included at **Attachment 2**.
6. The list of meeting participants is included at **Attachment 3**.
7. The list of documents tabled at the meeting is included at **Attachment 4**.

Agenda Item 1.4. Opening statements

Agenda Item 1.4.1. Members

8. Opening statements by members of the Extended Commission are included at **Attachment 5**. In their opening statements, members of the Extended Commission identified the priority issues for consideration at the meeting.

Agenda Item 1.4.2. Other states and entities

9. South Africa and Indonesia gave opening statements. South Africa's statement is at **Attachment 6**.

Agenda Item 2. Report from the Secretariat

10. The report from the Secretariat was provided as paper CCSBT-EC/0210/04.
11. Participants accepted the report. No comments were made on the content of the report, but participants noted that many of the items mentioned in the report would require substantial discussion under the appropriate agenda items.

Agenda Item 3. Report from the Finance and Administration Committee

3.1. Adoption of the revised 2002 budget

12. Mr Brian Macdonald, the Executive Secretary of the CCSBT presented paper CCSBT-EC/0210/05, which proposed the revision of the 2002 budget.
13. The Extended Commission agreed to the revised budget for 2002 incorporated in the report from the Finance and Administration Committee. The Finance and Administration Committee's report is at **Attachment 7**.

3.2. Adoption of the 2003 budget

14. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/0210/06, a proposed budget for 2003.
15. The Extended Commission endorsed the budget for 2003 incorporated in the report from the Finance and Administration Committee. The Finance and Administration Committee's report is at **Attachment 7**.
16. The Extended Commission agreed to the surface tagging program costs, but noted Japan's domestic financial situation in securing the funds before December 2002. It was agreed however, that the program should commence as scheduled.
17. There was no consensus on New Zealand's and the Fishing Entity of Taiwan's proposal for the cost of the tagging program to be divided among the members on the basis of catch allocations. The Extended Commission agreed that the funding formula for the general budget should be applied for 2003 and that a review should be undertaken to establish guidelines for the funding of future scientific activities of the Extended Commission before next year's meeting.

3.3. Other matters

18. No other matters were discussed.

Agenda Item 4. Relationship with non-members

19. A draft resolution was prepared to establish the status of a “cooperating non-member” under the auspices of the Convention. It was agreed to settle this resolution out of session as soon as possible.

4.1. Indonesia

20. Indonesia advised that it wished to contribute to the conservation and management of SBT and to act against IUU fishing. Indonesia advised that it would be willing to become a cooperating non-member to the CCSBT, and that it looked forward to becoming a full member at some stage in the future.
21. Members of the Extended Commission noted the importance of the SBT spawning ground off Indonesia and stressed the need for Indonesia to cooperate with the Extended Commission. Members of the Extended Commission also expressed their desire for Indonesia to progress towards full membership of the CCSBT as soon as possible.
22. It was noted that before accepting Indonesia as a cooperating non-member, it is necessary for the Extended Commission to establish the status of a “cooperating non-member” and then request Indonesia to become a “cooperating non-member”. The Extended Commission would need to consider how to work with Indonesia to obtain appropriate scientific information, and catch and effort data for appropriate management of the spawning ground.

4.2. South Africa

23. South Africa summarised the principal points from its opening statement (**Attachment 6**) forming the basis of its application to accede to the Convention.
24. The Extended Commission welcomed the Republic of South Africa’s interest in joining the Commission and acknowledged the desirability of the Republic of South Africa becoming a member in due course. However, the Extended Commission also noted that allocation of SBT would be another issue that needs to be discussed with South Africa.
25. The Extended Commission was not able to agree at this time on the terms and conditions on the basis of which to respond to the Republic of South Africa’s application for membership. It noted that the resolution on cooperating non-membership would provide a basis for future engagement between the Extended Commission and the Republic of South Africa, and that it would provide further information to the Republic of South Africa on this matter when the resolution takes effect.

4.3. Others

26. Japan presented a draft list of IUU vessels that it had identified from TIS data and other sources as CCSBT-EC/0210/23. Japan sought the meeting agreement to a

resolution similar to that adopted by ICCAT for action against IUU vessels. ICCAT's resolution was circulated as CCSBT-EC/0210/WP-2 and a draft resolution for CCSBT, prepared by Japan, was circulated as CCSBT-EC/0210/WP-4. Members agreed to work intersessionally on this.

Agenda Item 5. Action Plan

5.1. Report on identified nations

27. The Extended Commission noted the role of the Action Plan in deterring fishing and fishing activities that undermines the conservation and management objectives of the Extended Commission.
28. Members of the Extended Commission considered taking further measures in relation to Belize, Honduras, Cambodia, and Equatorial Guinea in accordance with the Action Plan. Some concerns were expressed regarding the appropriateness of taking measures at this stage against these countries, including: issues of WTO consistency; consistency of approach to other countries than these four countries; possible difficulty of taking action when no national quotas have been agreed by CCSBT; whether or not lack of response to communication represented an unwillingness to cooperate; and the discontinuation of SBT exports to members of the Extended Commission as reflected in the TIS data.
29. For these reasons, some Members of the Extended Commission were not prepared to implement trade restrictive measures at this stage, although Japan proposed to prepare a measure for the time when imports from these four nations re-commenced in the future. This issue will be further reviewed at CCSBT 10. However, it was agreed that Belize would be informed that it was being raised to the second level of the Action Plan to bring them up to the same status as Honduras, Cambodia and Equatorial Guinea. The Extended Commission's resolution to give effect to this decision is at **Attachment 8**.
30. As regards Indonesia, the Extended Commission noted that mechanisms were under consideration to strengthen the cooperation of Indonesia through establishment of the status of a cooperating non-member, although the cooperation of Indonesia in the future will be further reviewed.

5.2. Others

31. The Extended Commission considered information submitted by Japan on identified IUU fishing vessels which indicated some activity by vessels flagged by the Philippines and the Seychelles. Japan suggested that the Secretariat write to these two countries, identifying them in accordance with the Action Plan. It was noted that the Philippines had supplied country catch data and TIS data, and had notified the Secretariat that the vessels concerned would be de-registered shortly. The Seychelles had also supplied TIS data for two of the vessels concerned.

32. The meeting agreed that the Executive Secretary should write to the Philippines seeking confirmation that the two vessels notified to the Extended Commission would be de-registered as indicated.
33. The meeting agreed to identify the Seychelles under paragraph 2 of the 2000 Action Plan and that the Executive Secretary would write to the Seychelles, seeking advice on their involvement in the SBT fishery. The letter would indicate that their response would be taken into account in considering potential action under the Action Plan.

Agenda Item 6. Review of SBT fisheries

34. Reports on the SBT fisheries of Members of the Extended Commission are included at **Attachment 9**. Consistent with the rules of the Extended Commission, members of the Extended Commission sought clarification on some specific issues arising from these reports.
35. In response to questions, members of the Extended Commission and observers made the following points of clarification:
 - Australia advised that mortalities in purse seines and tow cages are factored into the catch data provided to the Commission. It also advised that comprehensive research of recreational fishing was underway with several State Governments.
 - The Fishing Entity of Taiwan indicated that its regulations do not permit small boats to operate in the spawning grounds and it has not issued any TIS document to small boats so far.
 - Japan explained the reasons for the excess of catch to its voluntary catch limit in the 2001 fishing season and indicated that it would take responsible actions for this by reducing its level of catch in the following fishing seasons by the exceeded amount (226 tonnes). Japan is implementing corrective measures to cross-check its catches to overcome the problem that caused the over catch.
 - Korea explained that its catch of 735 tonnes, which was less than its national quota, was caused by some of its SBT vessels targeting other species in the Pacific Ocean for economic reasons. Since there are only 16 SBT vessels voluntarily regulated by domestic industries, a small number of vessels can impact on total catch level of SBT. Korea also reported that their 2001 figures were provided as processed weights, not whole weights.
 - In relation to the discrepancy in Table 3 of paper CCSBT-EC/0210/14 between Korea's 2001 catch and 2001 Korean TIS export information, Korea indicated that this was being discussed with the Secretariat. The Secretariat indicated that this related partially to reporting in processed weights and partially to timing issues between catching and export.

- New Zealand advised that it would reduce its 2003/04 catch to compensate for its 32 tonne over catch in the 2001/02 season.
 - Indonesia advised the Extended Commission that its regulations related to tuna generally and indicated that it has introduced a new registration system for fishing in its EEZ with three classifications: (1) Joint venture (Indonesian flagged); (2) Purchase on instalment (moving to Indonesian flag); (3) Licensed (Foreign flagged).
36. Australia stated that Japan's over catch must be paid back in 2003 in full.
37. New Zealand suggested that in the future the Extended Commission might consider implementing a standardised catch reporting mechanism.

Agenda Item 7. Review of CCSBT scientific process – independent chairs of SAG/SC and Advisory Panel

38. Mr Andrew Penney, Independent Chair of the Scientific Committee provided comment on the value of the Advisory Panel to both the scientific process and scientific progress of the CCSBT. He also noted that the CCSBT was at a critical stage in the development of management procedures and in developing suitable CPUE inputs for the management procedure and stock assessment process and that input from the Advisory Panel was important for this work. This work is due for completion in March 2004.
39. Mr Penney said that his view and the view of the Scientific Committee was that the term of the Advisory Panel should be extended and that the members of the current panel had the required knowledge and worked well with the members of the Extended Commission.
40. Members of the Extended Commission expressed their appreciation for the good work done by the Panel and agreed to reappoint the active members of the advisory panel (Dr Hilborn, Dr Parma, Dr Ianelli and Professor Pope) for another two years. This would coincide with the conclusion of the management procedure development work. The term of the Advisory Panel would be reviewed in 2004, at CCSBT 11.
41. The Secretariat responded to the Fishing Entity of Taiwan's request for clarification on the process for re-election of the Independent Chairs of the Scientific Committee, and SAG by noting that there were no specific terms of appointment for the independent chairs.
42. Members of the Extended Commission also agreed to re-elect the current Independent Chairs of the SAG (Dr Annala) and SC (Mr Penney).
43. In extending the terms of the SAG chair and advisory panel, Korea expressed concern that the operation of the SAG was difficult to follow and that only a few participants could fully understand discussions. This meant that other members of the Extended Commission could not contribute to the meeting. Korea emphasised

that the SAG meeting is for all members' benefit, not just for the exchange of the relevant experts' understanding on the issues. Korea made a strong proposal that the chairs of the SAG and SC improve the systems for operating the meetings including technical arrangements such as using power point projections in their presentation.

44. The Chair proposed that at their next meeting, the SAG and the Extended Scientific Committee should consider how to better communicate with each other during its meetings.
45. Japan pointed out the need for highly technical discussions and that the SAG and SC chairs often re-capped discussion so that participants could follow progress in the meetings. Japan was satisfied with the operation of the SAG and SC in recent years.

Agenda Item 8. Report from the Scientific Committee

46. The Chair of the Scientific Committee, Mr Penney provided a detailed account of the report of the Seventh meeting of the Scientific Committee, which is provided at **Attachment 10**. The record presented below, only incorporates items of major significance from his presentation and subsequent questions from members.

8.1. Status of the SBT stock

47. Mr Penney advised that based on an inter-sessional review of 7 fisheries indicators, the SAG had decided that there was no evidence of substantial changes in the SBT fishery between 2001 and 2002, and members had decided that there was no need to undertake a full model-based stock assessment in 2002.
48. The Extended Scientific Committee had also decided that there was no reason to change the SBT stock status advice provided to the Commission in 2001. In particular, Mr Penney emphasised that the 2000 catch level of approximately 15,500 tonnes appeared to be close to the current replacement yield, with a 50 percent chance that the stock could either decrease or increase at this harvest level.

8.2. Scientific Research Program

49. As a general observation, Mr Penney said that there had been very encouraging progress on all aspects of the Scientific Research Program. However, the surface tagging program had not achieved its target for tag deployment this year.

8.2.1. Characterisation of SBT catch

50. Mr Penney reported that the Extended Scientific Committee had considered a list of deficiencies identified in Members data collection systems and that recommendations had been made for improvements in a number of areas where feasible.

8.2.2

CPUE interpretation and analysis

51. Mr Penney reported on progress by the CPUE modelling group in developing an agreed set of CPUE indicators. He said that work of the group would continue and that by 2009 a single robust CPUE index should be agreed for use in the Management Procedure.
52. The scientists were urged to adhere to the deadline for finalising work on the Management Procedure.

8.2.3.

Scientific observer program standards and review of member compliance

53. Mr Penney outlined the process by which the draft observer standard had been developed. He indicated that the Secretariat has circulated a revised draft of the standards incorporating the discussion at the Extended Scientific Committee. He noted that Members had been asked to provide comments on this draft by the end of November 2002.

8.2.4.

SBT tagging program

54. Mr Penney explained that the primary objective of the tagging program was to tag large numbers of juvenile fish to estimate fishing mortality rates. He noted that the targets for the surface fishery tagging program had not been achieved for a number of reasons and outlined the options for addressing this problem.
55. Mr Penney said that tag recovery systems had been put in place by members of the Extended Commission and the Secretariat. It is important that these tag recovery processes be supported by regular communication between the Secretariat, members of the Extended Commission and non-members involved in the fishery. In particular, it is crucial that members maintain effective communication with their vessels to ensure the reporting of tagged fish that are captured.
56. Mr Penney explained that data on tag reporting rates were essential in allowing an estimate of the precision of fishing mortality to be made.
57. It was stressed that the accuracy of tag reporting rate estimates was closely related to the relationship between number of fish tagged, and the level of observer coverage. New Zealand noted that consideration needed to be given to increasing either the tagging rates or observer coverage, to ensure the effectiveness of the program.

8.2.5.

Direct ageing manual

58. Mr Penney advised of the success of the Direct Age Estimation Workshop held in June 2002. He noted that at the end of the workshop, all members of the Extended Commission were able to make consistent age estimates, and that a final draft of the ageing manual had been completed and is expected to be agreed shortly.

8.2.6.

Other SRP components

59. It was advised that members of the Extended Commission were making progress on other SRP components including: the recruitment monitoring program, the development of a spawning biomass index; and fisheries oceanography for the improvement of habitat definition.

8.3.

Management procedure

60. Mr Penney advised that work on the Management Procedure was going very well, is on schedule and is due for completion in March 2004. The work being done is very sophisticated and is at the highest level internationally. Mr Penney said the contribution of the external panel, and the consultant, Vivian Haist had been extremely valuable.
61. Members supported the work on the management procedure and indicated their strong desire that the timetable be adhered to.
62. It was also observed that Industry participation was crucial to development of suitable management procedures. The meeting agreed that in addition to members consulting with their own industry members, industry participation should occur at both the second and third management procedure workshops and other related meetings.
63. Australia noted the need for the management strategy to reflect the reality of the structure of current members fishing industries for SBT.

8.4.

Indonesian Catch Monitoring

64. It was agreed that the proposed workshop to review catch monitoring processes in Indonesia should proceed.
65. Australia supported the review of the Indonesian catch monitoring system, but stated their view that if there was to be a review of this, then there must also be a full review of the TIS. Australia believed that the TIS was inaccurate and that it was providing a misleading view of catches. Australia wanted the TIS to become a catch documentation system and also wanted landing data for all Japanese catches to be provided to the TIS.
66. Japan expressed its view that the review should be concentrated on the examination of the current methods of estimation of Indonesian SBT catch.
67. The Extended Commission agreed to a terms of reference for the Indonesian catch monitoring system. The agreed terms of reference are at **Attachment11**.
68. The meeting agreed that the Chair of the Scientific Committee should Chair the Indonesian catch monitoring review workshop.

8.5

Other matters

69. The meeting agreed to the following recommendations that arose during Mr Penney's presentation of the report of the Seventh meeting of the Scientific Committee:
- Future Scientific Committee meetings should be allocated four full meeting days to conduct its business, provided that budgetary constraints do not prevent this.
 - Future Stock Assessment Group meetings should be allocated five full days, particularly in years when a full stock assessment is required, provided that budgetary constraints do not prevent this.
 - Option A of the Scientific Committee's proposed work plan for 2003 was accepted.
70. The meeting confirmed that in accepting option A of the Scientific Committees work plan for 2003, it also agreed that the data identified at SC7 for exchange and fishery indicator analysis in 2003 could be released by the Secretariat for this purpose.
71. The meeting adopted the reports of the:
- Seventh meeting of the Scientific Committee (**Attachment 10**);
 - CPUE modelling workshop (**Attachment 12**); and
 - First Management Procedure Workshop (**Attachment 13**).
 - The report of the Direct Age Estimation Workshop (**Attachment 14**) pending completion by members of the working manual on otolith aging, which appears as Attachment E to the report, after CCSBT9.

Agenda Item 9. CCSBT central database including confidentiality

72. The meeting agreed to a revision of the data security policy of the Secretariat presented at **Attachment 15**.
73. The meeting discussed the draft confidentiality policy for the CCSBT Central Database and agreed to a revision of the policy, which is presented at **Attachment 16**.

Agenda Item 10. Total allowable catch and its allocation

10.1. Total allowable catch

74. Members of the Extended Commission presented overviews of their respective positions on a total allowable catch and national allocations.

75. Australia stated that there was no justification for an increase in the TAC. It proposed that all members be responsible and stay with existing national allocations. Australia was concerned with the over catch of some countries, particularly when Australia has managed to stay within its allocation. Australia noted the issue with its recreational catch and hopes to be in a position to report to CCSBT10 on how Australia has resolved to manage this fishery. In the interim, Australia pointed out that the amount of its under catch this year was sufficient to cover any recreational catch.
76. The Fishing Entity of Taiwan commented that the Commission had not been able to reach consensus on TAC in recent years. The Fishing Entity of Taiwan recommended a six-step approach that started with agreeing to a TAC, and proceeded to describing the steps that could then be taken towards determining criteria of national allocations that include the allocation of any surpluses among all members of the Extended Commission.
77. Japan felt that account needed to be taken of both the Scientific Committee's recommendation and socio-economic issues to establish TAC. Japan proposed that the 2001 catch figures be used to fix the global TAC and that national allocations should be discussed in a way as done last year. Japan further believed that, even if the global TAC is not raised, there would be surplus in the global TAC that could be allocated to members of the Extended Commission because of the membership of some non-members to the Extended Commission, while Japan reserves the right to request to make further adjustments on the allocation to the Members based on the outcome of the review of the monitoring program of the Indonesian SBT catch to be conducted by the Extended Commission.
78. Regarding the terminology of TAC, Korea recognises that members of the Extended Commission needed to re-define what they meant by the TAC. Korea is considering it to be the global catch levels that should be recommended by the Scientific Committee to the Commission. Korea noted that the Commission's goal was to obtain 1980 stock levels by 2020 and stated that Korea would respect this goal if all members of the Extended Commission agreed to maintain this goal. Regarding the specific level of TAC, Korea respects the current replacement catch level that was recommended by the Scientific Committee. However, further discussions may be required for the interpretation of the recommendation. In relation to national allocations, Korea considered that this should be allocation of catch amongst members in proportion to national allocations that existed at the time that Korea joined the Commission.
79. New Zealand stated that it accepted the rights (access) and duties (conservation and management) of the Convention. It noted that the Convention required the TAC to be set on the basis of recommendations of the Scientific Committee and in a manner consistent with the Commission's management and conservation objective. The SC6 noted that substantial quota reductions would be required to achieve the Commission's goal to rebuild spawning stock levels to 1980 levels by 2020. New Zealand concluded that the Commission would need to reduce catch levels to meet these objectives. New Zealand, however, also noted that progress is being made in

developing and implementing the SRP and developing Management Procedures. While this was being finalised, New Zealand could agree to maintain catches at previously agreed levels. New Zealand also noted that if in the future scientific advice supported an increase in the TAC, the CCSBT had already agreed on an allocation mechanism for the increase in catch.

80. The Chair noted that there had been extensive discussions between members, conducted with goodwill. Regretfully agreement could not be reached. The Chair encouraged members to resolve the issue of TAC and national allocations out of session.

10.2. National allocations

81. There was no additional discussion of national allocations.

Agenda Item 11. Trade Information Scheme review

82. The Executive Secretary introduced the review of the CCSBT Trade Information Scheme that was prepared by the Secretariat and provided with paper CCSBT-EC/0210/14.
83. Members of the Extended Commission agreed to the following recommendations of this paper:
- Recommendation 1 (minimum standards for TIS documents) was agreed, but the Extended Commission noted that further discussion is required to determine the essential information that would be required as part of the minimum standard as well as potential problems when applying such minimum standards.
 - Recommendation 2 (improved processes of exporters and importers) was agreed provided that point three of this recommendation was extended to include exports to non-members.
 - Recommendation 3 (provide reconciliation of TIS documents). Option B of this recommendation was adopted in preference to option A.
 - Recommendation 4 (extending the reporting timeframe for the Secretariat) was agreed, but with changes in the recommended reporting dates from 1 May to 1 June, and from 1 November to 1 December.
 - Recommendation 5 (changes to the reporting format of Annex 2 for confidentiality reasons). It was agreed that Annex 2 would not be changed and that the Secretariat would report in accordance with Annex 2.
 - Recommendation 6 (the Review of Indonesian catch monitoring should consider issues affecting the accuracy of TIS data from Indonesia) was agreed and the terms of reference of the Indonesian catch monitoring review had already been amended to include this requirement.

- Recommendation 7 (further comparison of Korean catch and TIS data) would proceed through intersessional discussions between the Secretariat and Korea.
84. Australia and New Zealand expressed concerns with the major weakness of the TIS scheme that was mentioned in the review, which is that it is a trade only scheme and does not record catches that are not exported to a CCSBT member, including Japan's entire catch. Australia, Korea and New Zealand expressed their view that the CCSBT needs to move to a catch documentation scheme such as that operated by CCAMLR.
 85. New Zealand recommended that the Secretariat be tasked to document the alternative trade and catch information systems operated by RFMO's. New Zealand suggested that this should be completed prior to the review of the Indonesian catch monitoring workshop.
 86. Japan pointed out that the original purpose of the TIS was to better account for the catch from non-members and that catch by the Members was already being reported to the Extended Commission. In this context, the TIS was properly constructed for its purpose. Japan's view was that the existing trade information scheme has only been in operation for two years, and that the existing scheme should be improved as much as possible. Japan pointed out that if the CCSBT wanted to review the TIS, it should first review the practices of other tuna RFMOs such as ICCAT and IOTC.
 87. The Extended Commission agreed to discuss the matters raised above further at CCSBT 10 Commission and Extended Commission Meeting.

Agenda Item 12. Report on Ecologically Related Species Working Group activities

88. The Extended Commission discussed the operational practices of the Ecological Related Species Working Group (ERSWG) to improve arrangements for future meetings. In particular, participants commented on the frequency of the meetings, the volume of business and the late submission of documentation.
89. It was agreed that the terms of reference of the ERSWG did not require modification to address these matters. The solution lay more in better management of the business of the working group so that its work contributed more to the aims of the Commission. In particular, Japan stressed that research and study of prey and predators should be promoted more to achieve a better balance between activities on such species and activities on species affected by SBT fisheries. Australia and New Zealand believed that more attention should be paid to data collection processes. It was agreed to establish a small working group to consider how to advance these issues. The small group agreed to:
 - endorse the draft agenda for the 5th meeting of the ERS working group at Attachment 9 of the report of the 4th ERSWG. (CCSBT-EC-0210/Rep07)

- members providing a summary of papers submitted to the working group meeting in their national report; and
 - intersessional consultation between members and the secretariat on how best to manage the business of the working group and arrangements for the preparation and exchange of papers and reports.
90. The Extended Commission endorsed the outcomes from the small group.
91. The Extended Commission noted the importance of finalising the drafts of the shark and seabird pamphlets in 2002 and requested that all members of the Extended Commission make efforts to complete the work in this timeframe.
92. Japan asked the meeting to consider its recommendation for revised guidelines on the deployment of Tori lines. Australia and New Zealand agreed that this was a useful addition to the existing guidelines, provided that the guidelines are not seen as prescriptive. It was noted that the guidelines may not be suited to smaller longline vessels. As new members to the Extended Commission, Korea and the Fishing Entity of Taiwan raised their concerns about making decisions during this meeting and thus requested time for further consideration and domestic consultation on this guideline.
93. The Extended Commission discussed the frequency of meetings. The time between meetings was considered to be contrary to the effective management of the working group's business. It was agreed that a meeting should be scheduled for next year and that to save costs, this should be held back to back with other meetings. New Zealand suggested that the Commission adopt the general principle that, whenever possible, meetings be held back to back to minimise costs. The Secretariat was asked to report back on the best way to achieve this.
94. The meeting adopted the report of the Fourth meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (**Attachment 17**).

Agenda Item 13. Research Mortality Allowance (RMA) and mortality from SRP

13.1. Reports from members on RMA and SRP mortality in 2001 and 2002

95. Members noted the RMA and SRP mortalities for 2001/02 as presented in paper CCSBT-EC/0210/16.
96. Australia noted that the mortalities from its east coast tagging pilot were sold and that the proceeds were provided to the CCSBT. Australia advised that it planned to do the same for 2003.

13.2. *Advice from members on RMA and SRP mortality for 2002 and 2003*

97. Japan advised that it sought an RMA mortality totalling 6.5 tonnes for its planned research and an additional 10 tonne of SRP mortality allowance for its pilot tagging program in the west Indian Ocean.
98. Australia advised that it expected that it would require approximately 15 tonnes of SRP mortality for its 2003 east coast tagging.
99. New Zealand advised that it may require up to 2.5 tonnes of SRP mortality allowance if it is able to conduct tagging during June to August of 2003.
100. The meeting agreed with Japan's request for 6.5 tonne of RMA. The meeting also agreed to a total of 40 tonnes of SRP mortality allowance, which would include the CCSBT surface tagging program in southern and western Australia and the tagging proposals outlined above.
101. Discussion was held on the use of funds from the sale of mortalities approved under the RMA or the SRP. Australia and New Zealand believed that the proceeds pending should be provided to the CCSBT. New Zealand suggested that the Extended Commission adopt a principle to this effect. However, Japan advised that its domestic regulations did not allow it to follow a similar arrangement.

Agenda Item 14. Program of work for 2003

102. The Extended Commission agreed to the program of work for 2003 set out in **Attachment 18** and the meeting schedule for 2003 listed in **Attachment 19**.
103. The Extended Commission agreed that five days should be provided for the 2003 SAG meeting.
104. The Secretariat was invited to prepare precise meeting dates in discussion with members of the Extended Commission, making provision for as many back to back meetings as is reasonable.

Agenda Item 15. Activities with other organisations

15.1. *IOTC annual meeting*

105. The Extended Commission noted the report from the Executive Secretary.
106. The Extended Commission noted the importance of maintaining direct contact with the IOTC. The Executive Secretary should make a judgment on attendance at IOTC meetings in consultation with members of the Extended Commission, taking into account the relevance of the agendas to CCSBT interests. It was agreed that the Executive Secretary would write to the IOTC advising of the admission of the Fishing Entity of Taiwan to the Extended Commission and its involvement in the CCSBT.

15.2. *Regional fisheries bodies meetings*

107. The Extended Commission agreed to develop a general approach for the Executive Secretary to present at the 3rd meeting of Regional Fisheries Bodies intersessionally. The Secretariat was asked to coordinate this exercise over the reminder of 2002

**15.3. *Relevant meetings of FAO bodies including the
Coordinating Working Party of Fisheries Statistics (CWP)***

108. The Extended Commission noted that the Secretariat would be represented it at the CWP meeting in January 2003 and the 3rd meeting of the Regional Fisheries Bodies in March 2003. The Extended Commission indicated that the CCSBT would benefit from participation at COFI and that the Executive Secretary attend given the minimal budget implications.

Agenda Item 16. Confidentiality of Commission Documents

109. The meeting agreed that all documents produced for CCSBT 9 meetings could be made publicly available.

Agenda Item 17. Other business

110. There was no other business

Agenda Item 18. Close of meeting

**18.1. *Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the second meeting of
the Extended Commission***

111. The Extended Commission meeting for CCSBT 10 will be hosted and chaired by New Zealand. New Zealand nominated Mr Stan Crothers to be the Chair.
112. It was agreed that Korea will nominate the Vice Chair out of session.

18.2. *Adoption of report of meeting*

113. Members of the Extended Commission made closing statements. These are at **Attachment 20**.
114. The meeting adopted the report.

18.3. *Formal closure of meeting*

115. The Extended Commission agreed to close the meeting

List of Attachments

Attachment

- 1 Statement by the Fishing Entity of Taiwan on its Admission to the Extended Commission
- 2 Agenda
- 3 List of Participants
- 4 List of Documents
- 5 Opening Statements by Members
- 6 Opening Statements by Non-Members
- 7 Report of the Finance and Administration Committee
- 8 Decision regarding Belize pursuant to the 2000 Action Plan
- 9 Review of SBT Fisheries – Reports from members of the Extended Commission
- 10 Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Scientific Committee
- 11 Terms of reference for the review of the Indonesian catch monitoring system
- 12 Report of the CPUE modelling workshop
- 13 Report of the First Management Procedure Workshop
- 14 Report of the Direct Age Estimation Workshop
- 15 Data Security Policy of the Secretariat
- 16 Confidentiality Policy for the CCSBT Central Database
- 17 Report of the Fourth meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
- 18 Work plan for 2003
- 19 Meeting schedule for 2003
- 20 Closing statements of the members of the Extended Commission

**Statement by the Fishing Entity of Taiwan to the Admission
Canberra October 15-18, 2002**

Thank you Mr. Chairman. First of all, on behalf of our delegation, I would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the efforts made and the assistance rendered by all members for our accession to the Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee. Without your efforts, the Resolution to Establish an Extended Commission and an Extended Scientific Committee can not be adopted by the Commission at 7th Commission meeting and we can not accede to the Extended Commission in such a short time.

Noting that in recent years the international and various regional fisheries management organizations have called for coastal states and all fishing states to cooperate with each other for the conservation and sustainable utilization of highly migratory fish stocks, and also noting the imperative international responsibility concerning the conservation of the resource of Southern Bluefin Tuna in the three oceans for the need of present and future generations, we know we have the duty for the conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna. We therefore do our best efforts to conquer all barriers to apply for admission as a member of the Extended Commission of CCSBT after negotiation with CCSBT in length.

As all of you may be aware, after exchange of letters with CCSBT, we have worked very hard on processing necessary domestic legal procedures in order to accede to the Extended Commission as early as possible. Due to our special status at CCSBT, we have to make strenuous efforts on persuading our authorities concerned and legislators about the importance of our accession to CCSBT for the sustainable utilization of Southern Bluefin Tuna, and finally completed our domestic legal procedures.

I would like to take this opportunity to reassert that we commit to respect the terms of the Convention and comply with such decisions of the Extended Commission as become decisions of the Commission. Although we are not satisfied with our current status at CCSBT, we are more than happy to have the opportunity to cooperate with other members in improving the resources of SBT, so as to achieve the ends of conservation and sustainable utilization of the SBT stock.

For further taking our obligation on long-term conservation of SBT stock more efficiently, we sincerely request the Commission's deliberation on improving our status in the future to grant us a full member in CCSBT.

AGENDA
THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION
EXTENDED COMMISSION
15-18 OCTOBER 2002
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

1. Opening of the meeting
 - 1.1 Election of Chair and Vice Chair for the First Meeting of the Extended Commission
 - 1.2 Admission of the Fishing Entity of Taiwan
 - 1.3 Adoption of agenda
 - 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 Adoption of the revised 2002 budget
 - 3.2 Adoption of the 2003 budget
 - 3.3 Other matters
4. Relationship with non-members
 - 4.1 Indonesia
 - 4.2 South Africa
 - 4.3 Others
5. Action Plan
 - 5.1 Report on identified nations
 - 5.2 Others
6. Review of SBT fisheries
7. Review of CCSBT scientific process – independent chairs of SAG/SC and advisory panel
8. Report from the Scientific Committee
 - 8.1 Status of the SBT stock
 - 8.2 Scientific Research Program
 - 8.2.1 Characterisation of SBT catch
 - 8.2.2 CPUE interpretation and analysis
 - 8.2.3 Scientific observer program standards and review of member compliance
 - 8.2.4 SBT tagging program
 - 8.2.5 Direct ageing manual

8.2.6 Other SRP components

8.3 Management procedure

8.4 Indonesian catch monitoring

9. CCSBT central database including confidentiality
10. Total allowable catch and its allocation
 - 10.1 Total allowable catch
 - 10.2 National allocations
11. Trade Information Scheme review
12. Report on Ecologically Related Species Working Group activities
13. Research Mortality Allowance (RMA) and mortality from SRP
 - 13.1 Reports from members on RMA and SRP mortality in 2001 and 2002
 - 13.2 Advice from members on RMA and SRP mortality for 2002 and 2003
14. Program of work for 2003
15. Activities with other organisations
 - 15.1 IOTC annual meeting
 - 15.2 Regional fisheries bodies meeting
 - 15.3 Relevant meetings of FAO bodies including the Coordinating Working Party on Fisheries Statistics (CWP)
16. Confidentiality of Commission Documents
17. Other business
18. Close of meeting
 - 18.1 Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the second meeting of the Extended Commission
 - 18.2 Adoption of report of meeting
 - 18.3 Formal closure of meeting

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Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commission
15-18 October 2002
Canberra, Australia**

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List of Documents
The Extended Commission of the 9th Annual Commission Meeting

(CCSBT-EC/0210/)

1. Draft Agenda and the Annotation
2. List of Participants
3. Draft List of Documents
4. (Secretariat) Report from the Secretariat
5. (Secretariat) Adoption of the revised 2002 budget
6. (Secretariat) Adoption of the 2003 budget
7. (Secretariat) Relationship with non-members
8. (Secretariat) Action Plan
9. (Secretariat) Review of SBT fisheries
10. (Secretariat) Review of CCSBT scientific process – independent chairs of SAG/SC and advisory panel
11. (Secretariat) Report from the Scientific Committee
12. (Secretariat) CCSBT central database including confidentiality
13. (Secretariat) Total allowable catch and its allocation
14. (Secretariat) Trade Information Scheme review
15. (Secretariat) Report on Ecologically Related Species Working Group activities
16. (Secretariat) Reports from members on RMA and SRP mortality in 2001 and 2002
17. (Secretariat) Advice from members on RMA and SRP mortality in 2002 and 2003
18. (Secretariat) Program of work for 2003
19. (Secretariat) IOTC annual meeting
20. (Secretariat) Regional fisheries bodies meeting
21. (Secretariat) Relevant meeting of FAO bodies including the Coordinating Working Parties on Fisheries Statistics (CWP)
22. (Secretariat) Confidentiality of Commission Documents
23. (Japan) Draft list of IUU Fishing Vessels for SBT Fisheries
24. (Japan) Incomplete documents of CCSBT TIS attached to SBT products imported to Japan from July 2001 to June 2002
25. (Japan) Japanese Cruise Proposal for the Tagging Program in 2002/2003 within the framework of SRP

(CCSBT-EC/0210/BGD)

1. (Japan) CCSBT-ESC/0209/20 Report of 2001/2002 spawning ground surveys
2. (Japan) CCSBT-ESC/0209/21 Report of 2001/2002 pilot tagging program from longline vessel off Cape Area and proposal for 2002/2003 activity

(CCSBT-EC/0210/Info)

1. CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program
2. (Japan) CCSBT-ESC/0209/Info06 Proposal of the 2002/2003 Shunyo-maru survey in the Australia water

3. (Japan) CCSBT-ESC/0209/Info07 Proposal of the 2002/2003 No.2 Taikei-maru survey in the Australia waters

(CCSBT-EC/0210/Rep)

1. Report of the Fifth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (March 2001)
2. Report of the Seventh Annual Commission Meeting (April 2001)
3. Report of the Second Meeting of the Stock Assessment Group (August 2001)
4. Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (August 2001)
5. Report of Tagging Program Workshop (October 2001)
6. Report of the Eighth Annual Commission Meeting (October 2001)
7. Report of the Fourth Meeting of Ecologically Related Species Working Group (November 2001)
8. Report of the First Meeting of Management Procedure Workshop (March 2002)
9. Report of the CPUE Modelling Workshop (March 2002)
10. Report of the Third Meeting of the Stock Assessment Group (September 2002)
11. Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2002)

Note: CCSBT-EC/0210/Rep01-06 are submitted in bound reports (blue cover).

(CCSBT-EC/0210/OS-)

Australia
Japan
Korea
New Zealand
Fishing Entity of Taiwan

(CCSBT-EC/0210/SBT Fisheries-)

New Zealand	-Review of New Zealand SBT Fisheries for the 9 th Annual CCSBT Meeting
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	-Review of Taiwan's SBT Fishery of 2001/2002
Japan	-Review of Southern Bluefin Tuna Fisheries of Japan in the 2002 Fishing Season
Australia	-Update of the Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna fishery for the 1999/00 and 2000/01 Season
Korea	-Korean SBT Fisheries in the Indian Ocean (CCSBT-ESC/0209/SBT Fisheries -Korea)

Classification of List of Documents for the Extended Commission of CCSBT9

(CCSBT-EC/0210/)

Documents to be discussed at the meeting and not yet given a document number of CCSBT, to be classified into this category.

(CCSBT-EC/0210/BGD)

Documents to be discussed at the meeting and already given a document number of CCSBT in the previous meeting, to be classified into this category.

(CCSBT-EC/0210/Info)

Documents not to be discussed at the meeting but presented for information and reference, to be classified into this category.

(CCSBT-EC/0210/Rep)

The previous report of CCSBT to be classified into this category.

(CCSBT-EC/0210/OS-)

Opening Statements of countries and entities to be classified into the category.

(CCSBT-EC/0210/SBT Fisheries-)

SBT Fisheries Reviews of countries and entities to be classified into the category.

(CCSBT-EC/0210/WP)

The draft of the document and report developed through the discussion of the meeting and documents of informal meetings, to be classified into this category.

**Australian Opening Statement CCSBT 9
Canberra 15-18 October 2002.**

Let me begin by welcoming to Australia the members of the CCSBT, Japan, NZ and Korea and I trust that you will enjoy your stay. Of particular importance at this meeting is the admission of Taiwan to the Extended Commission of the CCSBT. Australia has a long association with Taiwan over fishing and it is very pleasing to be able to welcome you as an equal partner in the CCSBT, its discussions and decision-making processes.

We also have with us at this meeting representative for Indonesia and South Africa. As range states for this species I am delighted that you could attend this meeting. I note that South Africa has asked for membership for the CCSBT and I trust that this can be finalised at this meeting. I hope that your presence here flags a longer-term commitment of active engagement in this Commission.

I would like to acknowledge also the continued constructive involvement that the external scientist and chairs have with the members of the CCSBT and look forward to parties agreeing to continue this association at this meeting. To our interpreters great to see you again and as always if I confuse you let me know. I would also like to thank Brian MacDonald and his team at the CCSBT Secretariat for the professional way that they have conducted the business of the CCSBT over the last year.

Australia is generally pleased with the progress and direction of the CCSBT and believe that with some good will from the parties we can build this into one of the best fisheries Commission in the world but this will not happen unless we co-operate to make it so. We have a fairly full agenda in front of us and I would like to touch briefly in Australia's opening statement on the importance to Australia of some of these agenda items.

Non-members

As I have noted it is satisfying to see all nations who are involved in the fishery at this point in time at the table today. If we are to continue to move forward and I believe that in this Commission we will; we need to finalise arrangements for both South Africa and Indonesia to participate as a matter of priority. Australia for its part is prepared in line with our UNCLOS obligations to be reasonably flexible to ensure their membership and co-operation with the CCSBT. I am aware that Australia and Japan have been working to try to finalise a "co-operating non-member" arrangement for Indonesia and I trust that we can finalise agreement on this arrangement at this meeting.

Action Plan

Australia notes that we will have to decide at this meeting whether we take trade measures against those countries that will not co-operate with the CCSBT and continue to trade in SBT. The four that have been identified are Cambodia, Honduras, Belize and Equatorial Guinea. There are however problems in this area and it centres on two issues: the need to be WTO consistent with our approach and as such members need to agree to national allocations before we can take action against other non-members. The second issue is that there have been no imports listed on the Japanese TIS from these four countries since 2000. This in its self raises a number of questions.

SRP Funding

In the past year Australia has made significant contributions to moving forward the SRP in relation to tagging studies in Australian waters. We believe that it is particularly important that all countries now commit to ongoing funding for the SRP. There should be funding made available particularly to support port monitoring and observer programs in both domestic and high seas fisheries.

Total Allowable Catches

Australia is concerned that since the meeting in Miyako, the parties have not been able to finalise national allocations for SBT. This is in spite of considerable efforts from Australia. Our position in relation to the TAC is quite clear and we believe that all countries should stay with their last agreed national allocations until the next stock assessment provides us all with a way forward. This we believe is the clear message that has been given to the CCSBT from the external scientists. All countries need to be responsible, regulated and controlled in managing their catch.

Trade Information scheme

Australia believes that the information coming from this scheme is inaccurate and is distorting the understanding of the real trade in SBT. As such the TIS must be reviewed in full as part of the review of the Indonesian Catch Monitoring program. All countries have an obligation under the WTO to be consistent in the application of trade measures, and so the scheme must include all catch and landing data into Japan from its domestic fleet. It is untenable that we can continue to proceed with a scheme that has so many basic gaps in the information that it provides to members. We will be pursuing at this meeting the variation in the TIS data for various countries.

Spawning Ground

At the last meeting Japan suggested that we look at a method of preventing fishing on the spawning ground due to its importance to the long-term health of the fishery. Australia remains concerned at the level of fishing in this area and would propose that this meeting have a preliminary discussion on what we might be able to do in relation to this suggestion.

Ladies and gentlemen this is our basic position in relation to SBT and the issues with which we are concerned and wish to pursue at this meeting. I look forward to a

constructive and progressive CCSBT 9 and one that will prove useful for both the members and the fish.

Opening Statement at CCSBT9

Canberra October 15-18 2002

Taiwan

Thank you Mr. Chairman. At this historical moment, on behalf of my delegation, I wish to express our pleasure to be here participating in the Ninth CCSBT Commission meeting, and in particular, the First Extended Commission meeting as a member of the Extended Commission.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Australia for hosting this meeting. My thanks also extend to the Secretariat under the leadership of Mr. Brian McDonald for its logistic arrangement.

Upon becoming a member of the Extended Commission, we realize the obligation ahead, and we commit ourselves to make every effort to cooperate with all other members for achieving the goal of long-term conservation and sustainable utilization of the SBT stock. We will make constructive contribution to CCSBT. However, as a New member for just about two months, we understand we have to work hard to get acquainted with the process of CCSBT, and we will appreciate it very much if the Members and the Secretariat can provide us necessary assistance.

There are a lot issues that we are concerned about in this meeting, such as the development of Scientific Observer Program Standard. We understand that there were substantial discussions on this matter in the Seventh Scientific Committee meeting and a revised draft was produced for further considerations by members. The progress is encouraging, but we would like to point out that we do have difficulties in achieving the 10% target level as agreed upon previously by the Commission. As to the Standard, we would like to see it could be as simple, clear, and most importantly, as practical and achievable, as possible.

We recognize that catch statistics is of high importance to SBT stock assessment and fishery management, and we note that accuracy of SBT catch statistics has greatly improved a lot since the implementation of TIS in year 2000. However, we think there still are some further progresses are yet to be made, such as the clarification of Indonesian catch statistics. As such, we see the need of having a collaborative review on the monitoring program of Indonesian SBT catch. We hope all the catch statistics, for exporting or domestic consumption, from exporting nations or importing nations, should be as transparent as possible.

As a member who makes contributions, we are also interested and concerned about the financial situation of CCSBT. We believe some person from our side should spend more time in the working of the Finance and Administrative Committee. For that purpose, we would like to nominate a person to take up such duty. Our goal, which we believe is consistent with that of other members, is to ensure operation of the Committee be cost-effective.

We recognize that the legal status of a member of the Extended Commission is different from that of the Commission. To fulfill our obligation on long-term conservation of SBT stock, we sincerely request the Commission's deliberations on improving our status in the future, to be a full member of CCSBT.

Finally, we look forward to fruitful outcomes from this meeting, and under your able guidance, Mr. Chairman, many substantial issues can be resolved. Thank you.

(Translated by the Secretariat)

Opening Statement
The 9th Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern
Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT9)
15 October 2002
Japan

1. Thank you Chairman.

I am Akira Nakamae, Councillor of the Fisheries Agency of the Government of Japan. I was appointed to take over Mr Yuge's duties last April including his responsibility as the CCSBT Commissioner. This is my first participation in a formal CCSBT-related meeting, such as an annual meeting. I would like to contribute positively to the meeting over the next four days from both angles of the objective of the CCSBT convention, which are conservation and the optimum utilization of SBT.

2. First, I sincerely welcome the "Fishing Entity of Taiwan" for its first formal participation in the Extended Commission of CCSBT. Though the "Fishing Entity of Taiwan" has participated as an observer at CCSBT meetings for a long time to date, from this meeting, a new arrangement is provided for the "Fishing Entity of Taiwan" to participate in discussions, and to fulfill its responsibilities on all important matters concerning the conservation and management of SBT on an equal footing with other commission members. In this context we expect further contributions in the future from the "Fishing Entity of Taiwan" to the CCSBT.
3. Two years have passed rapidly since the conclusion of the international tribunal case, which arose from different views on the stock assessment of SBT. In the meantime, activities within CCSBT toward improving its scientific functions, such as the development of the framework and implementation of the Scientific Research Program (SRP) including CPUE interpretation, the tagging program, the scientific observer program and characterization of SBT catch as well as improvement of stock assessment methods and commencement of management procedure development, have made remarkable progress. In particular, I would like to emphasize the significant contributions of the independent scientists and independent chairs of the Scientific Committee and the Stock Assessment Group in this progress. In order to realize future progress on conservation and sustainable utilization of SBT based on scientific basis, we have to continue to make all our efforts and cooperate each other fully without losing this momentum while considering priorities at scientific discussions. I would also hope that the continued initiative from independent scientists and independent chairs for this progress.

Concerning the development of the management procedure, which has been given priority by the Scientific Committee, it is necessary that we instruct national scientists to complete development by the due date of March 2004 at this meeting.

4. Regarding the stock assessment of SBT, as a result of the review of several fisheries indicators, a series of scientific meetings held in 2002 did not conduct model based full stock assessments. Also, the Scientific Committee held last September concluded that there were no reasons to change the recommendations to management made last year. It was regrettable that in spite of virtual agreement on a global TAC last year, we could not agree on it consequently because some countries opposed agreeing to it by reason of no agreement on national allocations. The global TAC is established based on advice of the Scientific Committee and discussions on national allocations should be regarded as quite a different matter. At this meeting I do hope that we can agree on a global TAC at least.
5. Actions towards non-members and the construction of relationships with them are key issues if we are to have comprehensive resources management. These measures will have to be reinforced. In this regard, I would like to welcome participation of Indonesia and South Africa as observers and would like to request these countries various corporations. For example, it is imperative in term of resource management for us to obtain the cooperation of Indonesia which has spawning grounds off it, and where there are many uncertainties relating to its SBT catches. We have to pursue their cooperation vigorously.

Also this is the first time that we have observers from headquarters of the government in South Africa rather than representatives from diplomatic posts. We hope they will endorse the conservation policies for SBT and become a formal member of the CCSBT unconditionally and immediately.

Furthermore, the commission has to express a resolute attitude to countries that have not responded despite our requests to cooperate with the Commission in accordance with the Action Plan

6. Lastly, I would like to express my gratitude to the Secretariat and the Government of Australia, which made significant effort for preparation of this annual meeting to be held in this beautiful place. The Japanese delegation hopes that this meeting will be a fruitful one and as a result, relationships between members and improvement in the CCSBT's function will be further enhanced.

Thank you.

**CCSBT9
NEW ZEALAND OPENING STATEMENT**

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. We are looking forward to working with the delegations from Australia, Japan, Korea and Taiwan under the guidance of our new chair, Mr Quinlivan. We are very pleased to note that over the last couple of meetings the list of Parties to the Convention has increased steadily.

The Commission has always placed the highest priority on enlarging its membership to include all those who have an interest in the fishery. We are pleased that the Commission's commitment to this goal is continuing to bear fruit.. We are pleased to welcome Taiwan as a member of the Extended Commission.

The delegation from Taiwan has participated in several meetings as an observer as arrangements have been worked through to bring them to full participation in our deliberations. My Delegation is pleased to recall the role it played in bringing this about and look forward to continuing close dialogue and cooperation with Taiwan.

We also extend a warm welcome to the representatives from Indonesia and South Africa who are with us. We still need to actively continue negotiations with non-members to determine the steps required to achieve closer co-operation, and to further expand the Commission to include all key SBT fishing nations over time. In the meantime we regard restraint of non-members catch as an essential component of an improved potential for stock rebuild.

Expansion of the Commission is one of the main achievements of this body since the resolution of an unfortunate dispute between members. That dispute was time-consuming and costly – not just in financial terms for Members, but in terms of achieving the Commission's long-term objectives with regard to management of the fish-stock as well.

New Zealand has greatly appreciated the way in which all CCSBT Members have worked constructively to return the body to a functional level, and to agree by consensus to a series of actions to be taken to ensure that this trend continues in future.

One of the principal steps taken in this regard has been the establishment of the external Scientific Research Programme. We are also pleased with the progress that has been achieved in relation to the implementation of the scientific research programme. In this regard we would like to thank Australia and Japan for the financial commitments they have made to run their national tagging programmes. We are also pleased with the progress that has been made in the development of management procedures.

We look forward to the outcomes of the Scientific Research Programme, and the greater scientific clarity that it will provide to our discussions on the management of the fishery.

The Commission has undertaken a significant amount of scientific work since its inception in 1993. This work has played a critical role in the setting of catch levels that are consistent with conservation and management objectives. In this regard we are particularly conscious of the stock rebuilding objectives the Commission has committed itself to. Scientific input to the management process cannot be under overlooked, to do so would be inconsistent with the principles enshrined in the Convention.

The Convention also identifies the principles that must be applied when allocating catch amongst both existing and future members of the Commission. We must bear in mind and act in a manner that is consistent with the Convention's allocation principles when catch allocations are being discussed. In this regard New Zealand will draw members attention on earlier discussions that have held by the Commission.

New Zealand considers that the solid efforts we have all made to improve the functionality of the Commission must be continued if we are to achieve our aims.

This week, we hope we can hold on to the principles of cooperation and flexibility that have underpinned those efforts. Another return to deadlock and dispute would have a serious impact on the ability of this body to achieve its aims.

We look forward to working constructively with you over the next few days. While we know we may have some difficult decisions to make we are also confident that we all have the same objective in mind: the long-term sustainability of the resource so that both our and future generations can benefit from it.

Finally Mr Chairman we are conscious that this meeting is taking place in the shadow of the tragic events in Bali. We would like to take this opportunity to extend our sympathy to all those who have been affected by this event.

Thank you.

**Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commission
15 - 18 October 2002
Canberra, Australia
Korea's Opening Statement**

Good morning!

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, observers, ladies and gentlemen.

On behalf of Korean delegation, I am greatly honored to be here in Canberra for the ninth CCSBT meeting. We extend special gratitude to the Government of Australia and Canberra for providing this excellent venue to hold our meeting. We also appreciate the Executive Secretary of the CCSBT, Mr. Brian Macdonald, and all the Secretariat's staff for their insight and hard work during the last intersessional period.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates.

CCSBT is entering another new phase in its structure and function. From the original three-member structure of the past, we now have a structure including all major fishing states and one major fishing entity. In addition, Indonesia and South Africa are expected to accede to the Convention sooner or later.

Functions and activities of the Commission including scientific research, catch monitoring, designing the observer program and constructing a central database, have shown outstanding progress since last meeting. Without the strenuous efforts of the Executive Director and staff, and full understanding and cooperation by Member States, the current progress could not be attained within this short time limit. Such expansion and development of the Commission's structure and functions have been clearly based on mutual understanding of the fishery structures of individual Member States.

Many pending issues await us. Korea expects all such issues like assessing stock conditions, establishing a TAC, allocating national quotas, conducting scientific research, and appropriating required funds to be resolved through full discussion and understanding of the goals of the Convention.

Once again, Korea deeply congratulates Taiwan on its membership of the Extended Commission and hopes for continuous cooperation for the conservation of southern bluefin tuna.

Thank you.

**TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUE
FIN TUNA (CCSBT)**

OPENING STATEMENT BY SOUTH AFRICA TO THE NINTH ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE COMMISSION, HELD IN CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, FROM
15-18 OCTOBER 2002.

(Statement by Mr. Horst Kleinschmidt, Deputy Director-General in the Department of
Environment and Tourism, responsible for Marine and Coastal Management)

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I bring you the best wishes and compliments of the Government of South Africa. I want
to thank you all most sincerely for affording me an opportunity to address you here
today.

Our presence here signals our Government's keen interest and readiness to accede as a
member of CCSBT. I wish to address you on the basis and reasons for such accession.

Any country seeking access to a Convention such as this, and that seeks to have granted
to itself a share of the allowable catch of Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT), should be
obliged to explain its history, motivation and track record with regard to conservation to
the CCSBT.

Mr. Chairman, allow me to provide you with the case South Africa makes.

My country, at the southern tip of Africa, is only in its 8th year of democracy. As you al
of you know the transition process has often taken place under difficult conditions. The
orderly and lawful management of our fisheries has been no exception.

In the days of apartheid a white Government awarded quota rights to a small band of
white owned and white managed companies of not more than a few hundred. Not
surprisingly, immediately post our first democratic elections in 1994, the number of
rights seekers shot up to over 10,000. Our country and the Ministry I work for was not
prepared for this new demand. A tumultuous time followed. In brief, a legally
defensible, administratively just and transparent system had to be found that would
ensure three critical things: transformation of the industry to reflect the demographic
nature of our country in ownership, management and share of TAC/TAE in each
fishery, stability to allow for a vibrant and competitive fishing industry and thirdly,
ensuring adherence to our management protocols and an adhered to compliance through
better law enforcement.

It is with some pride and a great deal of pleasure that I can inform you that we have
substantially succeeded in each of the three areas over the past 18 months. We have,

recently, awarded fishing rights (quota's) to 1,600 legal entities in 14 of the most important commercial fishing sectors of our country. Through this we have achieved significant, but not as yet full, representivity of all the people of our country as far as ownership, management and access to share of TAC/TAE is concerned. In fact the allocations have met our new standards of administrative justice, of freedom to access of information and, I believe, the Governments interim targets to de-racialise our society. Notably the number of legal challenges to the awarding of rights has dramatically declined and those that took us to court have all failed to date.

We have, through the above also brought new stability to our industry. Annual quota rights have given way to four-year rights and must lead to 15-year rights. The new system is making it possible to re-invest in the industry, especially where vessels and gear is concerned.

At the same time we have made new and important strides in prosecuting offenders who over-fished, did not report their catches or in other ways tried to deceive the authorities. This includes a number of incidents where vessels from other countries are involved. Separate to this presentation we can inform you of a string of toothfish, tuna, and swordfish transgression committed by foreign vessels and that we have taken action against in our waters or our ports recently.

The most important prosecution during the past year was against a South African company, Hout Bay Fishing Pty. Ltd. They confessed, eventually, to over 300 counts of fraud and corruption. In plea-bargaining they paid the state the greatest over admission of guilt: R40million of close to US\$5million. This also lead to the arrest of a further 18 small operators and the dismissal of 14 of our Inspectorate.

Mr. Chairman I want to demonstrate not only how we have emerged from the problems of the past, but also how we have been able, gradually, to establish the basis for a strong and vibrant new fishing industry in our country that seeks its place amongst nations, a place that was previously denied for obvious reasons.

Be under no illusion, the South African fishing industry suffered immeasurably because of apartheid. Our country was rightly the target of international boycotts and this impacted on the fishing industry in that it could not develop or expand where other countries did so, throughout the 1970's and 1980's.

I should further wish to point out, that as part of our need and desire to emerge from the difficult and compromised past, we have negotiated the end to preferential excess by other countries (i.e. Japan and Taiwan) in our waters. Those that still seek to have preferential access have been told, that we are involved in a concerted drive to build our own industry and given our past, need every means to accommodate those in our country who were previously excluded.

It is in this context that we are now at the ready to finally rebuild our own tuna industry. With foreign fishing in our waters on preferential terms out of the way, we are keen to develop our own tuna industry by bringing our own tuna long-line experiment to an end and we are now looking forward to a fully-fledged own tuna industry.

Let me not be misunderstood: we are not saying that we will not or are not prepared to work co-operatively with foreign fishing interests. We welcome foreign investment in our industry, including joint ventures, and my Department will facilitate in practical terms any arrangements that may be pursued.

Let me therefore offer one key reason why, if we are to meaningfully participate, we seek a place at CCSBT: as a coastal developing state, we have the will, the capacity and the appetite to join that family of nations assembled here, and that we should form part of. As a country with enormous developmental needs, it would send a most important sign to our Government, to our industry and our country as such, if we were granted a quota of say 300 or 400 tons of SBT.

As a developing state, we would, I have no doubt, have little capacity, if indeed any, to merely join on the basis of a mere prospect of a quota at some time in the future.

Let me then turn to a number of pertinent and direct issues that I would like you to take cognisance of:

1. What about us having a record, despite the apartheid history, as a nation, in the tuna fishery?

Let me tell you first of all that South Africa may well qualify as one of the very first to have caught SBT from the 1960's onwards. South Africa at the time caught around 4,000 tons per annum. Unhappily this fishery went into decline for economic reasons and not least due to the boycott of our country. We thus had a SBT fishery prior to some of you sitting around this table.

2. In more recent times and in fact right up to the end of this year, SBT was caught in our waters, by special concession, by Japanese and Taiwanese vessels. In terms of the agreements with them, we assessed and considered catch reports from them on a regular basis and these formed in fact the essence of our annual negotiations. Thus, although not caught by us, we acted as the custodians of a consistent catch record by foreign fleets in our waters since the late 1970's. These records are available from us for inspection.

We contend, and our industry says so clearly, our capacity to develop a fully-fledged tuna industry in recent times, could not develop whilst others operated in our waters. Our position thus is that we have a valid and justifiable record of performance as I have explained above.

I would wish to be fully and well understood with reference to the points I am making in regard to both the Japanese and Taiwanese participation in our waters: We seek no argument with either fishing nation. Having brought an end to the two arrangements, both of which have their roots in the apartheid era, we merely seek to normalise a situation that was artificially distorted due to our own past. We would like to move on, beyond the ending of these agreements, and continue with the fraternal relations that we

have enjoyed with both in recent years. We do not believe that the historic anomaly is a reason not to co-operate on matters of mutual interest.

3. We ask you to appreciate the developmental nature of what we are wishing to achieve. Over recent years we have established effective regulation in our long-line industry. I have already on bringing tuna long-line industry on a full, proper and long term footing from now on. (We have at present some 50 tuna vessels in this industry.) Prior to that we brought our Hake long-line industry on a sound footing. The same applies to our Patagonian toothfish and shark long-line fisheries.

In an effort to meet the socio-economic needs in our country, we have recently been able to attract new funds from our central treasury, to look into the science that would underpin the development of other fisheries in our in-shore waters that have not as yet been tapped. We envisage the opening up, over the next 5 years, of a further 10 to 12 fisheries, managed on a sustainable basis in terms of our legislation.

This all constitutes a drive to build our industry into a modern and responsible one.

4. We should finally make the point that South Africa has a strong and proud record of participation in other conventions. This includes our membership of ICCAT and CCAMLR. Our historic record of submitting catch records and participation in scientific programs stands for all to see.
5. South Africa commits itself to participate fully over issues such as observers on board and the fitting of VMS to our vessels.
6. We also want to make mention of our role in southern Africa and our commitment to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) its Fisheries Protocol. The desire and intent by the region is to develop our fishing capacities, notably where these link us to adjacent international waters.
7. In terms of UNCLOS, we believe that we have every right to seek access to the Convention and trust that you will see this similarly.

Lastly, given the right conditions, we will be able to go back to our Minister and recommend accession. We do so with every will and intention of adding to the spirit of co-operation and international governance that the Convention stands for and has acted upon. We commit ourselves to act as sustainable conservationists of SBT; as much as anyone who is part of this convention.

We trust that you will consider our need and our role in a favourable light.

I thank you very much.

**Report of the Finance and Administration Committee
15-18 October 2002
Canberra, Australia**

1. Opening

1. The Finance and Administration Committee met from 15-18 October 2002 in conjunction with CCSBT 9. The List of Participants is attached as **Annex 1** to this report. Mr Paul Ross (Australia) was nominated as the Chair of the Finance and Administration Committee.

2 Consideration of Revised 2002 Budget

2. The Executive Secretary presented the proposed revision of the 2002 budget (CCSBT-EC/0210/05).
3. The Committee noted that in the proposed Revised Budget for 2002, expenditure was expected to total \$A 1,501,060 which is \$A 148,940 less than the original budget. The main reasons for the decrease are:
 - costs of the SAG and SC were substantially reduced because an emergency SAG was not required;
 - Age Estimation Workshop, CPUE Modelling Workshop and Management Procedure Workshop costs were less than originally estimated; and
 - no intersessional work was undertaken on the SRP.
4. The proposed Revised Budget for 2002, and Taiwan's admission to the Extended Commission results in a \$A 229,183 surplus for 2002 that the Secretariat suggested could be transferred to 2003, resulting in significant reductions to membership contributions for that year. However, given that it is unlikely there will be a surplus in the following year, this would result in membership contributions increasing significantly again in 2004. The Committee expressed concern about such large increases and decreases in membership contributions from year to year.
5. The Committee discussed ways to reduce the 2002 surplus being carried forward to 2003. Members recommended that part of the surplus should be set aside in a reserved fund to cover the costs of replacing the Deputy Executive Secretary. This reduces the surplus from \$A 229,183 to \$A 125,183. It was further recommended that \$101,460 be set aside in the reserved fund to cover the cost of a special assessment planning meeting if needed in 2003. This further reduces the surplus carried over to 2003 to \$23,723.

6. The Committee recommends that the 2002 Special Budget – 1 for the SRP Tagging Program (surface fishery) be endorsed by the Extended Commission.
7. Japan raised an issue with the 2002 Special Budget – 2 SRP Pilot Tagging Program (east coast longline fishery) and the balance of \$A 139,425 from the sale of mortalities. Japan did not accept that a special fund should be established to cover the expenditure of this Australian pilot program. Japan recommended that the income derived from the sale of mortalities be incorporated as a contribution from Australia into 2002 Special Budget – 1.
8. The Committee agreed to discuss how the income from the east coast longline pilot tagging program could be utilised during its consideration of the 2003 budget.
9. The adjustments above have been made by the Secretariat and the most up-to-date versions of the proposed Revised General Budget and Special Budgets for 2002 are attached (**Attachment A**) for consideration and approval by the Extended Commission.

3. Consideration of the 2003 Budget

10. The Executive Secretary presented the proposed 2003 budget (**CCSBT-EC/0210/06**).
11. The Committee based its discussion on Option A of the proposed General Budget in accordance with the Extended Commission's decision on its preferred option for the stock assessment process for 2003.
12. The Committee recommends that the Extended Commission agree to the addition of \$A 41,000 to meet the costs of running an ERSWG meeting in 2003. The Committee noted that the Secretariat had already made provision in its 2003 budget proposals to meet the costs of the Indonesian Monitoring Program Workshop as agreed to by the Extended Commission. The Committee also noted that the Secretariat had already made provisions in the proposed budget, based on the recommendation of the SC, for additional days for the SAG/SC meetings in 2003.
13. The Executive Secretary recommended that the budget for the SRP surface tagging program be increased by \$A 50,000 to allow 30 days of tagging in South Australia, in line with the SC recommendation. This would increase the total SRP surface tagging budget to \$A 614,000. New Zealand recommended that the balance remaining from the sale of SBT from the pilot east coast longline tagging program (\$A 139,425) be deducted from the SRP surface tagging budget, leaving a balance of \$A 474,575. Japan further recommended that the coordination costs of the SRP surface tagging program (\$A 52,000) be reallocated to the General Budget. These amendments lead to a proposed budget level for the SRP surface tagging program for 2003 totalling \$A 422,575. New Zealand and Japan requested that this amount, which represents the tagging deployment costs be presented as a Special Budget in 2003.

14. The Committee noted that the surface tagging was an integral component of the SRP and therefore all members have agreed to fund it. Japan explained its view that because the contributions were not “voluntary”, alternative funding mechanisms under Financial Regulations 7.2 and 7.3 could not be used. In noting its intention to pay, Japan said that it would not be able to confirm that funding had been secured until late December 2002.
15. Japan requested that Australia make a larger contribution than calculated, taking into account the economic benefits derived from undertaking this activity. Australia reminded the Committee that it had funded the entire surface tagging program in 2001 and that the proceeds from mortalities in the pilot east coast longline tagging program were provided to the CCSBT, unlike the procedure followed by Japan.
16. New Zealand and Taiwan proposed that members’ contributions to the SRP surface tagging Special Budget be apportioned according to national allocation rather than using the General Budget formula. New Zealand explained that scientific research underpins accurate stock assessments, which in turn underpins national allocations; and that accordingly, the benefits of the SRP are proportional to national allocations. The Committee agreed to refer this matter to the Extended Commission for consideration. There was no consensus in the Extended Commission on New Zealand and Taiwan’s proposal. It was agreed that the General Budget formula should be applied for 2003 only and that a review should be undertaken to establish guidelines for the funding of future scientific activities of the Extended Commission before next year’s meeting.
17. The Executive Secretary advised that on the basis of the financial commitments made by some members he would be able to commit to undertake the surface tagging program, commencing on 1 December 2002, but emphasised that commitments by remaining members would be essential for the successful implementation of the Program.
18. The Executive Secretary has revised the 2003 General Budget and 2003 Special Budget to include the recommendations of the Committee and are attached (**Attachment B**) for consideration and approval by the Extended Commission.

18 October 2002

List of Participants

Australia

Mr Paul ROSS (Chair)
Ms Melanie BUCKLEY

Fishing Entity of Taiwan

Mr Hong-Yen HUANG

Japan

Mr Akihiro MAE
Mr Hisashi ENDO
Dr Sachiko TSUJI

Korea

Dr Song-Kwon SOH

New Zealand

Mr Mike RIEPEN
Mr Alistair CROZIER

Secretariat

Mr Brian MACDONALD
Mr Morio KANEKO

COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA	
REVISED GENERAL BUDGET - 2002 (EC for CCSBT9)	
	ESTIMATE
	<u>2002</u>
INCOME	
<u>Contributions from members</u>	<u>1,574,520</u>
Japan	599,472
Australia	535,065
Korea	202,968
New Zealand	145,002
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	92,013
<u>Staff Assessment Levy</u>	<u>120,000</u>
<u>Interest on investments</u>	<u>12,000</u>
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	1,706,520
EXPENDITURE	
<u>ANNUAL MEETINGS - (CCSBT 9)</u>	<u>59,000</u>
Interpretation Costs	22,000
Hire of venue	6,500
Hire of Equipment	8,500
Miscellaneous Costs (Inc. - Sc Cte Chair attending Annual Meeting)	20,000
Publication and Translation	2,000
<u>3rd SAG & 7th SC</u>	<u>204,500</u>
Interpretation Costs	30,000
Hire of venue	7,000
Hire of equipment	9,500
Hire of Consultants - SAG Chair, SC Chair, Advisory Panel	146,000
Miscellaneous Costs	6,000
Publication and translation	6,000
<u>SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING</u>	<u>162,000</u>
CPUE Modelling Group & Management Procudure WS	162,000
<u>SPECIAL PROJECT</u>	<u>300,500</u>
Direct Age Estimation WS	21,000
Management Strategy Development	84,000
Tagging program coordination & Tag deployment	130,500
Development of ERS pamphlet	65,000
<u>TRANSFER TO THE RESERVE FUND</u>	<u>205,460</u>
Provisional for professional staff replacements-recruitment/departure,repatriation	104,000
grant and removal costs	
Assessment planning meeting	101,460
<u>SECRETARIAT COSTS</u>	<u>689,060</u>
Secretariat Staff Costs	420,000
Staff Assessment Levy	120,000
Employer Super/Social security	80,000
Worker's Compensation/ travel/contents Insurance	15,500
Travel/transport - O/seas and domestic	30,000
Miscellaneous, Translation of Commission and Committee Reports	22,560
Training	1,000
<u>OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS</u>	<u>86,000</u>
Office lease	31,500
Office running costs	30,000
Provision for new/replacement assets	12,000
Telephone/communications	9,000
Miscellaneous	3,500
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	1,706,520

COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA	
2002 SPECIAL BUDGET-1 [SRP TAGGING PROGRAM (Surface Fishery)]	
	ESTIMATE <u>2002</u>
INCOME	
<u>Contributions from member</u>	<u>350,000</u>
Australia	350,000
<u>Carry over from Revised General Budget 2002</u>	<u>31,895</u>
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	381,895
EXPENDITURE	
Vessel charter	179,200
CSIRO coordination fee	202,695
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	381,895

COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA	
2002 SPECIAL BUDGET-2 [SRP PILOT TAGGING PROGRAM (East Coast Longline Fishery)]	
	ESTIMATE
	<u>2002</u>
INCOME	
<u>Contributions from member</u>	<u>269,063</u>
Australia	269,063
<u>Sale of byproduct</u>	<u>139,425</u>
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	408,488
EXPENDITURE	
<u>Vessel charter</u>	<u>269,063</u>
<u>Transfer to 2003 Special fund on SRP tagging program</u>	<u>139,425</u>
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	408,488

COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA	
(Option A & no full assessment)	
DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET - 2003 (EC for CCSBT9)	
	ESTIMATE <u>2003</u>
INCOME	
<u>Contributions from members</u>	<u>1,442,007</u>
Japan	521,726
Australia	464,266
Korea	167,988
New Zealand	116,275
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	171,752
<u>Advances from members</u>	<u>27,493</u>
Japan	11,117
Australia	9,923
Korea	3,764
New Zealand	2,689
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	0
<u>Carry over from reserved fund</u>	<u>205,460</u>
<u>Staff Assessment Levy</u>	<u>120,000</u>
<u>Interest on investments</u>	<u>12,000</u>
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	1,806,960
EXPENDITURE	
<u>ANNUAL MEETINGS - (CCSBT10)</u>	<u>74,650</u>
Interpretation Costs	27,000
Hire of venue	9,000
Hire of Equipment	20,000
Miscellaneous Costs (Inc. Sc Cte Chair attending Annual Meeting)	16,650
Publication and Translation	2,000
<u>8th SC & 4th SAG</u>	<u>270,200</u>
Interpretation Costs	55,000
Hire of venue	19,500
Hire of equipment	20,000
Hire of Consultants - SAG Chair, SC Chair, Advisory Panel	163,700
Miscellaneous Costs	6,000
Publication and translation	6,000
<u>SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING</u>	<u>371,110</u>
2nd Management Procedure Workshop	179,450
Indonesian Catch Monitoring Workshop	49,200
5th ERSWG	41,000
Assessment Planning Meeting	101,460
<u>SPECIAL PROJECT</u>	<u>168,000</u>
Management Strategy Development	84,000
Inter-sessional work on SRP	32,000
SRP Tagging Program Coordination	52,000
<u>SECRETARIAT COSTS</u>	<u>833,000</u>
Secretariat Staff Costs	420,000
Staff Assessment Levy	120,000
Employer Super/Social security	90,000
Worker's Compensation/ travel/contents Insurance	16,500
Travel/transport - O/seas and domestic	56,500
Miscellaneous Translation of Commission and Committee Reports	24,000
Training	2,000
Provision for professional staff replacements - recruitment/departure, repatriation grant and removal costs	104,000
<u>OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS</u>	<u>90,000</u>
Office lease	33,000
Office running costs	35,000
Provision for new/replacement assets	4,000
Telephone/communications	12,000
Miscellaneous	6,000
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	1,806,960

COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA	
2003 SPECIAL BUDGET-1 [SRP TAGGING PROGRAM (Surface Fishery)]	
	ESTIMATE <u>2003</u>
INCOME	
<u>Contributions from member</u>	<u>422,575</u>
Japan	153,226
Australia	136,359
Korea	49,390
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	49,390
New Zealand	34,210
<u>Carry over from 2002 Special Fund on pilot east coast tagging program</u>	<u>139,425</u>
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	562,000
EXPENDITURE	
<u>Tag Deployment</u>	<u>562,000</u>
vessel charter	331,000
tag application	231,000
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	562,000

DECISION REGARDING BELIZE PURSUANT TO THE 2000 ACTION PLAN

The Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (the Commission),

Recalling that the Commission has recognised that cooperation by Belize is necessary for the effective conservation and management of SBT;

Recalling also that the Commission has since 1996 sought to establish cooperative arrangements with Belize to ensure the proper conservation and management of the SBT stock;

Noting the adoption by the Commission of the Action Plan on non-members in March 2000;

Noting also the decision of April 2001, reinforced in October 2001, to identify Belize pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Action Plan as a non-member the vessels of which have been fishing for SBT in a manner which diminishes the effectiveness of conservation and management measures for SBT;

Considering that the Commission has written to Belize formally requesting that it rectify its fishing activities so as not to diminish the effectiveness of conservation and management measures for SBT and to advise the Commission of actions taken in that regard;

Considering also that there has been a limited response from Belize indicating some willingness to cooperate with the Commission, but that it is unable to provide information on fishing vessels until domestic measures are put in place to collect such information;

Expressing concern that the fishing activities of Belize continue to undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures for SBT;

DECIDES as follows:

1. That Belize be identified pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Action Plan, as a non-member which has not rectified its fishing activities so as not to diminish the effectiveness of conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission.
2. To instruct the Executive Secretary to write to Belize on behalf of the Commission, informing it of the decision of the Commission to identify Belize under paragraph 5 of the Action Plan, and again request that it take action to cooperate with the Commission and rectify its fishing activities so as not to diminish the effectiveness of conservation and management measures for SBT.

3. To also instruct the Executive Secretary to inform Belize that unless the Commission receives a satisfactory response to its latest request prior to its next annual meeting, the Commission will consider imposing trade-restrictive measures, which avoid arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade, to prevent Belize from continuing to conduct fishing activities which diminish the effectiveness of conservation and management measures for SBT.

4. That at its next annual meeting, the Commission shall decide on appropriate measures, consistent with paragraph 6 of the Action Plan, which may include prohibiting the import of SBT and its products in any form from Belize unless the Commission decides at that meeting or before, that Belize has taken appropriate action to ensure that its fishing activities do not diminish conservation and management measures for SBT.

**Update of the Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery
for the 1999/00 and 2000/01 Season,
Prepared by Jay Hender (AFFA) and Andy Bodsworth (AFMA) 1 October 2002**

1. Introduction

The Australian Domestic SBT catch for the 1999-00 quota year (1 December 1999 to 30 November 2000) was 5257 tonnes. The catch for the 2000-01 quota year (1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001) was 5247 tonnes.

2. Operational Constraints on Catch

Regulatory Measures

Domestic operations are managed through individual transferable quotas (ITQs) granted as statutory Fishing Rights (SFRs) under the Southern Bluefin Tuna Management Plan 1995. Although the global total allowable catch (TAC) has not been determined by the Commission since 1998, Australia agreed to maintain its national catch limit at 5265 tonnes, which has remained unchanged since 1989-90.

Australia continued with restricted access arrangements to reduce the incidental catch of SBT in the domestic longline fishery. Longline fishers that did not hold adequate quota to cover incidental catch of SBT in areas of high abundance were prohibited from fishing in such areas. Those operators who were granted access were subject to a range of additional monitoring and compliance conditions including Vessel Monitoring Systems, and observer coverage.

3. Catch and Effort

The SBT landings each season were:

1999-00

South Australia and Western Australia	5143 tonnes (5130 tonnes in farms and 13 tonnes longline)
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New South Wales and Tasmania	114 tonnes (longline)
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2000-01

South Australia and Western Australia	5168 tonnes (5162 tonnes in farms and 6 tonnes longline)
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New South Wales and Tasmania	32 Tonnes (longline)
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SBT caught for fish farms in South Australia, using purse seine vessels, utilise 98.6% of the Australian quota, with the remainder taken by longline. There were no SBT poled off South Australia or trolled off Tasmania during either season. The Australian catch by gear and state for the quota years 1988-89 to 2000-01 is shown in Table 1. The Australian catch of SBT in calendar years 2000 and 2001 is mapped on Figures 1 & 2 respectively.

4. Historical Catch and Effort

Major restructuring occurred in Australia's SBT fisheries following reductions in the global TAC and national catch allocations in the 1980s. Attachment A summarises the catch taken by each sector of the Australian industry since 1988-89. Confidentiality guidelines prevent the release of data from groups of less than 5 boats, therefore data are combined for some fishing methods.

5. Annual Fleet Size and Distribution

In 2000-01, a total of 57 commercial fishing vessels landed SBT in Australian waters. One longline vessel fished in more than one state during the 2000-01 season.

South Australia

The one- to five-year-old SBT, which school from late spring to autumn in surface waters of the eastern Great Australian Bight, were fished by eight purse seiners during the 2000–01 quota year, but various live bait, pontoon-towing and feeding vessels were also involved. Two longline vessels also reported taking SBT from these waters during 2000–01. Fishing commenced in late December 2000 and finished in March 2001.

Western Australia

Seventeen longliners caught a small quantity SBT off the WA coastline in 2000–01. For confidentiality reasons all catches are incorporated in the SA longline catch.

New South Wales

During 2000–01, 37 domestic longliners participated at some time in the area of the fishery for older juveniles and adults in deeper waters off NSW in winter. Longline fishing off NSW commenced in May 2001 and finished in November 2001.

Tasmania

Only two longline vessels operated during the 2000–01 quota year because of the non-availability of quota. For confidentiality reasons all catches are incorporated in the NSW longline catch.

6. Historical Fleet Size and Distribution

Australians began fishing SBT in the early 1950s off New South Wales and South Australia and then later (1970) off Western Australia. The catch peaked at 21 500 tonnes in 1982. Historically, the bulk of the Australian catch had been used for canning.

Progressively over the mid to late 1980s, the Australian catch focussed on supplying the Japanese sashimi market, with an increasing amount of the catch being transhipped to Japanese freezer vessels in the Great Australian Bight.

The introduction of an ITQ based management plan in 1984 based on an Australian TAC of 14 500 tonnes resulted in the redistribution of quota ownership. In the late 1980s the Australian quota reductions to 5265 tonnes led to further restructuring. From 1990 to 1994 approximately half the Australian quota was taken by Australian-Japan joint venture longliners. With the termination of the joint venture arrangements in 1995 Australian catches again focused on the surface fishery with poling operations supplying the fresh chilled sashimi market and purse seiners providing SBT to farms.

Since 1992 there has been progressive increase in the number of SBT taken under farming operations. In the 2000-01 season this component utilised over 98% of the Australian quota.

7. Fisheries Monitoring

There are a series of logbooks and associated catch records that are required by law to be completed by fishers and fish receivers and sent to AFMA for the purposes of monitoring, compliance and research. The type of form used is dependent on the type of method used to catch SBT in the fishery. All of the data provided from Logbooks and Catch Disposal Records must be supplied to AFMA within specified time periods specific to each record. Validation of this data is undertaken as a minimum on an annual basis through an audit process by AFMA compliance staff, and sometimes on a needs basis. The monitoring arrangements in the SBT fishery continue to be reviewed and refined in order to improve monitoring and compliance.

Catch Disposal Records

Catch disposal records for SBT are for recording SBT taken by fishers for the purposes other than farming and are signed by the fishing concession holder and the first receiver immediately after unloading the catch. Catch disposal records provide a means to verify logbook data.

Australian Daily Fishing Log and Farm Transit Log

A Logbook form is required to be completed by fishers when using pelagic longlining or when fishing with minor line methods. In the purse seine fishery the Master of the catcher vessel (with quota assigned) is required to complete the Australian Purse Seine and Pole Daily Fishing Log – for farmed SBT only. A specific permit called the Farm Transit Log is completed by the holder of the SBT carrier boat permit or representative, and provided to the monitoring company which undertakes the fish count when fish are transferred from tow cages to farm cages.

Farm Disposal Record

A specific process has been designed to obtain data to allow for research and monitoring from farming operations. An independent company is contracted annually by AFMA to monitor the farming operations. All mortalities that occur during the capture and towing operations must be recorded on the appropriate form and must be available for inspection if requested by an AFMA officer.

When SBT are transferred from tow cages to the fish farms, a video record must be carried out by the AFMA contracted monitoring company. The video recording is then used to undertake a count of the fish that are transferred into the fish farm. This count of captured fish will be multiplied by the average fish weight (derived from a 40 fish sample) and decremented from quota using the Farm Disposal Record. During the 1999-00, 2000-01 and 2001-02 season AFMA Compliance Officers were deployed on farm tow vessels to observe procedures and protocols.

Observer Programmes

Observer programmes for the purse seine and longline sectors will be implemented for the 2002-2003 fishing season with the aim of achieving 10 percent coverage of catch and effort.

Seasonal Area Restrictions

To minimise the risk of non-quota take of SBT by longliners off New South Wales, access to the waters through which SBT migrate has been restricted to vessels holding SBT quota since 2000.

8. Other Factors

Import/Export Statistics

The Trade Information Scheme (TIS) that records all exported Australian fish has been implemented and refined. A TIS form is completed by an authorised signatory from the export-registered establishment that is the last to handle the consignment before the product leaves Australia and validated by a Government officer. The form is used for both farmed and non-farmed SBT. This program provides a complete record of SBT exports that can be compared with the Japanese Import Statistics.

Markets

More than 95% of Australia's SBT catch is exported to Japan.

Quota	Western Australia			South Australia			New South Wales			Tasmania			Large longliners			Australia total				Total	
year	Albany Pole	Esperance Pole	total	pole & purse seine	Farm Cages	long-line	Total	pole & purse seine	Long-Line	Total	troll	long-Line	Total	Aust. charter	joint-venture	total	Domestic Surface	domestic long-line	total long-line	RTMP	All Gears
1988–89	204	221	425	4872	0	0	4872	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	684	684	5299	1	685	0	598
1989–90	133	97	230	4199	0	0	4199	0	6	6	14	0	14	0	400	400	4443	6	406	0	484
1990–91	175	45	220	2588	0	0	2588	0	15	15	57	0	57	255	881	1136	2865	15	1151	#300	431
1991–92	17	0	17	1629	138	14	1781	34	90	124	36	20	56	59	2057	2116	1854	124	2240	800	489
1992–93	0	0	0	716	722	68	1506	16	238	254	23	44	67	0	2735	2735	1477	350	3085	650	521
1993–94	0	0	0	621	1294	55	1970	0	286	286	7	105	112	0	2299	2299	1922	446	2745	270	493
1994–95	0	0	0	908	1954	2	2864	0	157	157	4	109	113	0	1295	1295	2866	268	1563	650	508
1995–96	0	0	0	1447	3362	0	4809	28	89	117	0	262	262	0	0	0	4837	351	351	0	518
1996–97	0	0	0	2000	2498	0	4497	7	229	236	2	242	244	0	0	0	4507	472	472	0	497
1997-98	0	0	^0	916	3488	^0	4403	~0	475	475	!0	219	219	0	0	0	4433	664	664	0	509
1998-99	0	0	^0	28	4991	^0	5018	~0	97	97	!0	116	116	0	0	0	5016	216	216	0	523
1999–00*	0	0	^0	0	5130	13	5143	0	114	114	0	!0	!0	0	0	0	5130	127	127	0	525
2000–01	0	0	^0	0	5162	6	5168	0	32	32	0	!0	!0	0	0	0	5162	38	38	0	524

*Dates: 1 October to 30 September for 1988–89 to 1990–91; 1 October 1991 to 31 October 1992 for 1991–92; 1 November to 31 October for 1992–93 and 1993–94;

1 November 1994 to 15 December 1995 for 1994–95; 16 December 1995 to 15 December 1996 for 1995–96; and 16 December 1996 to 30 November 1997 for 1996–97;

1 December to 30 November for 1997–98; 1998–99; 1999–00 and 2000–

01.

#Note that a further 700t of Australian quota was 'frozen' (not allocated) in 1990–91.

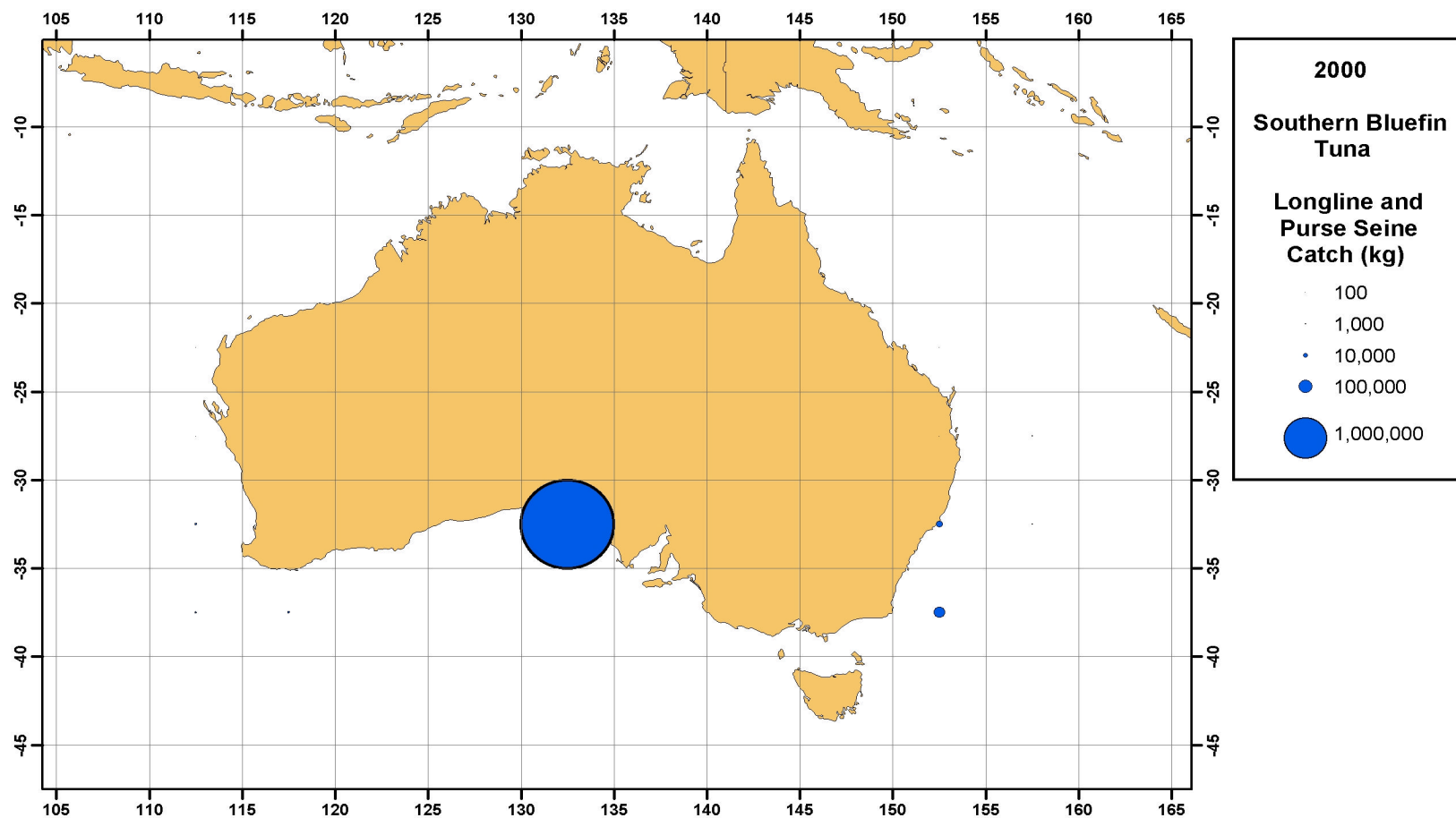
^ 1997–98 and 1998–99 WA and SA non-farm catches are included in SA pole and purse seine catch and in 1999–00 and 2000–01 WA longliner is included in SA longliner catch due to confidentiality guidelines.

~ 1997–98 to 1998–99 NSW pole and purse seine catches are included in NSW longline catch due to confidentiality guidelines.

! 1997–98 and 1998–99 Tas troll catches are included in Tas longline and in 1999–00 and 2000–01 Tas longline is included in NSW longline due to confidentiality guidelines.

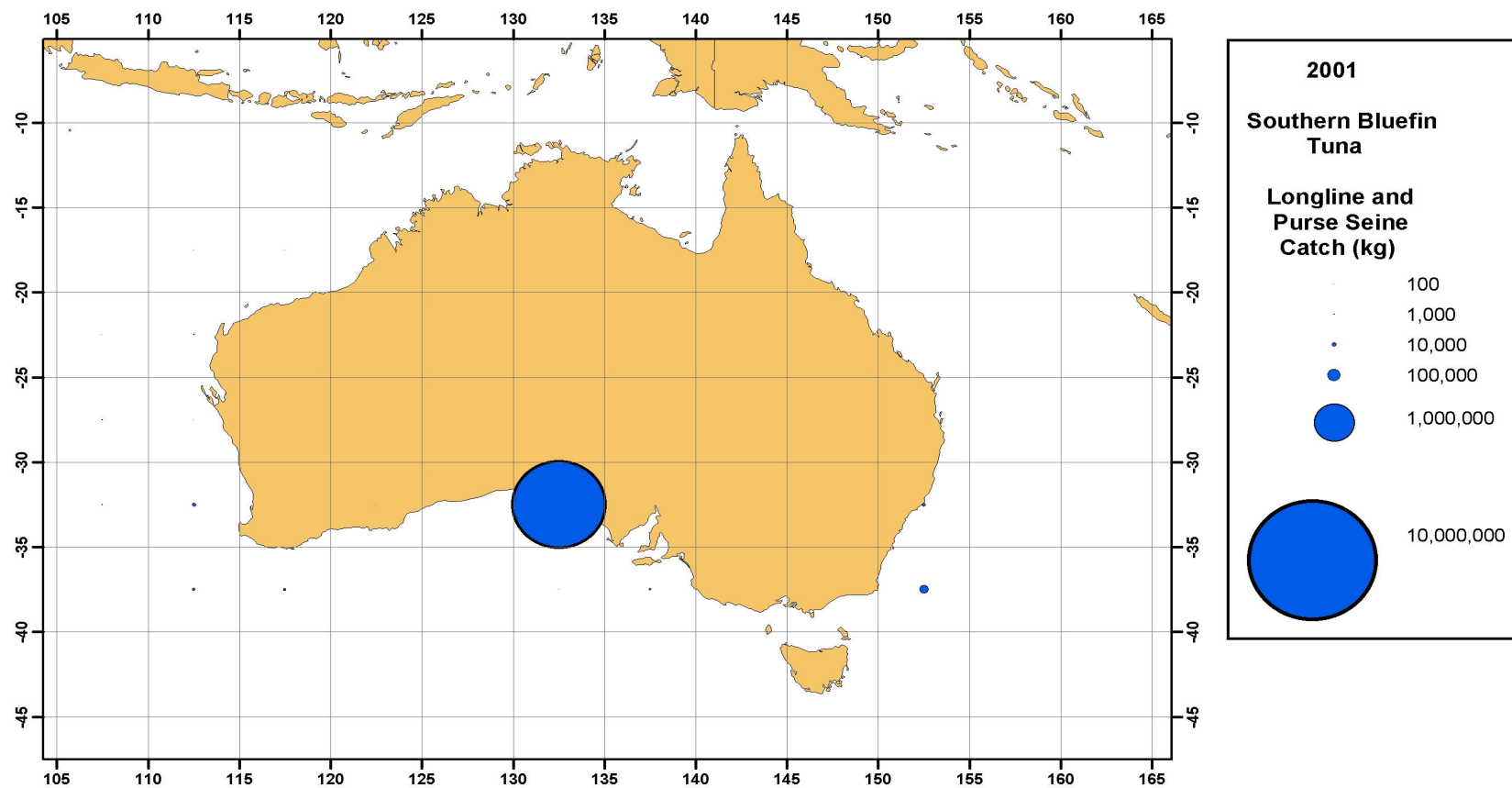
Table 1: Australian Catch by Gear and State for Quota Years 1988–89 to 2000–01

Figure 1: Australian SBT Catch in 2000



Note: Purse seine catch is from single area, centred at latitude -32.5 and longitude 132.5. All other catch points represent SBT caught by longline.

Figure 2: Australian SBT Catch in 2001



Note: Purse seine catch is from single area, centred at latitude -32.5 and longitude 132.5. All other catch points represent SBT caught by longline.

Review of Taiwan's SBT Fishery of 2001/2002

1. INTRODUCTION

Taiwan has traditionally been fishing for southern bluefin tuna (SBT) since 1970s. The fish was caught partly by seasonal directed fishery and partly by albacore/bigeye fisheries as a by-catch. Seasonal directed fishery was conducted mainly by longliners equipped with super cold freezers, fishing in two seasons, i.e. one from June to September and the other from October to February in the next year, in the waters around 35°S. However no year-round directed fishery has yet been developed. The annual catch in 2001 was preliminary estimated to be 1,580 M.T. Catch statistics for 2002 are not available as fishing activities for the second season of the year is still going on at the time of preparation of this report.

2. OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS ON EFFORT

Regulatory Measures

Taiwan has become a member of Extended Commission of CCSBT in 2002, and agreed to national catch limit of 1,140 M.T. About 75% of the annual catch was allocated to the seasonal directed fishery vessels while 25% to the by-catch vessels. Each vessel is required to register with the tuna association as vessel either for directed SBT fishery or for SBT by-catch fishery for authorization by the government before catching SBT.

In order to gather SBT catch information promptly and to manage the total SBT catch within the voluntary catch limit of SBT, every vessel that has caught SBT was required to report weekly it's catches of SBT in weight and fishing location (Weekly Report) to the fishery authorities as from 1996. This system has been refined in 2002 to obtain more accurate catch information. Taiwan has undertaken issuing of SBT Statistical Document to export of SBT after June 2000 to comply with the requirement of TIS (Trade Information Scheme) . All vessels fishing for SBT are also required to equip with VMS (vessel monitoring system) for providing the vessel location to the

monitoring center since 2002. Fishing in spawning area of SBT is prohibited and document of TIS will not be issued to any catch from such area to protect the spawning stock.

3. CATCH AND EFFORT

The annual catch in 2001 was preliminarily estimated to be 1,580 M.T. by 151 vessels. Among them, about 60-70% was made in the Southern and Central Indian Ocean. Accurate figure is still under verification. Catch statistics for 2002 are not available at this moment, as fishing activity for the second season of the year is still going on. There are 125 vessels registered to catch SBT in 2002. This figure may change toward the end of fishing season.

4. HISTORICAL CATCH AND EFFORT

During the 1980s, annual catches of SBT were relatively small, less than 250 M.T. With the increase of fleet size of tuna longliners, development of deep sea longline fishery and expansion of fishing grounds, increase in annual catches was prominent. Between 1989 and 1992, greater increase of SBT catch was observed, where drift net fishery accounted for about 1/4 of the catches. With the prohibition of drift net fishery since 1993 in compliance with UNGA resolution, the catch of SBT returned to normal, fluctuating between 800 and 1,600 M.T during the 1990s (Table 1).

5. ANNUAL FLEET SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

In 2001, there were 151 longline vessels catching SBT. However, due to the decrease of national catch limit, the number of vessels registered for catching SBT reduced to 125. Their fishing grounds were mainly in the waters of 20°S - 40°S, seasonally distributed in the southern and central Indian Ocean during June to September, and in the southern and western Indian Ocean extending to the eastern limit of the Atlantic Ocean during October to February of the following year.

6. HISTORICAL FLEET SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

SBT was caught only by longline fishery after 1992 in the three oceans, with more concentration in the Indian Ocean. According to the weekly reports and trader's information, about 140 deep sea longliners landed SBT during 1998-2001, and most of them were operating in the Indian Ocean.

7. FISHERIES MONITORING

Such efforts have been exerted for better understanding and monitoring the fishery, for example, the implementation of TIS to collect more updated and detailed catch information. Since 2002, provision of daily records, including catch, position and discards, in the updated Weekly Report was required for obtaining the SBT statistical document. As from April 2002, it is mandatory for the vessels that catch SBT to equip with VMS in order to monitor activities of the vessels.

8. OTHER FACTORS

Import/Export Statistics

The trade Information Scheme that records all exported Taiwanese fish has been implemented. This program will provide a complete record of SBT exports that can be compared with the Japanese Import Statistics.

Markets

SBT is mainly exported to Japanese for its sashimi market.

Table 1. Annual SBT catches by Taiwanese deep-sea longline and drift net fisheries during 1971-2001. (Data of 2001 is preliminary.)

Unit: metric tone

Year	Deep Sea Longline	Drift Net	Sum
1971	100		100
1972	17		17
1973	12		12
1974	1		1
1975	9		9
1976	2		2
1977	1		1
1978	20		20
1979	53		53
1980	64		64
1981	92		92
1982	171	11	182
1983	149	12	161
1984	244	0	244
1985	174	67	241
1986	433	81	514
1987	623	87	710
1988	622	234	856
1989	1,076	319	1,395
1990	872	305	1,177
1991	1,353	107	1,460
1992	1,219	3	1,222
1993	958		958
1994	1,020		1,020
1995	1,431		1,431
1996	1,467		1,467
1997	872		872
1998	1,446		1,446
1999	1,513		1,513
2000	1,448		1,448
2001*	1,580		1,580

Review of Southern Bluefin Tuna Fisheries of Japan in the 2002 Fishing Season

(Provisional since the 2002 fishing season has not completed.)

1. Introduction

- (1) The total amount of catch of SBT for the 2002 fishing season (1 March 2002 - 28 February 2003) was 5,693 tons at 30 September 2002.
- (2) Japanese distant-water tuna longline fishery has been facing a severe economic situation due to a fall in the price of tuna caused by a decline in demand for tuna because of the long recession in Japan and the continued high level of import of tuna.

2. Operational Constraints on Effort

- (1) GOJ is managing the catch of SBT for each fishing season based on TAC and national allocations agreed by CCSBT.
- (2) Fishing operations for the 2002 fishing season have been started with a tentative catch limit of 6,065tons, since no agreement was reached for this season.
- (3) Further, GOJ is managing the fishing operations by introducing the time/area closure in order to protect the spawning grounds and juveniles.
- (4) The industry sets voluntary starting days for three sub-fishing areas (high seas area off Tasmania/Sydney, high seas area off Cape Town and Southern Indian Ocean), and limits the total number of vessels for each sub-fishing area.

3. Catch and Effort (refer to Appendix 1)

In the 2002 fishing season, the fishing operations in the high seas area off Tasmania/Sydney and off Cape Town have been closed with the catch of 1,960tons by 69 vessels and 3,308tons by 96 vessels (3 vessels within 99 vessels which had been selected for targeting SBT did not operate) , respectively. The operations in the Southern Indian Ocean are still undertaken.

4. Historical Catch and Effort (refer to Appendix 1)

- (1) In the 1998 fishing season, GOJ took voluntary measures by setting a limit of 6,065 tons, same as the agreed amount of catch as the national allocation to Japan in 1997, in the absence of a decision on TAC by the Commission. The actual catch in the 1998 season was 6,038tons.
- (2) In the 1999 fishing season, GOJ originally took the same voluntary measures as for the 1998 fishing season, in the absence of a decision on TAC by the Commission. However, following the prescription of provisional measures by ITLOS concerning the experimental fishing conducted by Japan, the actual catch in the 1999 season was reduced by 711tons to 5,354tons.
- (3) In the 2000 fishing season, GOJ set the voluntary catch limit of 4,578tons, 1,487tons less than 6,065tons which was the national allocation to Japan agreed in 1997. However, since the provisional measures prescribed by ITLOS was revoked in August 2000, the voluntary catch limit was changed to 6,065tons in September 2000. The actual catch in the 2000 season was 6,027tons.

- (4) In the 2001 fishing season, fishing operations were started with a tentative catch limit of 6,065tons and GOJ set the voluntary catch limit of 6,421tons after the consultation with the relevant Members. The actual catch in the 2001 season was 6,647ton.

5. Annual Fleet Size and Distribution (refer to Appendix 1)

The number of fishing vessels selected for targeting SBT in the 2002 fishing season was 227. The number of vessels on the high seas off Tasmania/Sydney was 69, the number of vessels on the high seas off Cape Town was 99 (3 of which did not operate), and the number of vessels in Southern Indian Ocean was 59.

6. Historical Fleet Size and Distribution (refer to Appendix 1)

- (1) Until the end of the 1998 fishing season, 257 fishing vessels operated for each year.
- (2) In the 1999 fishing season, 227 fishing vessels (30 vessels less than the 1998 fishing seasons) operated, since Japan cut the number of distant-water tuna longliners based on the Plan of Action agreed by FAO.
- (3) In the 2000 fishing season, the number of vessels for SBT was reduced to 172 in accordance with the reduction of the catch limit based on the provisional measures prescribed by ITLOS. However, since the provisional measures were revoked, 199 vessels, 27 vessels more than the original, operated for SBT based on the increase of the catch limit in September.
- (4) In the 2001 fishing season, the number of vessels for SBT was restored to the 1999 fishing season level, which was 227.

7. Fisheries Monitoring

- (1) GOJ issued a notification to the industry that SBT catch should be reported every 10days for the management of the catch limit.
- (2) GOJ took necessary measures to control and monitor the fishery, which include dispatching enforcement vessels to the fishing area, observers on board of operating vessels, as well as requirement for fishing vessels to install VMS on board vessels and to report a daily position to GOJ.
- (3) In the 2002 fishing season, 3 enforcement vessels were/will be dispatched to the fishing ground and the number of observers to monitor the operation on board were/will be 19.

8. Others factors (refer to Appendix 2 for Japanese import of SBT)

- (1) From 1993 to 1998, the amount of SBT imported to Japan had significantly increased. Since 1998, the amount of SBT import has been stable at around just over 10,000tons (product weight).
- (2) The amount of import of SBT in 2001 was 10,926tons (product weight). Import from the biggest 5 exporting country/entities (1: Australia, 2: Taiwan, 3: Republic of Korea, 4: New Zealand, 5: Indonesia) accounts for 99.5% of the total.
- (3) Import from Australia, the biggest exporting country/area of SBT to Japan has increased its export of SBT steadily, reaching 8,186tons (product weight) in 2001. This amount of SBT accounts for 74.9% of the total import of SBT to Japan.

Trend in catch and fishing effort in SBT fisheries by Japan

			totall	vessels selected for targeting SBT					others by-catch only
				high seas off Tasmania/Sydney	high seas off Cape Town	high seas in Southern Indian Ocean	EEZ in Tasman area	EEZ off East Australia coast	
1997	allocation of catch by area		5,757mt	1,229mt	2,850mt	1,278mt	200mt	200mt	-
	actual catch		5,588mt	1,216mt	2,831mt	1,288mt	204mt	13mt	36mt
	numbers of vessels		-	82vessels	110vessels	65vessels	8vessels	-	-
	fishing period		-	from April 21 to July 8	from May 1 to July 31	from September 1 to December 14	from June 4 (**1)	-	from March 1 to February 28
1998	allocation of catch by area		6,065mt	1,350mt	2,600mt	2,115mt	-	-	-
	actual catch		6,038mt	1,313mt	2,759mt	1,893mt	-	-	73mt
	numbers of vessels		-	82vessels	110vessels	65vessels	-	-	-
	fishing period		-	from April 21 to July 31	from May 1 to August 10	from September 5 to December 5	-	-	from March 1 to February 28
1999	allocation of catch by area		6,065mt	1,720mt	3,000mt	1,345mt	-	-	-
	actual catch		5,354mt	1,539mt	2,513mt	1,113mt	-	-	189mt
	numbers of vessels		-	69vessels	99vessels	59vessels	-	-	-
	fishing period		-	from April 15 to May 31 from July 1 to August 10	from May 1 to August 10	from September 1 to Desember 1	-	-	from March 1 to February 29
2000	allocation of catch by area (**2)	original	4,578mt	1,298mt	2,265mt	1,015mt	-	-	-
		revised	6,065mt	1,298mt	2,265mt	2,502mt	-	-	-
	actual catch		6,027mt	1,260mt	2,235mt	2,400mt	-	-	132mt
	numbers of vessels (**3)	original	-	52vessels	75vessels	45vessels	-	-	-
		revised	-	52vessels	75vessels	72vessels	-	-	-
	fishing period		-	from April 15 to August 1	from May 1 to August 1	from September 1 to Desember 27	-	-	from March 1 to February 28
2001	allocation of catch by area (**4)	tentative	6,065mt	1,720mt	3,000mt	1,345mt	-	-	-
		revised	6,421mt	1,850mt	3,226mt	1,345mt	-	-	-
	actual catch		6,647mt	1,816mt	3,212mt	1,594mt	-	-	25mt
	numbers of vessels	tentative	-	69vessels	99vessels	59vessels	-	-	-
		revised	-	69vessels	99vessels	59vessels	-	-	-
	fishing period		-	from April 15 to July 16	from May 1 to August 2	from September 1 to November 29	-	-	from March 1 to February 28
2002 (**5)	allocation of catch by area (tentative)		6,065mt	1,720mt	3,000mt	1,345mt	-	-	-
	actual catch		5,693mt	1,960mt	3,312mt	355mt	-	-	66mt
	numbers of vessels		-	69vessels	99vessels	59vessels	-	-	-
	fishing period		-	from April 15 to July 19	from May 1 to July 5	from September 1 (**6)	-	-	from March 1 to February 28

note: Fishing season of SBT is from March to February.

(**1) Fishing period ended on the day each fisging vessels.

(**2) Original allocation of catch was revised because of the provisional measures prescribed by ITOLS were revoked by the arbitral tribunal.

(**3) Original numbers of vessels were revised because of the provisional measures prescribed by ITOLS were revoked by the arbitral tribunal.

(**4) Tentative allocation of catch was revised because of the voluntary catch limit by Japan was set at 6,421mt

(**5) Tentative as of 30 September 2002.

(**6) Not completerd.

Import Statistics of SBT by Japan

Japanese Import of SBT by Country/Area (Fresh· Chilled and Frozen)

Source: Japan Trade Statistics, Ministry of Finance

(unit: kg)

	1993 from January to December	1994 from January to December	1995 from January to December	1996 from January to December	1997 from January to December	1998 from January to December	1999 from January to December	2000 from January to December	2001 from January to December	2002 from January to June
Australia	1,803,284	2,515,613	3,272,990	3,195,903	6,125,027	6,256,201	6,987,421	7,831,621	8,185,820	950,368
Korea	102,070	127,690	75,836	562,573	671,497	1,649,851	1,056,953	785,426	932,889	566,564
Taiwan	537,239	962,166	1,276,474	1,396,915	516,055	1,481,378	1,611,250	1,357,906	1,478,751	391,059
New Zealand	40,362	63,461	202,636	128,249	88,640	120,176	213,576	212,316	199,813	205,317
Spain	821		11,061							
Indonesia	244,258	281,212	207,758	317,687	368,634	282,265	310,552	127,012	77,528	106,488
Seychel							1,129		32,435	105,700
China	542		9,183				373	3,738	3,172	6,928
Philippines				182		4,415	69,170	15,041	16,197	16,777
Honduras		21,479	146,574	179,918	55,286	144,138	244,423	17,048		
Singapore	1,219	24,417	1,968	43,835	17,199	18,936	21,827	3,423		
Guam				680	454	3,673	2,429	1,900		
Fiji	1,963		445		396	181	972	526		
EQ Guinea						130,846	32,258	446		
Palau	1,413	886		569	690		1,073	166		
Thailand				333	376		645	125		
Belize			3,380	9,534	278	91,849	39,580			
Combodia						17,301	4,374			
Malaysia	563	497				271	836			
Greece							502			
Uruguay	185		342	102	1,028		186			
Tonga			138				162			
USA	860	102	1,320			2,062				
Panama					212,632					
Croatia					729					
F.S of Micronesia					195					
Maldives					163					
New Caledonia	3,850				119					
Portugal					93					
Vanuatu				17,855						
France				2,995						
Chile				334						
Cook Islands		111		140						
S Africa	1,896									
Trinido	1,354									
Tunisia			124							
Toral	2,741,879	3,997,634	5,210,229	5,857,804	8,059,491	10,203,543	10,599,691	10,356,694	10,926,605	2,349,201

Review of New Zealand SBT Fisheries for the 9th Annual CCSBT Meeting

1. Introduction

Three fishing methods are used to target SBT in the EEZ with most fishing by surface longline (about 96%) and the remainder by trolling and handlining. The domestic fishery is composed of a wide range of vessel types including a variable number of small owner-operated boats and 4–5 low temperature Japanese distant water longliners chartered by a New Zealand company. Both the chartered vessels and the New Zealand owner-operated vessels fish competitively against New Zealand's SBT catch allocation.

Fishing for SBT in 2000/01 was primarily conducted off the west coast of the South Island and along the east coast of the North Island north of 42° S. For the 2000/01 fishing season, New Zealand reduced its national allocation from 4290 t to 395 t to compensate for the domestic fishery over catch in 1999/00. New Zealand closed the fishery in late June when it forecast that the fishery would reach 395 t. However, when all landings were tallied the actual catch in 2000/01 was 362 t, an under catch of 33 t. In 2001/02 SBT catches exceeded our national allocation of 420 t. with landings post-closure of the season resulting in a total annual catch of 452 t, an over catch of 32 t.

2. Operational Constraints on Effort

Voluntary measures

Since 1994 the New Zealand fishing industry has implemented voluntary measures with respect to longline fishing that are detailed in a “Code of Practice”. Specific measures include gear specifications, environmental standards, operational practices and closed areas. The intent of the measures is to minimize:

- bycatch (eg of seabirds and marine mammals);
- catch of SBT smaller than 20 kg;
- impacts on other domestic tuna fisheries, and
- gear conflict among SBT longline vessels.

Other measures that are used but not part of the “Code of Practice” include catch limits by area, changing areas when bird bycatch reaches a specific level, using multiple “tori” lines and longer lines than specified in regulations, night-setting, and the use of pneumatic “bird-scaring” cannons.

Regulatory measures

New Zealand continues to impose the previously agreed national catch limit of 420 tonnes (whole weight). This catch limit is a competitive limit among all license holders. Regulations specify the annual catch limit and make it an offence to take SBT once the catch limit has been reached. The catch limit applies within and outside New Zealand fisheries waters for the “fishing year” which extends from 1 October to 30 September. In the few years when the catch limit has been exceeded, it has been reduced in the following year by an equivalent amount.

Until midway through the 2000–01 fishing season the SBT quota has applied to the catch of both southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) and Pacific bluefin tunas (formerly *Thunnus thynnus*, now recognized as *Thunnus orientalis*). This additional quota restriction was removed late in the 2000/01 SBT season when it was demonstrated that Pacific bluefin could be readily distinguished from SBT in catches based on morphological characteristics. SBT landings reported prior to June 2001 did not distinguish between the two species and hence these and earlier landings are a mixture of the two species.

3. Catch and Effort

Table 1 gives the estimated SBT catch by gear type since 1990 and clearly shows that since this time the New Zealand SBT fishery has essentially been a longline fishery. Longline effort now dominates the fishery and catches by handline and trolling are negligible components of the New Zealand SBT fishery. Total SBT catches are summarised by calendar year and fishing year (1 October to 30 September) in Table 2. Figure 1 shows the effort trend (in millions of hooks) for the longline fishery from 1989 to 2001, the most recent complete year of processed data. It is clear from this figure that the increase in effort is attributable to the growing number of New Zealand owned and operated longliners primarily targeting bigeye but also catching SBT as a bycatch. The total number of longline hooks set each year is now nearly 10 million, sets targeting SBT account for about 20% of all longline effort.

4. Historical Catch and Effort

Figure 2 shows the trend in SBT nominal CPUE since 1980 by fleet. The foreign licensed fleet CPUE shows a decline throughout the period fished except in 1990 and 1995, the last year when the fleet fished in the EEZ. CPUE for the chartered fleet (beginning in 1989) and the domestic owner-operator fleet (beginning in 1991) are highly variable. Nominal CPUE throughout the 1990s is not regarded as a very good indicator of abundance because of changes in operational practices and areas fished by each fleet.

5. Annual Fleet Size and Distribution

The New Zealand longline fleet has broadened its area of operation and now fishes most areas of the east and west coasts of both the North and South Islands. The total number of longliners fishing in 2001 was 132 vessels, over 70% of which were small longliners (< 50 GRT).

SBT target fishing by longline primarily occurs off the west coast of the South Island and along the east coast of the North Island. SBT also comprises a significant bycatch in the bigeye target fishery in the Bay of Plenty. Figure 3 shows the position of all longline sets targeting SBT in 2000/01 (Charter and owner-operator vessels combined).

6. Historical Fleet Size and Distribution

The New Zealand SBT fishery began off the west coast of the South Island as a winter small boat handline and troll fishery in the early 1980s. These methods have comprised only a minor component of the fishery since 1990. During the 1980s to mid-1990s most longlining was conducted by foreign licensed longliners from Japan. However, declining catch rates, shortened seasons of availability and reports of increased operating costs in the EEZ resulted in the foreign licensed fleet ceasing operations in 1995. Domestic longlining began in 1991 and has steadily increased up to at least 2001. The change in vessel numbers and in vessel size composition is shown in figure 4.

7. Fisheries Monitoring

Observer coverage

Observer coverage has been 100% in the charter fleet for several years. However, the small size of domestic owned and operated vessels and short trips has made it difficult for the Ministry of Fisheries (MFish) to realise the 10% target for observer coverage in this fleet. As a consequence, observer coverage has typically been low. However, a target of 10% observer coverage for this fleet and 100% coverage for the charter fleet has been agreed. Coverage during the 2000/01 fishing year resulted in 42 % of all longline hooks set targeting SBT observed (96% of hooks in the Charter fleet and 15% of domestic owner-operator vessels. Realignment of MFish observer allocation should result in continued improvements in coverage of domestic owned and operated longline vessels. Observer coverage on vessels using handline or trolling is not planned because the contribution of these methods to the total catch is minor.

RTMP coverage

MFish operates an in-season catch monitoring system for SBT. This system requires that on-shore processing companies and freezer vessels (including all of the chartered fleet) to report their catch by e-mail or fax during the season to MFish. Weekly reporting is required once 25% of the catch allocation is reached and daily reporting is required when 50% of the catch allocation has been reached. Reports are collated and analysed by MFish with the season being closed as close as possible to reaching our national allocation. All SBT permit holders are then notified that the season is closed and that it would be an offence to take southern bluefin tuna for the remainder of the fishing year.

Biological information

Observers from the MFish Scientific Observer Programme are responsible for collecting biological data on SBT and bycatch data for catch characterisation. In 2000/01, otoliths were collected from 777 SBT and observers recovered five tags (all CSIRO tags, 1 SBT injected with SrCl). Otoliths are stored at NIWA and tag recovery data were provided to the tagging agency. Length, weight (both processed and whole weights) and sex are recorded regularly for SBT and all major fish bycatch species. In total stomach contents were collected from over 750 SBT and nearly 3000 SBT were measured.

8. Other Factors

Import/export statistics

Statistics on the export of SBT are compiled by Customs and summarized by the Department of Statistics. Export statistics are further summarized by the New Zealand Seafood Industry Council and maintained as a database for economic evaluations of New Zealand fisheries.

Markets

The only market for SBT caught in the EEZ is the Japanese sashimi market and all fish of suitable quality are exported. Domestic consumption is negligible.

Mitigation

New Zealand regulations specify that all tuna longline vessels shall use seabird-scaring devices ("tori-lines"). The minimum standard for "tori lines", is the same as specified by CCAMLR. The domestic fishing industry has a voluntary code of practice advocating night setting for all tuna longlining and for the large tuna longline vessels a limit on total incidental mortality of "at risk" seabirds has been set.

Recreational and Indigenous Catches of SBT

Recreational fishing for SBT is very limited and catches are insignificant. There are no estimates of SBT catches by Maori beyond those comprising commercial catch statistics.

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Table 1. Summary of SBT catch (t.) by method since 1990, estimated catches are scaled to Licensed Fish Receiver landing reports in order to reflect total landings.

Year	Troll	Longline	Misc.	Total
1990	49.3	314.7	165.2	529.2
1991	8.6	149.7	6.2	164.5
1992	9.5	261.3	8.4	279.2
1993	0.0	215.0	1.7	216.6
1994	0.4	276.1	0.5	277.0
1995	4.2	429.6	2.6	436.4
1996	2.0	136.8	0.4	139.3
1997	2.2	329.6	1.8	333.7
1998	6.8	328.7	1.6	337.1
1999	2.2	456.8	1.7	460.6
2000	0.7	379.6	0.0	380.3
2001	0.2	358.3	0.0	358.5

Table 2. Total landings of SBT (t.) by calendar and fishing years from Licensed Fish Receiver Reports.

Cal. Yr.	t.	Fish. Yr.	t.
1980	130		
1981	173		
1982	305		
1983	132		
1984	93		
1985	94		
1986	82	1986/87	60
1987	59	1987/88	94
1988	94	1988/89	437
1989	437	1989/90	529
1990	529	1990/91	165
1991	164	1991/92	279
1992	279	1992/93	216
1993	217	1993/94	277
1994	277	1994/95	435
1995	436	1995/96	140
1996	139	1996/97	333
1997	334	1997/98	331
1998	337	1998/99	458
1999	461	1999/00	381
2000	380	2000/01	362
2001	358	2001/02	452

Figure 1. New Zealand domestic longline fishing effort (millions of hooks set) since 1989 by target (charter and domestic owner-operated vessels combined).

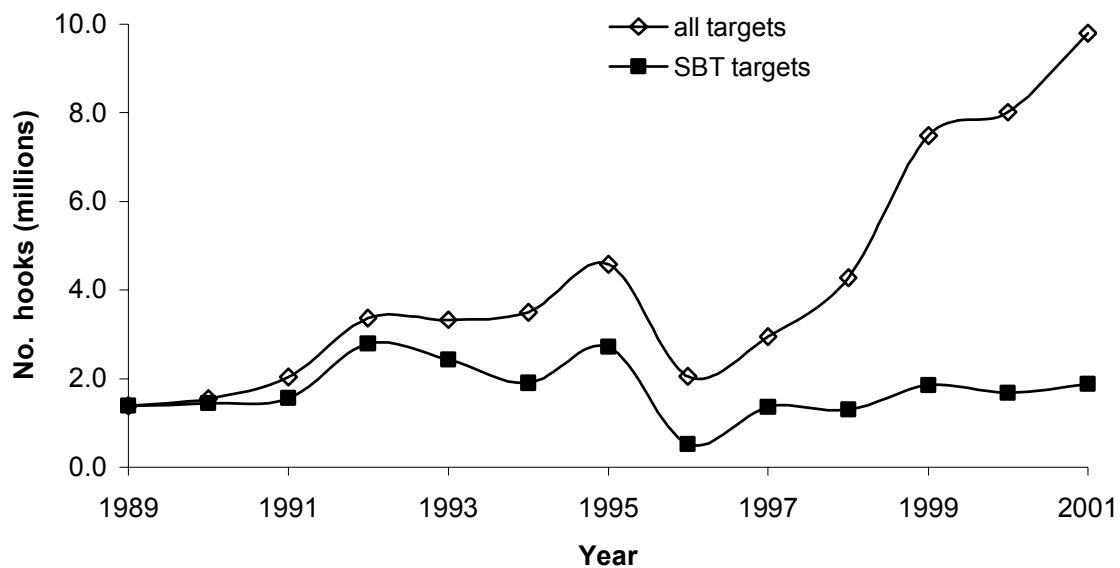


Figure 2. Nominal CPUE (no. SBT per 1000 hooks) of SBT by fleet since 1980.

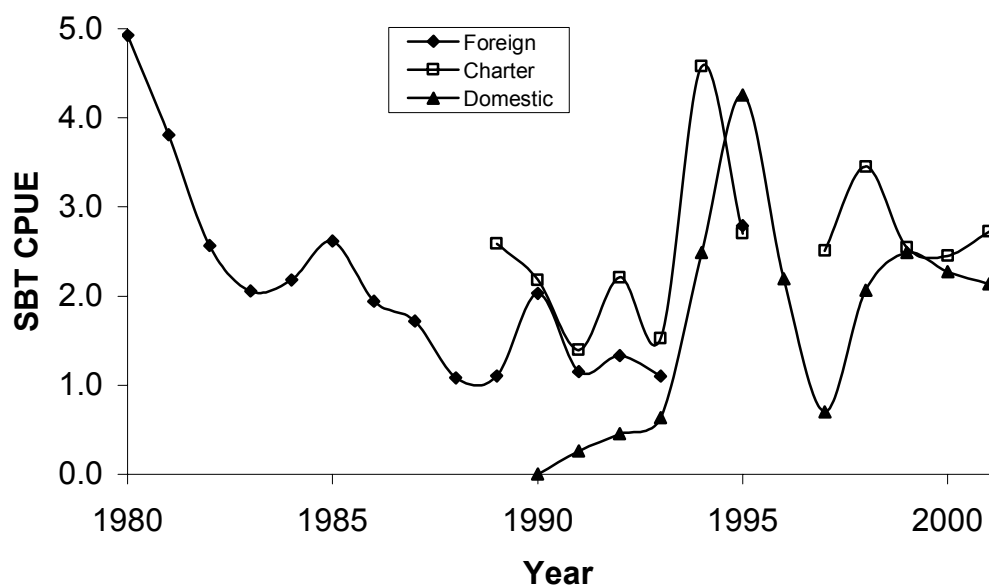


Figure 3. Distribution of longline sets targeting SBT in fishing year 2000/01 (Charter and owner-operated vessels combined).

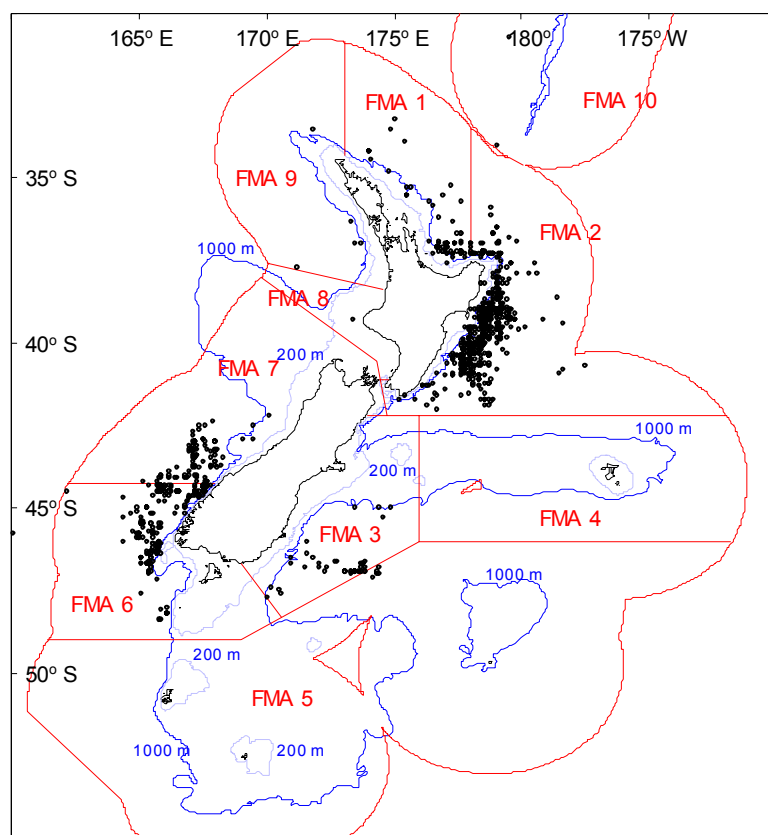
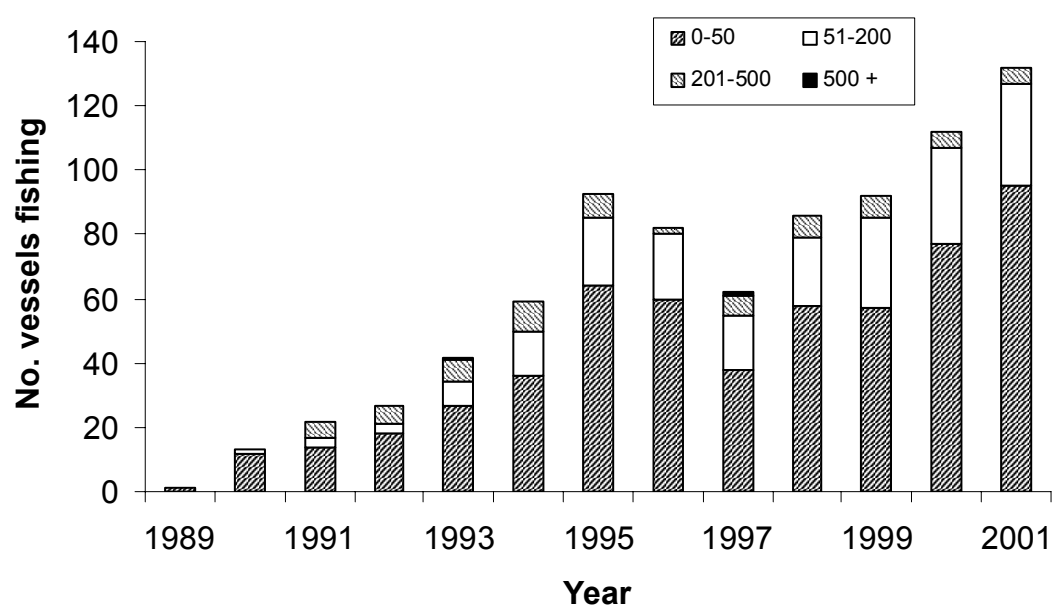


Figure 4. Changes in the New Zealand longline fleet size composition (GRT).



Korean SBT Fisheries in the Indian Ocean

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Republic of Korea

Introduction

Southern bluefin tuna (SBT) fishery is the most recently developed tuna fishery by Korean distant-water fishing industry since the early 1990s. The SBT catch made by Korean fleet reached a maximum in 1998, followed by continuous decrease until recent years. This was mainly due to the voluntary regulation of fleet size by Korean fishing companies to implement the resolution adopted by CCSBT. However, the shift of Korean longliners from the Indian to the Pacific Ocean aiming to higher profit from fishery also contributed to the decrease in catch of this species.

Catch and Effort

Fishing season of Korean SBT longline fishery usually starts in March and ends by November or December. Thus, fisheries statistics are collected and reported for a calendar year. In the first half of fishing season from March to July or August, Korean longliners are fishing in the high seas of the western Indian Ocean off South Africa, with occasional expanded operation to the southeastern Atlantic, while in the second half they move to the eastern Indian Ocean off the western Australia. This fishing pattern and fishing grounds have rarely been changed for the past 10 years of fishing history for SBT except for 1991, the first year of SBT fishing during which Korean longliners fished in Australian waters.

In 2001, 10 out of 16 registered longliners made a catch of 735 mt SBT in the usual fishing area, showing a decrease by about 25% from 2000 figure. During 2000 - 2001, more catches were taken from the eastern fishing ground than from the western area.

Nominal CPUE

CPUE of Korean longline fishery for SBT has shown a decreasing trend from a peak at 8.4 fish/1,000 hooks in 1994. However, CPUE appeared to be more or less stable between 2.3 and 4.1 fish/1,000 hooks in recent years. It was noted from the monthly CPUE analyses that catch efficiency is higher from the western fishing ground, 2.7-5.6 fish/1,000 hooks than the eastern ground, 1.8-2.8 fish/1,000 hooks.

Size composition

Fishermen on board have routinely collected size of SBT but the data should be used with caution due to relatively small sample size and no validation procedure.

Size of SBT caught by Korean longliners during the past 5 years ranges from 100 to 210cm FL with the average of 153cm and shows that SBT caught in the eastern area were slightly bigger than those in the western area.

Fleet size and distribution

Korean SBT fishery commenced in 1991 with a few longliners shifted from tropical waters where they targeted bigeye and yellowfin. Thus, in the early years of this fishery, SBT did not attract Korean fishing industry, but because of higher market price, from 1995 onward number of longliners rapidly increased to reach a maximum fleet size of 19 longliners in 1998. However, by the voluntary regulation of fleet size among fishing industries, annual fleet size for SBT fishery never exceeded 16 registered number since then which resulted in less catch than allocated quota of 1,140 mt in 2001.

Other relevant information

Observer program

Korean government initiated fisheries observer program in 2002 to monitor its distant water fisheries including those for tunas and to meet the requirements of regional fisheries bodies. At the initial stage, the size of observer program will be fairly small to cover only for the fisheries to be urgently implemented such as SBT longline fishery in CCSBT Convention Area but will be gradually developed to a bigger scale to cover all required areas of fisheries.

Data Collection System

Two systems have been maintained for the collection of Korean tuna fisheries data. The first system has been operated by the Korean Deep-Sea Fisheries Association to collect total catch by species. All Korean distant water fishing vessels report their catch records in terms of weight by species to their companies once a week or at 10-day intervals. The Association compiles the data by month and by FAO fishing area to submit to the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries for the final review and publication. The catch statistics have been published for official use annually by both the Association and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

The second data collection system is to sample catch and effort data based on the logbooks. This system was lawful in 1977 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. According to this domestic regulation, distant-water fishing vessels have to submit the reports of their fishing operations within 30 days (home-based) or 60 days (foreign-based) after completion of their operations to the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI).

Table 1. Catch (no. of fish), effort (no. of hooks) and CPUE (no. of fish /1,000 hooks) of southern bluefin tuna caught by the Korean longline fishery, 1992~ 2001.

Mon	Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Jan.	Catch Effort CPUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152 126,220 1.2		
Feb.	Catch Effort CPUE	-	-	-	-	6 6,003 1.0	-	197 44,720 4.4	-	1 75,240 0.1	
Mar.	Catch Effort CPUE		-	-	2,336 130,775 17.9	220 75,244 2.9	2,015 417,469 4.8	715 264,372 2.7	1,005 200,552 5.0	231 71,061 3.3	906 167,288 5.4
Apr.	Catch Effort CPUE	-	674 85,200 7.9	503 60,480 8.3	1,814 172,228 10.5	501 96,164 5.2	3,377 686,783 4.9	1,441 405,594 3.6	1,989 397,563 5.0	260 87,840 3.0	971 323,922 3.0
May	Catch Effort CPUE	-	186 41,340 4.5	337 61,740 5.5	584 166,100 3.5	582 178,022 3.3	2,794 568,574 4.9	327 213,789 1.5	1,065 472,224 2.3	146 90,228 1.6	687 291,856 2.4
Jun.	Catch Effort CPUE	-	144 82,970 1.7	120 37,800 3.2	213 31,300 6.8	303 110,223 2.7	2,170 447,790 4.8	1,251 295,180 4.2	2,274 493,267 4.6	274 114,440 2.4	829 366,909 2.3
Jul.	Catch Effort CPUE	-	65 35,740 1.8	421 72,270 5.8	190 47,104 4.0	1,125 164,267 6.8	4,812 594,640 8.1	1,753 265,680 6.6	1,560 206,830 7.5	614 128,310 4.8	496 157,558 3.1
Aug.	Catch Effort CPUE	81 50,129 1.6	140 58,870 2.4	1,415 67,740 20.9	394 67,204 5.9	1,686 171,195 9.8	2,269 415,836 5.5	1,892 350,650 5.4	1,544 493,878 3.1	272 164,509 1.7	1,412 532,332 2.7
Sep.	Catch Effort CPUE	257 83,312 3.1	22 24,710 0.9	674 45,344 14.9	487 191,845 2.5	258 56,320 4.6	1,031 537,920 1.9	824 306,050 2.7	580 471,730 1.2	960 265,267 3.6	987 473,548 2.1
Oct.	Catch Effort CPUE	63 15,050 4.2	-	87 40,120 2.2	77 61,542 1.3	669 287,645 2.3	1,049 516,846 2.0	397 246,550 1.6	140 167,221 0.8	252 183,500 1.4	840 494,814 1.7
Nov.	Catch Effort CPUE	88 82,628 1.1	-	138 56,161 2.5	250 214,928 1.2	377 259,522 1.5	645 557,407 1.2	515 273,240 1.9	341 256,800 1.3	197 184,579 1.1	663 360,302 2.3
Dec.	Catch Effort CPUE	69 83,160 0.8	-	-	47 33,920 1.4	76 64,700 1.2	235 198,508 1.2	350 214,820 1.6	189 165,826 1.1	60 80,675 0.7	337 123,769 0.4
Total	Catch Effort CPUE	558 314,279 1.8	1,231 328,830 3.7	3,695 441,655 8.4	6,392 1,116,946 5.7	5,803 1,469,305 3.9	20,397 4,941,773 4.1	9,662 2,880,645 3.4	10,839 3,452,111 3.1	3267 1,445,649 2.3	8,218 3,292,298 2.5

- : No data

Data source : National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI)

Table 2. Nominal Catch (mt) of southern bluefin tuna by the Korean longline fishery, 1992 -2001.

Mon.	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Jan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	
Feb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	
Mar.		-	-	-	-	-	101	125	57	58
Apr.	-	-	-	-	-	185	191	180	68	81
May	-	-	-	-	-	157	106	116	65	58
Jun.	-	-	-	-	-	169	159	169	81	88
Jul.	-	-	-	-	-	234	226	193	91	37
Aug.	-	-	-	-	-	169	227	164	164	119
Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	85	169	87	186	96
Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	84	180	81	110	87
Nov.	-	-	-	-	-	80	130	92	86	80
Dec.	-	-	-	-	-	75	55	55	79	31
Total	36(1)	80(1)	119(1)	317(3)	1,148(8)	1,238(14)	1,562(19)	1,271(16)	987(13)	735(10)

- : No data available

(): number of vessel fished

Data source : Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF)

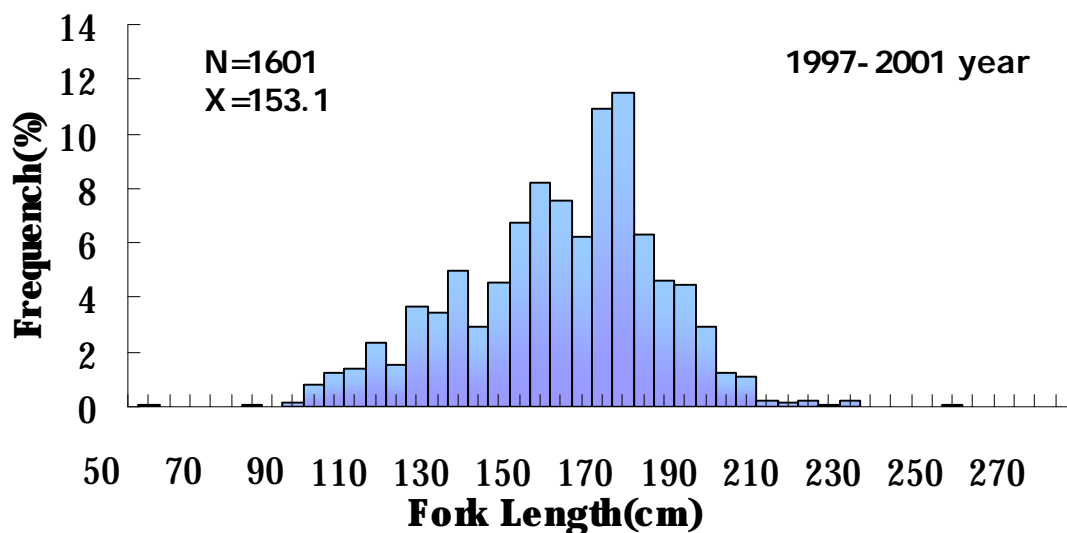


Fig. 1. Length distribution of SBT caught by Korean longliners for the past 5 years.

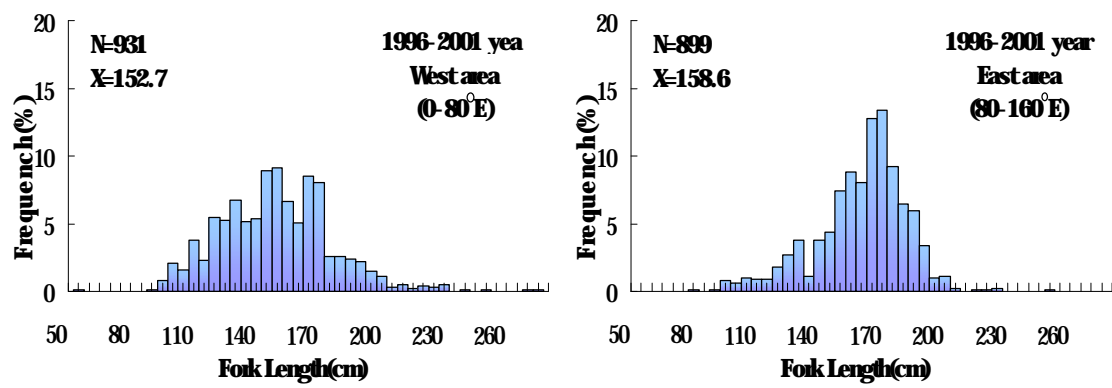


Fig. 2 Length distribution of SBT by fishing area.

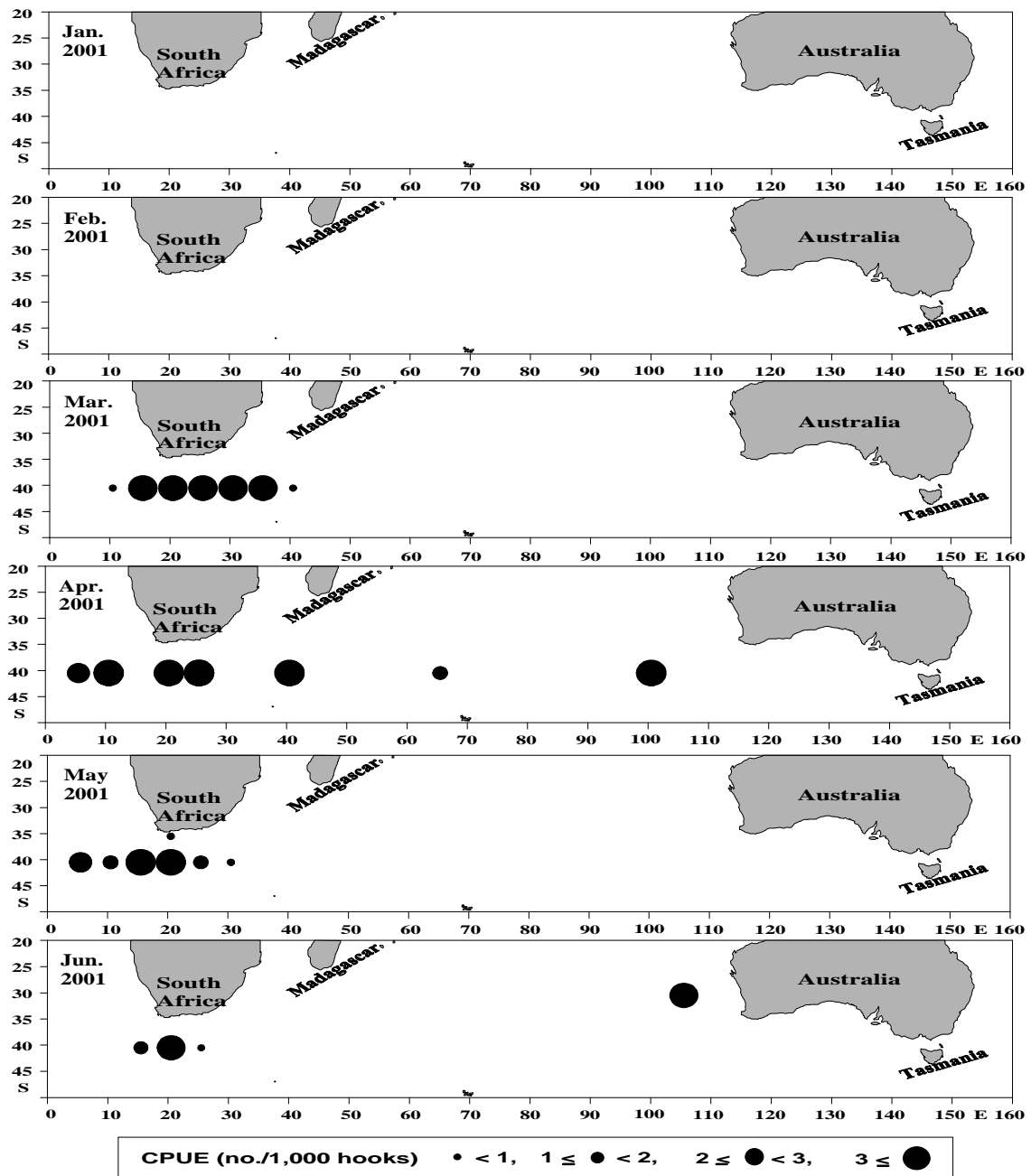


Fig. 3. Korean tuna longline fishery operation area and CPUE (no. of fish/1,000 hooks) distribution in 2001.

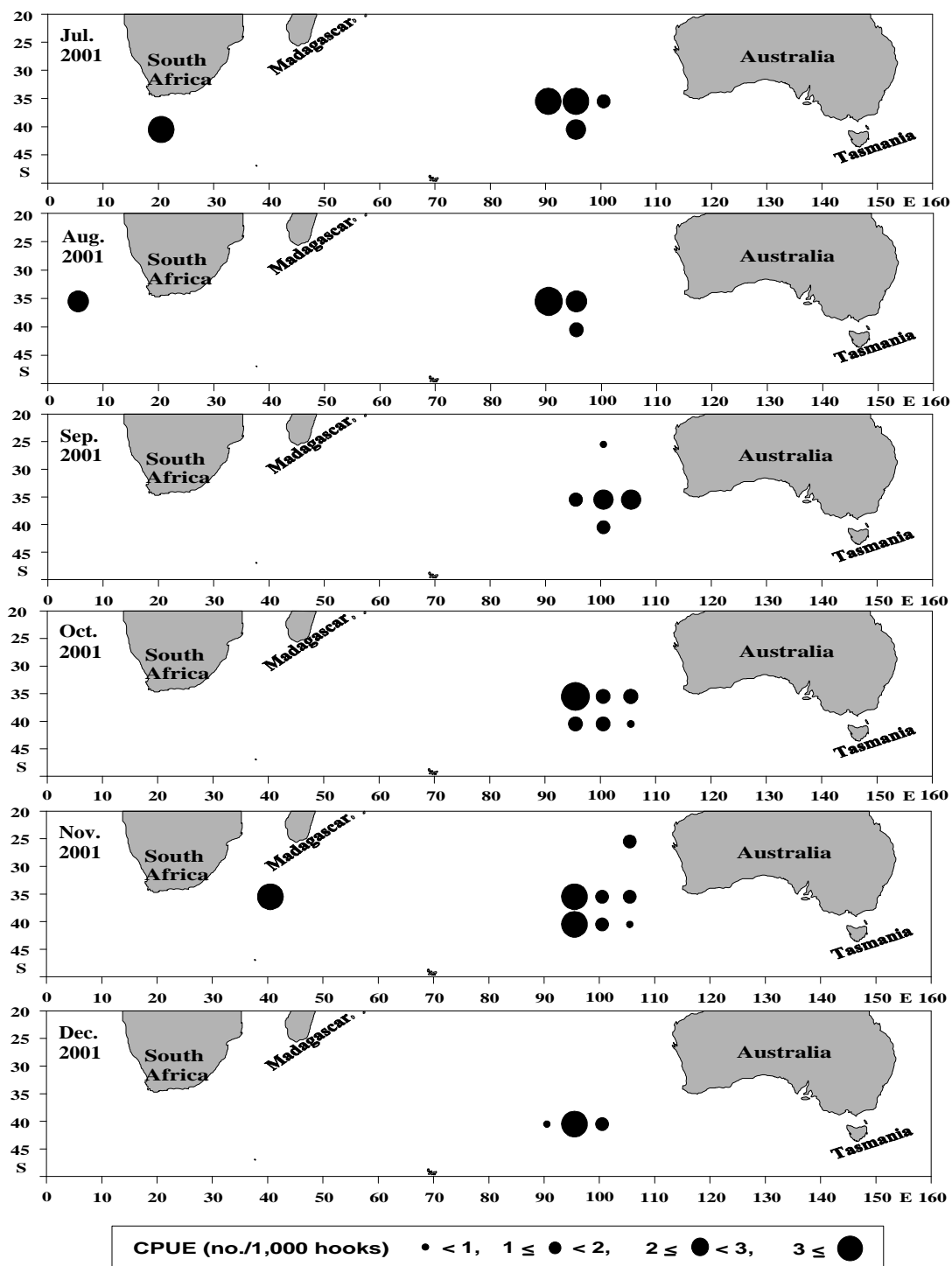


Fig. 3. continued.



Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Scientific Committee

**9-11 September 2002
Canberra, Australia**

**TERMS OF REFERENCE:
REVIEW OF MONITORING PROGRAM OF INDONESIAN SBT CATCH**

For the purpose of obtaining reliable and comprehensive information on the Indonesian SBT fishery for stock assessment analysis and the recommendation of a TAC, the CCSBT requires the monitoring arrangements and methodologies used for estimating the Indonesian SBT catch to be reviewed. The CCSBT also seeks guidance on the structure / profile of an appropriate fishery monitoring program which will provide data to enable a better understanding of the Indonesian fishing practice in terms of SBT exploitation.

Review of Existing Catch Monitoring Systems

The review will:

- Assess the systems and methodologies currently used to provide data to the CCSBT on the estimated total catch of SBT by Indonesia.
- Where appropriate, provide recommendations for improving the current systems and methodologies used to monitor Indonesian SBT catch.
- Where necessary, make recommendations on measures to coordinate CCSBT and IOTC monitoring programs to maximize compatibility between the IOTC and CCSBT programs.
- Review available data on SBT exports from Indonesia and provide comment on possible sources of difference between Indonesian export data and exports documented by the TIS.
- Provide an estimate of cost for any proposed improvements or additional monitoring.

Review Panel

The review panel should include:

- Existing participants in the current Indonesian monitoring program (CSIRO, RIMF, DGCF).
- Representatives of members of the Extended Commission.
- A representative of the IOTC Secretariat.
- Members of the CCSBT Advisory Panel.



Report of the CPUE Modelling Workshop

**5 March 2002
Tokyo, Japan**



Report of the First Meeting of the Management Procedure Workshop

**3-4 & 6-8 March 2002
Tokyo, Japan**



Report of the Direct Age Estimation Workshop

**11-14 June 2002
Victoria, Australia**

Data Security Policy of the CCSBT Secretariat

The Secretariat seeks to operate a security and confidentiality policy that gives providers of SBT data with sufficient confidence for them to provide confidential data to the Secretariat.

The Secretariat will abide by the following data security policy:

(a) Electronic Data

- Access to the Secretariat's computer system will be restricted to valid users (primarily staff of the Secretariat¹). Users' of the computer system will only be provided with the level of access appropriate to the work that they are conducting for the Secretariat. The Database Manager will control the level of access that is allocated to individuals.
- Access to the Secretariat's computers will require logging on with a valid username and password. Passwords of users will be changed every 60 days.
- The Secretariat's computers will have screen savers with password protection. Screen savers will have a "wait" time of less than 10 minutes.
- Access to the Secretariat's database will require a valid username and password. Direct access to the database will not be available via the internet.
- Any confidential data that is not held on the database (e.g. data files received by the Secretariat prior to being loaded onto the database) will either be stored in a password protected file, or on an encrypted section of the hard disk that requires a password to be accessed.
- Transmission of confidential data via electronic means (e.g. e-mail, disk, CD, FTP) will always use password protected files (e.g. password protected Excel and Zip files), or an e-mail encryption system.
- Backups of CCSBT data (e.g. tapes, disks) will be password protected and/or be stored in an external secure environment.

The above rules are designed to keep CCSBT data confidential, even in the event that one of the Secretariat's computers is stolen. A thief will not be able to access the data without the correct passwords to those areas in which the data are stored. In addition, the use of a screen saver with password protection ensures that temporary absence of a Secretariat staff member while "logged-on", will not allow an unauthorised person to "sneak-in" and view the data.

(b) Physical Data

- The Secretariat's office is locked when unattended and is monitored by an electronic security system when the building is closed (e.g. in the evenings).
- Physical data (e.g. paper records) of a confidential nature will be kept within the Secretariat's office, or in the company of a Secretariat staff member.
- Physical data that are deemed to be highly confidential will be stored in filing cabinets and cupboards that are locked when the office is unattended.
- Physical copies of electronic data provided to the Secretariat (e.g. CD's) will be destroyed or returned to the supplier of the data.

¹ If people other than Secretariat staff require access to the computer system, they would not, as a general rule, have access to confidential data on the system. Access to data by such people will be treated the same as a release of data and such access will therefore be governed by the Confidentiality Policy.

Confidentiality Policy for the CCSBT Central Database

This is the policy for releasing data from the CCSBT Central Database. This policy has no influence on the data that should be provided to the database by members of the Extended Commission and other parties.

The use of the word “data” in this policy refers to both raw and aggregated data.

Data provided for the CCSBT database will be treated confidentially and will not be released by the Secretariat except where members of the Extended Commission approve the specific data release on a case by case basis.

Consensus at SAG/ESC meetings and subsequent approval by the Extended Commission is sufficient approval for release of specific data to members of the Extended Commission for the purpose of routine data exchange for the stock assessment and management procedure. This approval will apply until the Extended Commission revises the data confidentiality policy. Release of other data requires case by case approval from an exchange of correspondence (including e-mails) between Extended Commission member’s nominated contacts.

When providing approval to release specific data, members of the Extended Commission can specify that the particular data does not require their re-approval for future releases by the Secretariat. In these situations, members of the Extended Commission must also specify the groups of people (e.g. public, Extended Commission members) to whom the Secretariat may release the data without requiring case by case re-approval. The Secretariat will maintain a list of data sets (and associated groups of people) that are approved for release without requiring case by case re-approval. The list will be provided to members of the Extended Commission and members of the Extended Commission have the right to revise the approvals that they have given.



Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group

**26-28 November 2001
Tokyo, Japan**

CCSBT WORKPLAN 2003

This workplan does not include ongoing routine work of the Secretariat such as processing of TIS and tag recapture data, or promotion of the tagging program etc.

		SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROGRAM					INDONESIAN CATCH MONITORING	MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE	ECOLOGICALLY RELATED SPECIES	
		DATABASE ACTIVITY	CATCH CHARACTER- ISATION	CPUE MODELLING	OBSERVER PROGRAM	TAGGING PROGRAM	AGE ESTIMATION			
2002	Nov	Interseasonal discussion on outstanding issues.	Members commence improving data collection systems according to SC7 recommendations		Develop standards interseasonally	Preparations for surface tagging program; Transfer RTMP data; Enhance database	Completion of manual; Members to establish otolith collections; Develop central repository; Draft proposals for design of otolith collection	Interseasonal work and exchange of information	Revised operating model software circulated	Completion of seabird and shark pamphlets
	Dec	Members provide historic data								
2003	Jan	Historic data loaded and provide to members for checking		On-going development by member scientists		Placement of tags			Members conduct testing	
	Feb									
	Mar									
	Apr	Members provide 2002 update and data exchanged						Working group consideration	MP Workshop consideration	ERS Working Group
	May					Interseasonal progress report				
	Jun									
	Jul		Secretariat review progress							
	Aug									
	Sep	SC review	SC consideration		Adoption by SC	SC review	SC consideration	SC assessment	SC review	
	Oct	CCSBT endorsement	CCSBT consideration		CCSBT endorsement	CCSBT consideration	CCSBT endorsement	CCSBT endorsement	CCSBT consideration	CCSBT consideration

Attachment 19

Meeting Time Table for 2003
(In case of update of fisheries indicators)

October 2002	
Item	Date
2 nd Management Procedure WS (6days) Indonesian catch monitoring WS (2days)	7-15 April 2003 Queenstown, New Zealand (8 days)
Assessment Planning Meeting (If needed)	End June 2003 Canberra, Australia (2 days)
5 th ERS WG	(Date to be decided) New Zealand (3-4 days)
4th SAG (to be conducted back to back with 8 th SC) · Review of fishery indicators · Management procedure matters	August 2003 New Zealand (5 days)
8 th Scientific Committee	September 2003 New Zealand (4 days)
CCSBT 10	Mid October 2003 Wellington, New Zealand (4 days)

Meeting Time Table for 2003
(In case of full stock assessment)

October 2002

Item	Date
2 nd Management Procedure WS (6days) Indonesian catch monitoring WS (2days)	7-15 April 2003 Queenstown, New Zealand (8 days)
Assessment Planning Meeting	End June 2003 Canberra, Australia (2 days)
5 th ERS WG	(Date to be decided) New Zealand (3-4 days)
4th SAG · Full Stock Assessment (to be conducted back to back with 8 th SC)	Mid October 2003 New Zealand (5 days)
8 th Scientific Committee	Mid October 2003 New Zealand (4 days)
CCSBT 10	December 2003 Wellington, New Zealand (4 days)

Australia's Closing Statement – CCSBT 9

Thank you Chair for your patience and guidance. Thank you interpreters for your understanding and assistance. Secretariat, thank you for your support.

Once again, we find ourselves at an impasse. The impasse, as usual, results from a request by Japan for extra fish above its previous allocation.

It is essential that society and its institutions have rules, and that these are obeyed by Members. This is no different for international fisheries commissions.

This is a consensus based commission and there is no room for unilateral action.

I have two interesting press articles concerning Japanese fisheries. The first one I shared with some of you yesterday.

Japanese industry as I noted yesterday has agreed to help China build up its fishing capacity I am told for Bigeye tuna for 30,000 tonnes. I note that in the Indian Ocean this fish is currently being fish at 60,000 tonnes above MSY (**Attachment A**).

In another article quoting the JFA it says ... "Japan must build on the image of a responsible tuna fishing nation and do its utmost to safeguard this valuable, fragile, highly migratory resource to ensure sustainability for the future, said the Agency." (World Fishing September 2002) (**Attachment B**). There is a responsibility to make this image a reality.

I have listened this week to Japanese comments about dioxins and about the safety and quality of our fish. I have responded accordingly and note that there are well documented obligations relating to the international trade and obligations that countries must adhere to. Australia will meet these obligations and expects other countries to do the same.

We want the Commission to function to its full potential.

Australia's position is clear. Countries must be responsible and fish legally. They must restrain their catches to previously agree national allocation levels. Australia agrees to do this and calls on all responsible members to restrain their catch to the previous agreed levels. Australia will regard any catch above these levels by any member, in any year, as over catch that must be repaid. This is base on clear advice from the Scientific Committee. Those who have over-caught in 2001 and 2002 must pay this back during 2002-003 season. As I have noted there are no extra fish. Australia will make every effort to work with responsible members to further reduce the catch of non members in an effort to help the fishery recover.

In 2001 Australia and Japan negotiated what we felt was in good faith to finalise the settlement from the dispute by agreeing an arrangement on the 711 tonnes.

The parties also agreed to the attachment to the CCSBT an eminent group of external scientists and chairs to progress the work of the CCSBT. They have been particularly successful in progressing the science of SBT.

As managers we have received the best, unbiased guidance we have had on the state of the SBT stock and what to do about it this week. It is time we listened to what we are being told.

We have agreed to a stock assessment process for 2004 to determine the best way forward for this fishery.

There are no spare fish. This fishery is being fished, at best, at replacement yield and with only a 50-50 chance that this will improve.

This Commission has objectives to conserve and utilise the stock and the conservation goal is to recover the spawning stock biomass to 1980 levels by 2020. This stands unless there is an agreement to change it.

CCSBT 1 established clear arrangements for the allocation of any future catch increases in this fishery. These arrangements are the only ones in place. They are clear and must be respected.

This Commission by its convention and through its meetings over the years has established rules and arrangements that must be respected by all members.

Australia will not compromise on ambiguous or poorly worded text. To us, an agreement should be clearly understood by all parties.

This must be a responsible and transparent Commission, not one dogged by ambiguity and unwarranted argument and distrust.

To Taiwan and Korea, thank you for your contributions.

To South Africa, I apologise that we cannot do more for you at this point, however, I look forward to your continued engagement.

Once again we leave CCSBT with a sense of emptiness. One can only hope that one day members will see a common light and move forward together.

Tuna talks held between Japan and China

Japan (August 29, 2002) - On 21 August, Japan and China held private level tuna talks in Beijing to discuss, among other things, China's bid for membership of the Organisation for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT), which was established in December 2000.

Heading Japan's delegation was Mr Ueda, chairman of the Federation of Japan Skipjack and Tuna Fisheries Cooperatives - a key OPRT supporter -, who detailed the resolution adopted by the deep-sea tuna longliner fishery cooperatives held on 1 August in Tokyo when members of the cooperatives asked the Japanese government to ban imports of tuna from vessels that don't appear on OPRT's "white list", which contains the names of all vessels that comply with international tuna regulations.

Japan said the Chinese industry should respect and understand this resolution and strongly recommended membership of OPRT, which could happen this year, according to Mr Ueda, who said China seemed willing to accept the white list.

China asked for access to Japanese vessels to help train fishermen and Japan conceded, agreeing to help develop China's tuna industry and market, which aims to consume 30,000 tonnes of tuna a year, caught by white list and not flag of convenience vessels. Japan also agreed to help China sell its tuna on the Japanese market.

The possibility of joint ventures was also mentioned, said Mr Ueda. Some Japanese ship owners are interested in joint ventures, but the Japanese authorities say there have to be some guidelines, such as the use of OPRT vessels only.

Attachment B

New regulations for tuna fishery

Japan's Atlantic Ocean tuna fishery for this year is underway and with the opening of the season on August 1, the Fisheries Agency announced some new regulations regarding deep-sea and skipjack catches that will run through July 2003.

One of the main changes affects catch limits. Bluefin catches have been set at 300 tonnes, oriental bluefin at 2,700 tonnes, bigeye at 32,539 tonnes, swordfish at 2,964 tonnes, white marlin at 37 tonnes and Atlantic blue marlin at 840 tonnes.

The Fisheries Agency has stipulated that all northern swordfish catches, whether the fish is dead or alive, must be released back into the water, but an accurate record kept of all releases. This data must be submitted to the Agency for evaluation. There are also changes to transshipment system. This season, those vessels wishing to tranship bluefin, bigeye, yellowfin, swordfish, white marlin and Atlantic blue marlin must give 10 days notice to the authorities. Bluefin weight certificates have changed too. This season, the weight certificates of all bluefin caught in the Atlantic, including landings by longliners without transport vessel, must be submitted no more than 10 days after landing.

Last season, only landings made via transport vessels had to submit a weight certificate. The Fisheries Agency has issued strong warnings to fishermen indicating that any violation of the regulations will be severely punished.

Japan must build on the image of a responsible tuna fisheries nation and do its utmost to safeguard this valuable, fragile, highly migratory resource to ensure sustainability for the future, said the Agency.

Closing Remarks

Canberra October 15-18 2002

Taiwan

On behalf of the delegation of Taiwan, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and compliment to the excellent jobs performed by the Chair and the Secretariat. I am also grateful for the Australian Government in providing the members with such an elegant meeting venue and other needed logistics.

As a new member at the Extended Commission, we have seen a fruitful outcome of this meeting. Despite the different view points on certain issues as put on the agenda, there have been numerous positive comments, suggestions, and contributions among members.

In particular, we deeply cherish the opportunity of observing the functions of the meeting procedures, and, through that, we and other members are able to contribute ourselves even more to the conservation and optimal utilization of the SBT. Above all, the experiences we have gained here have led to our being a more constructive role in the CCSBT in terms of privilege and obligation.

Once again, we thank you very much and look forward to further co-operations and efforts among members in reaching the goals of CCSBT in the future.

Thank you.

Statement by Japan at the closing of the Extended Commission of CCSBT

I would like to make the following statement at the closing of the 2002 annual meeting of the CCSBT Extended Commission.

The current meeting was held for the first time as the Extended Commission following the membership of Fishing Entity of Taiwan. However, I regret that no agreement was reached on TAC and national allocations despite the fact that Japan made every possible effort by presenting constructive proposals through the course of discussions. Japan, respecting the recommendations by the Scientific Committee and in accordance with the objective of the CCSBT Convention, which is to ensure conservation and optimum utilisation of southern bluefin tuna, will make the utmost effort to control its catch in the 2003 fishing season at the recent levels. At the same time, Japan considers it necessary to reflect any surplus, derived from the undertaking on the Indonesian catch decided at this annual meeting, and progress made so far made for on the non-member issue, to the catch allocation of each member fairly for the 2002 and 2003 fishing seasons. As for the unintentional excess of catch of the voluntary catch limit in the 2001 fishing season, Japan will take responsible measures by reducing the catch in the following fishing seasons by the exceeded amount of catch.

Concerning the initiative by the Japanese fishing industry in China, which Australia referred to, the industry is trying to help China to develop the domestic market for tuna in China but not fishing operations. Therefore, I can not accept the mistaken accusation by Australia based on the wrong information. Japan has made series of actions necessary to ensure the appropriate management of the world tuna stocks through cutting its large scale tuna longline fleet by 20% and making efforts to eliminate IUU vessels. In this sense, I strongly object to the accusation by Australia on the Japanese efforts.

Japan is prepared to continue its utmost effort to improve the function of CCSBT through promotion of the scientific research, and development of the management procedure. Last year Korea acceded to the Convention, and Fishing Entity of Taiwan has become the member of the Extended Commission this year. Japan is renewed its willingness to establish a new regime to ensure effective operations of CCSBT through cooperation among the members.

Lastly, I would like to take the opportunity to present my gratitude to the excellent work by Chairman, staff of the Secretary and interpreters.

Thank you.

New Zealand Closing Statement

We are very concerned that in the absence of an agreed TAC and national allocation, we will put the resource we have agreed to manage at risk. This is contrary to our obligations under UNCLOS and the responsibilities we have accepted under this Convention.

We sincerely hope that in the absence of an agreed TAC and national allocation, the members of the Extended Commission will act consistently with the advice that has been provided by the Scientific Committee and maintain catches at previously agreed levels. To do otherwise would not be responsible. Consequently New Zealand will, on a voluntary basis, maintain its catch at previously agreed levels.

We would like to remind delegates that in the event of an agreed increase in the TAC, the Commission agreed on an allocation formula at CCSBT1. Under this formula New Zealand would first move to 450 tonnes. As a second step, New Zealand's allocation would move to 1,000 tonnes and Australia will move to parity with Japan.

During the course of this meeting, we did achieve some progress towards agreement on a TAC and national allocation. Unfortunately, we were not successful. In our role as Chair for the following meetings, we will stand ready to use the good offices of the Chair to achieve a successful outcome.

Closing Remarks

Republic of Korea

Korea appreciates again the government of Australia for hosting the ninth CCSBT meeting. It also appreciates the Chair and the Secretariat staff for their excellent support and patience throughout this meeting.

Korea feels that there are many conflicts among members. Therefore, we need an innovative approach that is totally different from our current paradigm so that CCSBT members can continually cooperate for the conservation of southern bluefin tuna.

Accordingly, Korea, attending as a full Member for the first time, was happy to work with all distinguished delegates regardless of the meeting's outcome. Korea especially appreciates the presence of South Africa throughout the meeting. I hope to see you again in New Zealand.

Thanks.