

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Commission

**7-10 October 2003
Christchurch, New Zealand**

Report of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Commission
7-10 October 2003
Christchurch, New Zealand

Agenda Item 1. Opening of the meeting

1.1. Welcoming address

1. The Chair of CCSBT 10 (Mr Stan Crothers) welcomed participants and opened the meeting.
2. The meeting approved the Chair's proposed procedure for managing the Commission and Extended Commission Meetings.

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 Tenth Meeting of the Commission, which is at **Appendix 3**.

Agenda Item 3. Election of the Chair and Vice Chair for CCSBT 11 and venue

6. CCSBT 11 will be hosted and chaired by the Republic of Korea. Korea nominated Mr Ki Hiok Barng to be the chair.
7. The Vice Chair will be nominated by Japan.
8. CCSBT 11 will be held on 19-22 October 2004 at Cheju, Republic of Korea.

Agenda Item 4. Other business

9. There was no other business.

Agenda Item 5. Adoption of report of meeting

10. The meeting adopted the report.

Agenda Item 6. Close of meeting

11. 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 Tenth Annual Meeting of the
Commission

**Agenda
Tenth Annual Meeting of the Commission
7-10 October 2003
Christchurch, New Zealand**

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 CCSBT11 and venue
4. Other business
5. Adoption of report of meeting
6. Close of meeting

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Tenth Annual Meeting of the Commission
7 - 10 October 2003
Christchurch, New Zealand**

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Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Appendix 3

Report of the Extended Commission of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Commission

**7-10 October 2003
Christchurch, New Zealand**

**Report of the Extended Commission of the
Tenth Annual Meeting of the Commission
7-10 October 2003
Christchurch, New Zealand**

Agenda Item 1. Opening of the meeting

1.1. Election of the Chair and Vice Chair for the Extended Commission of the Tenth Meeting of the Commission

1. The Chair and Vice Chair of CCSBT 10 (Mr Stan Crothers, New Zealand and Mr Ki Hiok Barng, Korea) were confirmed as the Chair and Vice Chair of the Extended Commission meeting.

1.2. Adoption of agenda

2. A revised agenda was adopted and is included at **Attachment 1**.
3. Participants were introduced and the list of meeting participants is included at **Attachment 2**.

1.3. Opening statements

1.3.1 Members

4. Opening statements by members of the Extended Commission are at **Attachment 4**. In their opening statements, members of the Extended Commission identified priority issues for consideration at the meeting.

1.3.2 Other States and entities

5. Indonesia and the Philippines gave opening statements. The opening statements from Indonesia and the Philippines are at **Attachment 5**.

Agenda Item 2. Report from the Secretariat

6. Members noted the report from the Secretariat. There were no comments on the report.
7. Australia noted that the sale of mortalities from the Australian east coast tagging pilot should not necessarily be assured to be used to offset contributions from other members within this special research program.

Agenda Item 3. Report from the Finance and Administration Committee

8. The Executive Secretary presented papers CCSBT-EC/0310/05 (Revised budget 2003) and CCSBT-EC/0310/06 (Draft budget 2004). Adjustments made to the budgets since the development of these papers were also described.
9. The Finance and Administration Committee was convened to consider the revised budget for 2003 and the proposed budget for 2004. New Zealand was nominated to chair this meeting.
10. To assist the Finance and Administrative Committee in its deliberations the Extended Commission provided the following guidance:
 - The Extended Commission will meet the costs of holding meetings in the host country's capital city. If a member wishes to hold meetings outside the capital city, the host country will be required to meet any additional costs.
 - It is desirable that the contributions required of members be kept stable. As a broad guide the Extended Commission would like to see fluctuations in the contributions from members maintained within 10% of the previous year's contribution.
 - The funding formula for member contributions for the tagging program Special Budget for 2004 should be the allocation formula used for the general budget.
11. The Extended Commission noted New Zealand's comment that this formula was inappropriate for special budgets for scientific research conducted by the Extended Commission when there were little or no administrative costs associated with the research program. New Zealand considers itself to be disadvantaged by the application of this formula because the benefits accrue to members in proportion to the relative share of the fishery. Taiwan associated itself with New Zealand's comments.
12. It was agreed that the funding formula for special budgets for scientific research would be reviewed and considered at CCSBT 11.
13. It was also agreed that the allocation formula for the general budget would also be reviewed. It was noted that the current formula acted as a disincentive to accession to the Extended Commission by developing countries engaged in the fishery.
14. The Secretariat was asked to develop discussion papers on the funding formulas and to provide these to members well in advance of CCSBT 11.
15. To assist members and the Secretariat in minimising fluctuations in members' contributions, the Finance and Administration Committee agreed that future budgets presented by the Secretariat to the Extended Commission should include the revised budget for the current year, the proposed budget for the following year and an indicative budget for the subsequent year. The Extended Commission agreed to this proposal.
16. The agreed general and special revised budgets for 2003 are at **Attachment 6a**. The agreed general and special budgets for 2004 are at **Attachment 6b**.

Agenda Item 4. Relationship with non-members

17. The Executive Secretary presented the report on the relationship with non-members (CCSBT-EC/0310/07).
18. Members provided introductory comments regarding the relationships with non-members. In particular, members were pleased that Indonesia and the Philippines have expressed interest in becoming cooperating non-members and that the Seychelles has indicated through Japan that the Seychelles will not fish for SBT.
19. Members expressed views that further consideration needed to be given to South Africa's relationship with the CCSBT. Specific comments were made supporting South Africa's entitlement to develop their SBT fishery. Some members expressed concerns about development of a flag of convenience fishery in South Africa.
20. The Philippines advised that it intended to fully cooperate with the management and conservation objectives of the Extended Commission. It was reported that the Philippines had exported 22 tonnes of SBT in the first half of this year. The Philippines stated that its SBT catch this year was a by-catch but that it wished to develop a targeted SBT fishery in the future.
21. Japan advised that it has reported importing 15 tonnes of SBT from China, but that this was actually Japanese catch that was processed in China and re-imported into Japan. New Zealand felt that China should be engaged in discussion on cooperation with the CCSBT despite the current absence of SBT catches from China.
22. It was agreed that the relationship with non-members would also be discussed in the context of agenda item 5.

Agenda Item 5. Cooperating non-member status

23. The Extended Commission adopted a resolution to provide for cooperating non-member status. The resolution is at **Attachment 7**. In adopting the resolution, the Extended Commission noted that cooperating non-member status is not intended as a permanent arrangement and that cooperating non-members should ultimately accede to the Convention.
24. It was agreed that the Executive Secretary would write to South Africa, the Philippines and Indonesia inviting them to apply for membership of the Extended Commission as cooperating non-members. The Executive Secretary's invitation to apply would set out the conditions on which the invitations were being extended.
25. The Extended Commission identified the importance of assisting Indonesia to be able to meet the obligations of a cooperating non-member. To this end, it was agreed that the Commission would conduct discussions in Indonesia before the special ad-hoc meeting to be held in April 2004.

Agenda Item 6. Action Plan

26. The Executive Secretary presented the report from the Secretariat on the status of the Action Plan (CCSBT-EC/0310/09).
27. Members agreed that no further action needed to be taken against Belize, Cambodia, Equatorial Guinea and Honduras at the present time due to the current lack of catches (as deduced from the Trade Information Scheme and Japanese import statistics) from these countries. Japan also noted that the Action Plan was related to the IUU framework and that implementation of the IUU fishing positive list would impact on decisions taken pursuant to the Action Plan.
28. It was agreed that further action against the Seychelles can be suspended on the basis of undertakings it has given to the Commission and in particular, the cooperative framework between the Seychelles and Japan in which the Seychelles has agreed not to fish for SBT.
29. Both the Philippines and Indonesia have undertaken to cooperate with the CCSBT and as a consequence of this, no further action is required against these nations.

Agenda Item 7. Review of SBT fisheries

30. Reports on the SBT fisheries of members of the Extended Commission are included at **Attachment 8**.
31. In response to questions, members of the Extended Commission made the following main points of clarification:
 - Australia advised that the 15 tonne mortality calculated for the damaged tow cage referenced in the Australian letter to members was an estimate based on the best available information. Australia further advised that currently, quota is deducted when the fish are transferred from tow cages to static cages (including any mortality that occurred during the catching and tow operations) and that in future it is proposed to use an estimate of the catch weight when the fish are first captured and that this estimate will be used as a provisional quota deduction. Australia agreed to provide a written report on the changes in management that are proposed following the accident with the tow cage.
 - Korea advised that its low catch of 649 tonnes (processed weight) for 2002 and the expected further reduction to around 400 tonnes (processed weight) for 2003 was a consequence of the reduced economic return for SBT fishing.
32. Following presentations of national reports, Australia proposed that members should advise the Extended Commission of their catches on a monthly basis.

Agenda Item 8. Report from the Scientific Committee

33. The Chair of the Scientific Committee, Mr Penney provided a detailed account of the report of the Eighth meeting of the Scientific Committee, which is provided at **Attachment 9**.
34. The Extended Scientific Committee sought feedback from the Commission on three items, these being:
 - Approval of the standards for the CCSBT Scientific Observer program that were finalised at the Extended Scientific Committee meeting;
 - Whether the Extended Commission wished the Extended Scientific Committee to take over the responsibility of preparing the annual SBT report for ICCAT; and
 - Whether the Extended Commission wanted a Management Procedure consultation to be conducted following the Third Meeting of the Management Procedure Workshop (MPWS3).
35. The Extended Commission approved the standards for the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program and noted that Taiwan and Korea stated they would have difficulties in achieving the target of 10% observer coverage. Japan urged those two members to implement a scientific observer program as soon as possible.
36. There was consensus that the Extended Scientific Committee should have the responsibility of preparing the annual SBT report to ICCAT.

Agenda Item 9. Management Procedure

37. The Chair of the Scientific Committee made a presentation on the selection of management procedures for SBT (CCSBT-EC/0310/26). Progress with the management procedure (MP) development process was reviewed. Provided guidance is received from the Extended Commission on management objectives and trade-offs, the MP process should be completed on schedule at MPWS3 in April 2004. The industry consultation process concluded that with the exception of New Zealand industry, there was no strong desire to increase catches at present, but also no desire to see sudden or substantial catch decreases. This suggests that management procedures should be asymmetric with slow increases in TAC under high productivity scenarios, while providing for TAC decreases in low productivity scenarios.
38. The example (CPUE based) management procedure used in the industry consultations was used to illustrate the trade-off between catch and spawning stock biomass recovery under low, mid and high productivity scenarios, using cautious (recovery orientated), moderate or aggressive (catch orientated) MPs. Under low productivity, biomass recovery will not occur without decreases in catches, whereas, under high productivity, re-building can occur even with some catch increase.

39. A selection of candidate MPs will be evaluated at MPWS3, and presented to CCSBT11 for selection of the final MP to use for SBT. These will probably be based closely on the candidates already being developed and tested by members. In considering these procedures, members will have to make choices along two key trade-off axes:
- The strong trade-off between catch levels and re-building of biomass. Higher catches reduce the scope for re-building, and *vice versa*;
 - There is also a trade-off between TAC stability (frequency of TAC change) and the magnitude of TAC changes. Frequent TAC changes are likely to be smaller, whereas less frequent changes may require larger changes. More frequent changes should also result in increased average catches over time.
40. The Extended Commission was asked to provide guidance on:
- Whether the proposed biomass bounds for tuning MPs are appropriate ($B_{2022}/B_{2002} = 0.7, 1.1, \text{ and } 1.5$)?
 - Should more MPs be explored around the moderate one, or should more cautious or aggressive MPs be explored?
41. Regarding the trade-off in TAC stability, the MPWS3 and SC plan to explore policies that either update policies annually, or every three years.
- Should other (longer) time periods between TAC changes be considered?
42. The Extended Scientific Committee will provide the following “performance measures” for the candidate MPs presented for consideration. Are these sufficient, or is other information required to evaluate candidate MPs (such as performance relative to MSY, or performance at 5 year, 10 year or longer than 20 year time periods)?
- Average catch to 2020;
 - Average spawning biomass to 2020;
 - Spawning stock biomass relative to 2002;
 - Spawning stock biomass relative to 1980;
 - Frequency of TAC change;
 - Proportion of simulations exceeding specific thresholds (still to be specified).
43. Australia noted a preference for a lower bound on B_{2022}/B_{2002} of 0.9, evaluation of MP performance at 5 year intervals after implementation, 3 year intervals between TAC changes and a 12 - 18 month delay in implementation of TAC changes. Movement away from the existing objective of 1980 biomass levels by 2020, and towards MSY as a management objective, could be considered, if agreed to by all members, and provided progress towards MSY could be measured.
44. Japan noted that choice of the final MP would be influenced by understanding of the current state of the stock. The results of the 2004 assessment will be available to CCSBT11, and members will be in a position to compare these with MP evaluation results, before making MP selections.

45. Questions were also asked regarding the feasibility of using MSY as a management objective for SBT, and the reasons for uncertainty in productivity and fluctuations in biomass projections, even under constant catch scenarios. The many uncertainties and natural variations in key SBT stock parameters were briefly explained. These would be expected to result in substantial natural variance in recruitment and state of the stock, and this is reflected in the MP projections.
46. Members made the following additional comments regarding management objectives and their requirements for a MP:
- Australia:
 - Considered that the current CCSBT management objective should be replaced by an achievable objective. This could be an MSY objective, but an MSY objective would need to be properly defined. The management objective would also need to be one that resulted in some re-building of the stock.
 - Progress towards the management objective would need to be measured every five years.
 - Stability in TAC is desirable and a 3 year TAC would be a good start. Sufficient time would be required if a TAC cut is needed
 - Taiwan:
 - Believed that the current CCSBT management objective could not be reached and therefore agreed in principle to revising the objective.
 - Any changes in the TAC (up or down) should be gradual rather than rapid.
 - The TAC should be set for periods of 5 years or more to achieve catch stability.
 - National allocations should be an important part of the MP discussions so that any increases or decreases in TAC can be allocated in an agreed manner.
 - Japan:
 - Considered that the current CCSBT management objective was not achievable and that it was also a very strict objective. A management objective that sought to achieve the MSY level would be more appropriate. The period in which MSY should be achieved could be decided after selecting a MP and once more data become available.
 - Feedback to the Extended Scientific Committee was provided with Japan saying that it would like to see results from scenarios with a 5 year TAC and with the current catch maintained for the next 20 years. It would also like to see results for performance measures based on MSY and to explore more moderate policies with biomass at 100% and 110% of the 2002 level.
 - New Zealand:
 - Considered that a key issue with the current CCSBT management objective was that there had been no strategy for achieving the objective and that consequently, there had been little progress. An MSY based management objective could be considered, but there had to be an agreed MP to guide members towards that goal.

- Proposed that the current CCSBT management objective be kept until an alternative objective was agreed together with a suitable MP for reaching the management objective
 - Due to the low current state of the stock, a cautious or moderate MP catch policy was preferred over an aggressive policy.
 - A 3 year time frame is suitable for TAC changes. A lead time of up to 12 months was considered suitable for implementing TAC changes. If the lead time was part of the 3 year TAC cycle, a stock assessment would be required every second year.
 - Performance indicators of spawning stock biomass relative to 2002 and 1980 were critical and should be considered by the Extended Scientific Committee.
 - Korea:
 - From an administrative perspective (rather than a scientific stock status perspective), it would be best if the fishery was highly productive and if we could manage the fishery with an aggressive catch policy so that a future increase in stock, if any, would be retained by members, without giving an incentive to non-members.
47. In response to the questions posed by the Extended Scientific Committee regarding management objectives and development of management procedures, Commissioners provided the following guidelines:

Management Objectives

- It was recognized that the existing objective of attaining the B_{1980} level by 2020 was not feasible, and that the CCSBT would need to move to adopt a more feasible management objective. This might be related to B_{MSY} .
- However, the implications of a change in objective requires further consideration by the Commission. Further consideration could be given to management objectives at the proposed special meeting of Commissioners after the MP3 workshop in April. The final adoption of a new CCSBT management objective might best be addressed at CCSBT11, when candidate MPs are being considered.
- With regard to the time frame for attaining whichever management objective is adopted, it was noted that this might also best be addressed at the CCSBT11 meeting, once the projections results and performance measures for candidate MPs were available for consideration. However, in addition to the performance measures suggested by the Extended Scientific Committee, these projections and performance measures will need to specifically address performance in relation to MSY , and should be extended to a projection period of 30 years.

Bounds in Spawning Stock Biomass

- The proposed bounds in ending spawning stock biomass ($B_{2022}/B_{2002} = 0.7$ and 1.5) were accepted as upper and lower bounds for the purpose of tuning candidate management procedures. However, more emphasis should be placed on exploring MPs around the moderate level ($B_{2022}/B_{2002} = 1.1$).
- With specific regard to the lower B_{2022}/B_{2002} level of 0.7 , there were some indications that a higher biomass level might be preferred as a lower bound, and

performance measures should be included to report on the proportion of projections in which the biomass drops below 90% and 80% of B_{2002} during, and at the end of, the projection period.

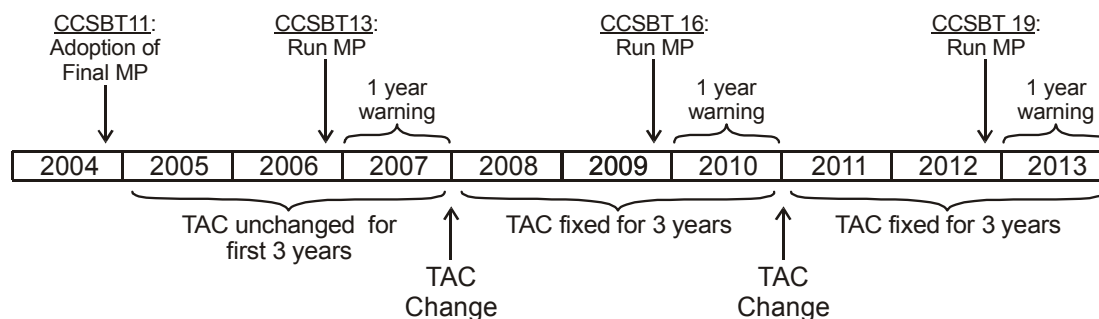
Trade-Off in TAC Stability

- There was consensus that the preferred period of time between TAC changes was 3 years. Alternate periods to be investigated as sensitivity analyses for comparison should be 1 and 5 years between TAC changes.
- In addition, the Extended Scientific Committee was requested to consider an initial three year delay before any TAC change, and a one year lag between decision and implementation of TAC changes.
- There was also consensus that some limit on the maximum magnitude of TAC changes would be preferred. The desire to limit the rate of any TAC increase to prevent market disruptions was confirmed. There was no agreement on the actual limit and the SC was requested to explore options.

An illustrative example of the management procedure runs and TAC change schedule which would result from implementation of a MP with the following characteristics is shown below:

- Acceptance of the final SBT MP at CCSBT 11 in October 2004. (The Commission may decide to manually change the TAC at this stage, either based on the recommendations of the chosen MP, based on the results of the 2004 full stock assessment, or due to other considerations).
- An initial delay of 3 years without TAC change, before any TAC changes recommended by the MP are implemented.
- A 1 year warning / time lag between running the MP and accepting a recommendation to change the TAC, and implementing that recommended TAC change.
- A 3 year interval between TAC changes recommended by the MP.

The four dot points shown above are illustrated diagrammatically in the table below



Performance Measures

- The biomass performance measures, particularly those comparing B to B_{2002} and B_{1980} were recognised as being particularly important.
- In addition to reporting on the performance of the candidate MPs at the end of the projection period (now extended out to 30 years), these should be reported at periods of 5, 10 and 20 years.

- In view of the possible move towards a management objective related to MSY, performance measures should be developed and provided on the performance of candidate MPs in attaining B_{MSY} .
 - With specific regard to performance relative to MSY, the Extended Scientific Committee is requested to investigate and report on levels of uncertainty in determining B_{MSY} , and how effectively candidate MPs deal with this uncertainty and manage towards B_{MSY} .
48. It was agreed that a special *ad hoc* meeting of Commissioners should be held after the MP3 workshop in April 2004, to provide Commissioners with feedback on the results of the MP3 workshop. This meeting will also give Commissioners an opportunity to give further consideration to management objectives

Agenda Item 10. Indonesian catch monitoring

49. The Chair of the Scientific Committee briefed the Extended Commission on the outcome of the Indonesian Catch Monitoring Workshop. The meeting acknowledged the high importance of this monitoring program to the Extended Commission's conservation and management objectives.
50. In discussion, Australia and Japan pointed out that they had been supporting the Indonesian catch monitoring effort financially for a number of years and that it was appropriate that the other members now contributed to this effort. Australia and Japan stated that they would continue to support the monitoring for 2004 subject to consideration of funding by the Extended Commission in subsequent years at CCSBT 11. It was agreed that the Secretariat would gather cost data from Japan and Australia and circulate that to other members intersessionally.

Agenda Item 11. Total allowable catch and its allocation

51. For the 2003/2004 fishing season, members agreed to:
- A one year total allowable catch for members of 14,030 tonnes, with individual member allocations for this year as follows:
 - Australia – 5,265 tonnes;
 - Fishing Entity of Taiwan – 1,140 tonnes;
 - Japan – 6,065 tonnes;
 - New Zealand – 420 tonnes;
 - Republic of Korea – 1,140 tonnes.
 - A global allocation for cooperating non-members of 900 tonnes of which 800 tonnes will be offered to Indonesia. The remaining 100 tonnes is to accommodate other non-member countries including the Philippines.
52. The Extended Commission acknowledged that there is an outstanding issue with respect to adjustment to national allocations as set out in the Mutual Understanding

reached at CCSBT 1. The Extended Commission recognised that it needed to address and resolve this issue taking full account of the CCSBT Convention and the relevant principles in international law.

53. The Extended Commission agreed that this issue should be resolved no later than CCSBT 11 in the context of future consideration of TAC, national allocations and decision rules for the management procedure.
54. The Extended Commission invited New Zealand to prepare a paper in advance of CCSBT 11 exploring how the allocation principles reflected in the CCSBT 1 Understanding might be accommodated given the current CCSBT environment, including the admission of two new members to the Extended Commission at CCSBT 9, and as the Extended Commission moves towards adopting a management procedure.

Agenda Item 12. Quota trading

55. Consideration was given to the quota trading paper (CCSBT-EC/0310/15) prepared by the Secretariat.
56. The Extended Commission noted that this issued was very complex and that the legal implications are not clear. It was agreed that further work needed to be undertaken and the Secretariat was directed to prepare a comprehensive review of the issue and circulate it to members for intersessional discussion. The Secretariat should seek legal advice from all members and should also seek independent legal advice.

Agenda Item 13. IUU fishing

57. The Extended Commission considered the draft IUU resolutions contained in papers CCSBT-EC/0310/16 and CCSBT-EC/0310/25. As a first step it was agreed to proceed with a resolution based on CCSBT-EC/0310/25 and the resolution agreed by the Extended Commission is at **Attachment 10**.

Agenda Item 14. Trade Information Scheme matters

58. The Executive Secretary presented the paper (CCSBT-EC/0310/17) on Trade Information Scheme (TIS) matters. The focus of the paper was on minimum standards for the TIS.
59. Australia and New Zealand expressed their desire to move towards a catch information/documentation scheme that was not restricted to trade related catch. Australia also advised that it would like members to be reporting their catch to the CCSBT on a monthly basis.

60. A working group was convened to discuss this agenda item. The report of the working group is at **Attachment 11**, which includes:
- Agreed minimum standards for the TIS;
 - A modification to the TIS to require export destination to be included on the TIS form;
 - Recommendations for improvements to the TIS.
61. The report of the working group was adopted by the Extended Commission.
62. The issue of monitoring all catch, including non-traded catch was discussed. It was agreed that this was an emerging issue that the Extended Commission should address. The Secretariat was asked to prepare a report intersessionally on catch monitoring options.
63. The Secretariat was also asked to investigate previous rules of the CCSBT on the requirements for monthly catch reporting by members.

Agenda Item 15. Ecologically Related Species Working Group

64. A working group was convened to discuss this agenda item. The Deputy Executive Secretary introduced paper CCSBT-EC/0310/18 relating to work programme arrangements for the 5th meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG), to be held in Wellington on 2-5 February 2004.
65. Discussion centred on arrangements for assisting the Secretariat to deal with the volume of papers expected for the 5th ERSWG. Members agreed, in general, to follow the protocols established by the Scientific Committee for submission of papers. Specifically, members agreed to:
- Provide the Secretariat with an electronic version of the list of papers each member wishes to submit for the 5th ERSWG meeting by no later than 19 December 2003. This list should, where possible, include an abstract, an indication of the agenda item to which the paper relates and papers should be classified into one of four categories (background, information, national reports and meeting documents);
 - Submit to the Secretariat final papers in electronic form no later than two weeks prior to the meeting;
 - Appoint a single contact point for correspondence with the Secretariat regarding arrangements for the 5th ERSWG; and
 - Provide national reports in the form agreed at the 4th ERSWG meeting.
66. Australia recalled the agreement reached at CCSBT9 that the Extended Commission should consider ways in which it can assist the goals of the FAO International Plans of Action on sharks and seabirds. Members agreed that this item should be considered under item 3 of the agreed agenda for the 5th ERSWG.

67. Members agreed to encourage Indonesia's participation in the 5th ERSWG meeting given the potential impact of Indonesia's longline fishery on bycatch species.

Agenda Item 16. Research Mortality Allowance

68. The Chair of the Scientific Committee presented paper CCSBT-EC/0310/19.
69. In the 2002/2003 fishing season, 0.8 tonnes of RMA had been used for the Japanese spawning ground survey, and 13.28 tonnes of SRP mortality allowance had been used for tagging programs.
70. Ten tonnes of RMA was requested by Japan for the spawning ground survey in 2003/04. The Extended Commission approved this request.
71. A total of 40 tonnes of SRP mortality allowance was requested and approved for SBT tagging programs, these being:
- CCSBT surface fishery tagging (4t);
 - Japanese longline pilot tagging in the western Indian Ocean (10t);
 - Australian longline tagging pilot in the Australian east coast fishery and eastern Indian Ocean (15t);
 - Australian global archival tagging program (6t);
 - New Zealand longline tagging in the western Pacific Ocean (5t)

Agenda Item 17. Program of work for 2004

72. The Extended Commission agreed to the program of work for 2004 outlined at **Attachment 12**.

Agenda Item 18. Activities with other organisations

73. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/0310/20. He proposed that in 2004 the activities with other organisations would be limited to attendance at a meeting of Tuna Regional Fishery Bodies being organised by ICCAT. The Extended Commission agreed that attendance at other organisation meetings in 2004 was not necessary.
74. Noting that additional funding would not be required and that the data to be provided would be consistent with the Extended Commission's data confidentiality policy, the Extended Commission agreed to enter into a partnership agreement with the FAO on participation in the FIGIS-FIRMS system. The Extended Commission also noted that the fisheries status report to be provided to the FIGIS-FIRMS system would be developed and updated by the Extended Scientific Committee.

Agenda Item 19. Confidentiality of Commission Documents

75. The meeting agreed that with the exception of paper CCSBT-ICM/0304/05 from the Indonesian Catch Monitoring Workshop, all documents produced for CCSBT 10 could be made publicly available.

Agenda Item 20. Data confidentiality policy

76. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/0310/22 concerning the CCSBT data confidentiality policy. The paper sought appropriate confidentiality rules to be in line with that of other Regional Fishery Bodies.
77. Amendments to the existing confidentiality policy for the CCSBT Central Database and for the CCSBT Statistical Document Program were discussed by a working group.
78. Revised confidentiality policies for the CCSBT Central Database and the CCSBT Statistical Document Program were agreed and are presented at **Attachment13**.

Agenda Item 21. Other business

79. There was no other business.

Agenda Item 22. Close of meeting

22.1. Election of Chair and Vice Chair for the 3rd Meeting of the Extended Commission

80. The Extended Commission for CCSBT 11 will be hosted and chaired by the Republic of Korea. Korea nominated Mr Ki Hiok Barng to be the Chair.
81. The Vice Chair will be nominated by the Fishing Entity of Taiwan and provided to the Executive Secretary early in 2004.

22.2. Adoption of report

82. The meeting adopted the report.

22.3. Close of meeting

83. The Extended Commission agreed to close the meeting.

List of Attachments

Attachment

- 1 Agenda
- 2 List of Participants
- 3 List of Documents
- 4 Opening Statements by Members
- 5 Opening Statements by Non-Members
- 6 Revised budget for 2003 and budget for 2004.
- 7 Resolution to establish the status of Co-operating Non-Member of the Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee
- 8 Review of SBT Fisheries – Reports from members of the Extended Commission
- 9 Report of the Scientific Committee
- 10 Resolution on Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU) and Establishment of a CCSBT Record of Vessels over 24 meters Authorized to Fish for Southern Bluefin Tuna
- 11 Report of the working group on Trade Information Scheme matters
- 12 CCSBT Workplan for 2004
- 13 Revised Confidentiality Policy of the CCSBT Central Database and the CCSBT Statistical Document Program

Agenda
Extended Commission of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Commission
7 - 10 October 2003
Christchurch, New Zealand

1. Opening of the Meeting
 - 1.1 Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the Tenth Meeting of the Commission
 - 1.2 Adoption of Agenda
 - 1.3 Opening Statements
 - 1.3.1 Members
 - 1.3.2 Other States and Entities
2. Report from the Secretariat
3. Report from the Finance and Administration Committee
4. Relationship with Non-members
 - 4.1 Indonesia
 - 4.2 South Africa
 - 4.3 Philippines
 - 4.4 Seychelles
 - 4.5 Others
5. Cooperating Non-member Status
6. Action Plan
7. Review of SBT Fisheries
8. Report from the Scientific Committee
9. Management Procedure
10. Indonesian Catch Monitoring
11. Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation
12. Quota Trading
13. IUU Fishing
14. Trade Information Scheme Matters
15. Ecologically Related Species Working Group

16. Research Mortality Allowance
17. Program of Work for 2004
18. Activities with Other Organisations
19. Confidentiality of Commission Documents
20. Data Confidentiality Policy
21. Other Business
22. Close of Meeting
 - 22.1 Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the 3rd Meeting of the Extended Commission
 - 22.2 Adoption of Report
 - 22.3 Close of Meeting

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Extended Commission of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Commission
7 - 10 October 2003
Christchurch, New Zealand

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List of Documents
Extended Commission of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Commission

(CCSBT-EC/0310/)

01. Draft Agenda and the Annotation
02. List of Participants
03. Draft List of Documents
04. (Secretariat) Report from the Secretariat
05. (Secretariat) Adoption of the revised 2003 budget
06. (Secretariat) Adoption of the 2004 budget
07. (Secretariat) Relationship with Non-members
08. (Secretariat) Cooperating Non-member Status
09. (Secretariat) Action Plan
10. (Secretariat) Review of SBT Fisheries
11. (Secretariat) Report from the Scientific Committee
12. (Secretariat) Management Procedure
13. (Secretariat) Indonesian Catch Monitoring
14. (Secretariat) Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation
15. (Secretariat) Quota Trading
16. (Secretariat) IUU Fishing
17. (Secretariat) Trade Information Scheme Matters
18. (Secretariat) Ecologically Related Species Working Group
19. (Secretariat) Research Mortality Allowance
20. (Secretariat) Activities with Other Organization
21. (Secretariat) Confidentiality of Commission Documents
22. (Secretariat) Other Business (Data Confidentiality Policy)
23. (Japan) Incomplete documents of CCSBT TIS of attached to SBT products imported to Japan in 2003.: JFA
24. (Japan) Japanese cruise proposal for the tagging program in 03/04 within framework of SRP.: JFA
25. (Japan) Draft Resolution to Establish a CCSBT Record of Vessels over 24 meters Authorized to Fish for Southern Bluefin Tuna.: JFA (Final version will submit at meeting)

26. (SC Chair) Selection of management procedures for southern bluefin tuna.: Andrew Penney.

(CCSBT-EC/0310/BGD)

01. (Japan) Report of 2002/2003 results and proposal for 2003/2004 activities on CCSBT tagging by Japan.: Itoh., Takahashi., Tsuji. and Hosogaya.

(CCSBT-EC/0310/Info)

01. (Japan) Proposal for Shoyo-maru spawning ground survey.: JFA
02. (Japan) Proposal for Number 2 Taikei-maru spawning ground survey.: JFA

(CCSBT-EC/0310/Rep)

01. Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (August 2001)
02. Report of Tagging Program Workshop (October 2001)
03. Report of the Eighth Annual Commission Meeting (October 2001)
04. Report of the Fourth Meeting of Ecologically Related Species Working Group (November 2001)
05. Report of the First Meeting of Management Procedure Workshop (March 2002)
06. Report of the CPUE Modeling Workshop (March 2002)
07. Report of Direct Age Estimation Workshop (June 2002)
08. Report of the Third Stock Assessment Group Meeting (September 2002)
09. Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2002)
10. Report of the Ninth Annual Commission Meeting (October 2002)
11. Report of the Second Meeting of the Management Procedure Workshop (April 2003)
12. Report of the Indonesian Catch Monitoring Review Workshop (April 2003)
13. Report of the Fourth Stock Assessment Group Meeting (August 2003)
14. Report of the Eighth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2003)

(CCSBT-EC/0310/OS-)

Australia

Fishing Entity of Taiwan

Japan

New Zealand

Republic of Korea

(CCSBT-EC/0310/SBT Fisheries-)

Australia	- Updated of the Australia Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery for the 2001-02 Season
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	- Review of Taiwan's SBT Fishery of 2002/2003
Japan	- Review of Southern Bluefin Tuna Fisheries of Japan in the 2003 Fishing Season
New Zealand	- Review of the New Zealand SBT Fisheries for the 10 th Annual CCSBT Meeting
Republic of Korea	- Annual Review of SBT Fisheries for the Annual Commission Meeting

Opening Statement by Australia

Thank you Chairman.

Let me begin by thanking New Zealand for hosting this, your first SBT meeting. I would also like to welcome Stan Crothers as chairman of the tenth annual meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna and Andrew Penny as the chair of the Scientific Committee.

It is always a pleasure to see the same interpreters and I would like to thank you in anticipation for your efforts over the next week. Finally I thank the Secretariat for all the hard work they have undertaken over the last year to bring us to what I expect will be a very productive meeting.

It is good to see all the members of Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna are here today, as well as observers from the Philippines, Indonesia. I hope that the Republic of South Africa will also join us this week. Dealing with the issues associated with non-members and non-member catch is important in this forum.

After coming from a very successful Preparatory Conference meeting of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. I hope the good will I witnessed at the Preparatory Conference is also present at this CCSBT meeting, enabling significant progress on the large number of important issues.

There are a number of issues that Australia views as particularly important to progress at this, the tenth annual Commission meeting. The development of the management procedure and management objectives is imperative to the future functioning of the Commission and deserves an appropriate amount of attention. The inability of members to agree to a total allowable catch and national allocations has been a major hindrance to the effective functioning of the CCSBT, I hope that members work to reach a consensus on this issue at this meeting. It is important that the members of the Commission work to manage non-member catch, especially of Indonesia considering its impact on the spawning stock. I would also like to see members take the initiative at this meeting to make a strong statement to those countries outside of the Commission that engage in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing to the

detriment of Commission members who make sacrifices to manage the species sustainably. Taking into consideration the funds that all members have provided to the CCSBT tagging program, it is also important that members implement the desired observer coverage to ensure the tagging program achieves its goals.

I look forward to a productive week. Thank you.

Opening Statement by the Fishing Entity of Taiwan

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to extend our appreciation to the Government of New Zealand for providing this excellent venue to hold our meeting. I would also like to extend our thanks to the Executive Secretary Mr. Brian Macdonald and all the Secretariat's staff for their hard work to prepare all required documents to make this meeting possible.

One year has passed rapidly since we acceded as a member of the Extended Commission last August. Upon acceding, we know there are more burdens to be put on us for better management and conservation of SBT resource. In order to take our obligations and comply all measures adopted, over the past years we have exerted more efforts on the management of our vessels fishing for SBT. We appreciate the assistance rendered by all members during the period of past one year.

The Extended Scientific Committee is exploring applicable proposals for further development of the CCSBT management procedure in order to introduce the guidance on management objectives for SBT fishery, and then decide total allowable catch as well as national allocation. We agree in principle the exerted forward direction as a whole. However, we are also concerned over the future concluded result whether it could be accepted by all members. We respect all members' efforts before our accession, but we would also like to draw all your attention to our sacrifice by voluntarily decreasing catch limit while acceding to the Extended Commission of CCSBT. In order to avoid unnecessary arguments among members, the Extended Commission should explore the feasibility to establish a new mechanism for future national quota allocation. We anticipate that all members are able to reach unanimity in this regard. Even as such to modify the management objectives in the future, we would like to remind all participants here that the sustainable utilization of SBT resources shall be always the first priority to be taken into account.

At the last meeting, the Extended Commission could not reach agreement with South Africa for its request to join the Extended Commission. For the purpose of ensuring the conservation and optimum utilization of SBT, we welcome the coastal states, through whose exclusive economic or fishery zones SBT migrates or that exercise

sovereign rights within such zones, to join the Extended Commission. However, the catch limitation should be decided before the applicant comes into as a cooperating member. We call for a compromising arrangement able to be reached among members and anticipate that a resolution to establish the status of cooperating non-member could be adopted as early as possible.

In addition, there are a number of issues that we are concerned in this meeting, including IUU fishing, quota trading and Indonesian catch monitoring. In particular, the target observer coverage of 10% revealed in the proposed Scientific Observer Program Standard draws our great concern. The Extended Commission shall notice the great difference between deep-sea fisheries and coastal fisheries in the deployment of observer. To achieve such a goal will be really a tough difficulty to deep-sea fishing nations. We hope there remain rooms for flexibility on this issue.

Finally, we look forward to working together with all members over the next few days and producing fruitful results from the meeting.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by Japan

(Translated by the Secretariat)

1. Thank you Chairman.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Government of New Zealand and all staff who were in charge of the arrangements for the 10th annual meeting, which starts now successfully in scenic Christchurch. It has been nine years since the first Commission meeting was held in New Zealand. As this is the 10th meeting which is recognized as one chapter for the Commission, I therefore earnestly expect to make new progress in the conservation and management for SBT.

2. In the past, we had the bitter experience of where different views on the stock assessment of SBT developed leading to the international tribunal case. However, this is past history and I am very glad that at present there is a mutual understanding between members and the functional improvement of the Commission has developed. Specifically, I would point to the development of the framework and implementation of the Scientific Research Program (SRP), the improvement of stock assessment methods and the development of the management procedure. Although these functional improvements are due to members' efforts, we must acknowledge the initiative of the independent scientists and independent chairs of the Scientific Committee and the Stock Assessment Group. I would like once again to express my appreciation for these initiatives. We also strongly support the conservation and sustainable utilization of SBT based science, and we must continue to make all efforts and cooperate with each other fully in the future.
3. Regarding the management objectives, I have heard that there was remarkable progress during the 8th Meeting of the Scientific Committee. I think it is imperative that we give the appropriate directions to the Scientific Committee so that the Commission will be able to adopt the best management procedure at the next annual meeting in 2004. CCSBT10 is therefore a very important meeting for progressing management methods.
4. Regarding the TAC and its allocation, we have, unfortunately, not agreed in the

Commission since 1998 and voluntary limits has been maintained. It is regrettable that in spite of virtual agreement on a global TAC last year, we could not quite agree on national allocations. We strongly believe that if we can make progress on management methods and actions towards non-members, which I will talk to next, it is possible to agree on TAC and its allocation.

5. Regarding actions towards non-members, we recognize the increasing importance of them for proper implementation of SBT resource management. Some members have taken severe resource management measures and their industries have been required to make painful adjustments. On the other hand, countries outside the ambit of the CCSBT have increased their catch. This has brought about the situation where the non-members have offset the effects of the catch reductions by members, by increasing their catch. We believe that such a situation must be improved. We should develop immediately a system where only countries which cooperate in the framework of CCSBT, can be permitted to catch SBT, in order to achieve the effective conservation and management of SBT. For this reason, we need to adopt the resolution on cooperating non-member status and strive for the introduction of the IUU positive list measure.
6. Lastly, I would like to express my gratitude to the Secretariat and the Government of New Zealand, which have made significant efforts in preparing for this meeting. 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.

Opening Statement by New Zealand

Good morning. It is our pleasure to welcome the members of the Extended Commission to Christchurch and we look forward to our discussions over the next few days. We are also very pleased to welcome the observers from Indonesia, South Africa and the Philippines and look forward to working closely with you to increase your involvement in this Commission. .

New Zealand is especially pleased to host this meeting which we think is of critical importance to the future of the Commission and the southern bluefin tuna fishery. A successful meeting will move the Commission forward onto a more effective and functional footing that delivers on the Convention's primary objective of conservation and optimal utilisation of southern bluefin tuna. By this we mean an Extended Commission that:

- 1) has well defined, scientifically credible management objectives,
- 2) has an agreed management strategy to achieve its objectives,
- 3) is acting in accordance with its management strategy and objectives and the Convention's principles; and
- 4) includes all states with a real interest in the SBT fishery.

A Commission with these components would be world leading, one of the best regional fisheries management organisations in existence. That is the challenge before us.

As a Commission, we have achieved significant progress over the past few years. We have expanded our membership and we are confident that members will continue to work hard to bring all those with a real interest in the fishery into the CCSBT. Members have voluntarily held their catches at previously agreed levels. We have also made credible progress in the science area. The development of the Scientific Research Programme has enjoyed the cooperative support of all members of the Extended Commission. The implementation of this Programme will allow us to base our management decisions on sound science.

A key responsibility of this Commission is, however, to set a TAC for the SBT fishery and agree national allocations within this TAC. Although New Zealand was

encouraged by the progress made at our meeting last year in Canberra, we must now work hard to achieve consensus. The continued absence of a TAC hampers our ability to meet the Convention core objectives and to deal effectively with non-members and IUU fishing.

We are confident that the management procedure being developed by the external scientists over the last couple of years will provide us with a robust process to set TACs in the future, consistently with the management objectives and decision rules we have set. Consequently, New Zealand believes that a key component to restoring the Extended Commission to functionality will be the adoption of the management procedure. It is now our duty, as an Extended Commission, to provide the political will to implement the management procedure we have asked the external scientists to develop.

At this meeting the external scientists will be asking us for guidance on some key aspects of the management procedure. Some of this guidance will be scientific in nature. Some of it will need to draw on our fisheries management experience. Some of it will also involve social and economic considerations. We need to consider these questions very carefully as they relate closely to how this fishery will be managed in the future.

A critical component to the development of the management procedures is the definition of a management objective for CCSBT. When the Commission was established we agreed that restoring the SSB to 1980 levels by 2020 was an appropriate management objective. The feeling at the time was that 1980 represented a time when recruitment in this fishery was stable. Critically at this time we did not agree on a management strategy or pathway that would realise our management objective. New Zealand sees the adoption of the management procedure as providing us with such a strategy, a strategy to achieve our management objectives and assess our management performance against these objectives. The successful implementation of management procedures will benefit all of us. .

New Zealand's informal consultations over the past few months have revealed that some members feel we need to review the current management objectives for CCSBT. New Zealand is willing to discuss alternative management objectives with you over the next few days. We come with an open mind to these discussions. However, we are firmly of the view that any alternative management objectives we agree to must be scientifically robust, will lead to stock re-building, and are consistent with the

Convention and the wider international legal regime.

New Zealand strongly believes that we need to take the politics out of this Commission and stick to doing what we do best - managing fisheries. The most sensitive elements of the Extended Commission are the setting of TACs and national allocations. It is through a management procedure, founded in science and giving due recognition to the principles contained in the Convention and in our guiding international legal instruments, that this Commission will be able to move to an agreed TAC setting process. By reaching consensus on the elements that are to be written in to a management procedure we will also be able to avoid protracted re-negotiation of national allocations every few years.

Members of this Extended Commission are aware of New Zealand's ongoing concern that the Convention's allocation criteria, and the provisions of UNCLOS on coastal states' rights, must be better taken into account before a management procedure can be settled. This Commission foresaw, ten years ago at CCSBT1, that adjustments in Members' relative proportions of the TAC would need to be made. That is still the case. We need to address this before relativities in catch levels become cemented in through a management procedure. My delegation will return to this issue as our deliberations proceed in order to ensure that the Commission responds to the anomaly that exists in respect of New Zealand's allocation.

This meeting has a very full agenda ahead of it. Many of the issues will be challenging to us all. New Zealand is confident however that the members of this Extended Commission are ready to face up to these challenges, to take a longer term view of the future of this important fishery, to consolidate our management role, and to deliver in a meaningful way on our obligations under the Convention to which we are all signatories.

I look forward to working constructively, and in a spirit of cooperation, with you all over the next few days.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by the Republic of Korea

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen.

First of all, on behalf of the Korean delegation, let me say that I am pleased to participate in the 10th Session of the CCSBT. The Korean delegation would like to express its utmost gratitude to the New Zealand authorities and the CCSBT Secretariat for its hard work in preparing this meeting.

I would like to take this opportunity to point out that the CCSBT has performed an important role and has provided the highest example of conservation and management of tuna and tuna-like species, as one of the leading regional fisheries management organizations in the world.

Korean Government has been successfully making sincere efforts to meet the objectives and principles of the CCSBT. We know that the CCSBT has strived in every possible way to ensure the conservation and management of Southern Bluefin Tuna.

Korean delegation would like to express its appreciation for the endeavors of the Stock Assessment Group in consolidating the Management Procedures, and we expect that the Procedures will be very helpful in utilizing the tuna resources.

Korean Government also want to raise an international attention that control of IUU fishing vessels remains a major constraint on the management of tuna resources. Korea believes that concerted action will be the most efficient way to address IUU fishing in the CCSBT area. Unless more determined efforts are made to speed it up, the IUU-elimination targets of the Convention will not be attained. In this context, Korea believes immediate action is urgent and imperative to prevent stock collapse.

And The Trade Information System (TIS) provides information that can be very helpful in identifying IUU fishing activities.

Accordingly, the Korean delegation thinks that the CCSBT should consider adopting a more improved TIS system.

With respect to quota allocation, we should keep in mind that allocation should be applied in a transparent, fair, equitable, and mutually agreeable manner. At the same time, every State should be responsible in managing its catch until the work for the development of management procedure and stock assessment is completed in April 2004. Upon the completion of the work, the global TAC should be established based on advice of the Scientific Committee.

Korea have a deep interest in the conservation and management of the tuna stocks, and will make every effort to cooperate fully with the CCSBT.

In closing, I hope that this meeting will be a very productive one.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by Indonesia

On the basis of the sustainable fisheries resources management, Indonesia has asked to the committee to be accepted as a cooperating non-member party.

We have to admit that it is not that easy for such a big country to conduct a continuous monitoring activity. In this era of decentralization, in which the autonomy law was just launched in 1999, we would like to inform the meeting that it seems to be more difficult for the central government to get series of data from the local government.

However, we have been taken some necessary actions to implement a better fisheries management which was conducted through the socialization of the *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*, application of tuna statistic and also fisheries statistics improvement. Considering the importance of fisheries statistic for the fisheries development policy, Indonesia has been improving the statistic methodology and data collection mechanism, that will be implemented throughout the nation, since couple of years ago. Indonesia is also fully aware of the importance of tuna landing data collected consistently. In this regard, the data collection mechanism has been modified by the inclusion of more detail fish species, such as southern bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and others.

In addition, in combating the IUU fishing practices, our government committed to alleviate the illegal fishing practices in Indonesian waters by imposing re-registration fishing vessels policy to any fishing operator entities and enforcing the said fisheries regulation.

Lastly, I would like to inform the meeting that Indonesia now is in a process of revising our fisheries law and would cover, for instance, the regional cooperation matter, fisheries management plan and other important issues related to the important of local and regional cooperation towards fisheries management.

Thank you

Opening Statement by the Philippines

My Delegation is happy to be here in Christchurch to participate in CCSBT 10.

The Philippines, at this time, has a rather modest fishing industry and fishing effort. In the case of SBT fishing, the Philippines fishing industry became engaged in SBT fishing only in 1997 and as by-catch. As the Commission's documents show, the Philippines, for the period 2002, caught only 45 tons as compared to the thousands on the part of individual "inaugural" participating States to the Convention.

The Philippines is an archipelagic State that also hosts spawning grounds for other straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. It has a growing fishing industry that is fully supported by the Government as a significant aspect and component of its sustainable economic development program. In these circumstances, the Philippines cannot but be fully aware of the need for conservation and management measures for SBT. In this regard, the Philippines in the past few years has participated in an Observer capacity in the work of this Commission and, in an anticipatory manner, indicated its desire to apply for "Cooperating Non-Member" status as soon as such association category is approved by the Commission. It is especially concerned that the early manner and method that its fishing industry have been involved in CCSBT fishing has drawn suspicions that it is engaged in IUU fishing.

In looking forward to a fresh involvement with the work of the Commission, the Philippines requests for the usual consideration and concessions granted developing countries that have been accepted and recognized in other Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, the fisheries agreements under the FAO, and in the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention itself.

In making the case for developing country concessions, it might be wise to refresh our perspectives in regard to the Convention. We must not forget the fact that the "inaugural" Participating States, at the time SBT fishing became big enough as to endanger the sustainability of this ocean resource and, for the matter, of the fishing effort itself, were themselves already economically-developed States with well-developed fishing capacity and industry. They ranged the high seas in exercise of the freedom to fish, among only a handful of internationally-recognized and accepted freedoms of the high seas. Also, we are talking about fish, sea creatures that were once so abundant as to be originally thought to be an inexhaustible resource. It was under this foregoing scenario that an exploitation free-for-all competition, to the detriment of the target-resource, began in the first place.

At a later stage in the SBT exploitation process, another State and a fishing entity were allowed to join the Commission as participants. These two new members also had fully-developed economies and fishing industry and capacity. At this point, the Commission, in the name of conservation and sustainable SBT fishing, became a closed club of participating countries and entity. Outsiders wishing to join in, invariably developing economies, are almost treated as "gate crashers," not exercising the freedom to fish in the high seas, but rather as villains out to deprive the

participating States of their catch entitlement.

In this light, Mr. Chair, I wish to close reiterating our request for special consideration and concessions for developing countries wishing to develop an SBT fishing industry.

Thank you

COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA	
REVISED GENERAL BUDGET - 2003 (EC for CCSBT10)	
	ESTIMATE 2003
INCOME	
<u>Contributions from member:</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>Advance 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>110,000</u>
<u>Interest on investments</u>	<u>12,000</u>
<u>ERS Budget transferred from 2002</u>	<u>65,000</u>
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	1,861,960
EXPENDITURE	
<u>ANNUAL MEETINGS - (CCSBT 10)</u>	<u>73,750</u>
Interpretation Costs	25,000
Hire of venue	4,000
Hire of Equipment	13,000
Miscellaneous Costs (Inc. Sc Cte Chair attending Annual Meeting)	22,250
Publication and Translation	2,000
Indonesian participation	7,500
<u>3rd SAG & 7th SC</u>	<u>195,950</u>
Interpretation Costs	32,550
Hire of venue	9,600
Hire of equipment	14,500
Hire of Consultants - SAG Chair, SC Chair, Advisory Panel	127,000
Miscellaneous Costs	6,300
Publication and translation	6,000
<u>SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING</u>	<u>163,555</u>
2nd Management Procudure & Indonesia Catch Monitoring WS	163,555
<u>SPECIAL PROJECT</u>	<u>227,137</u>
Management Strategy Development	56,016
Management Consultation	54,121
Inter-sessional work on SRP	0
Tagging program coordination & Tag deployment	52,000
Development of ERS pamphlet	65,000
<u>SECRETARIAT COSTS</u>	<u>799,200</u>
Secretariat Staff Costs	410,000
Staff Assessment Levy	110,000
Employer Super/Social security	75,000
Worker's Compensation/ travel/contents Insurance	18,900
Travel/transport - O/seas and domestic	74,300
Miscellaneous, Translation of Commission and Committee Reports	24,000
Training	2,000
Overseas recruitment	85,000
<u>OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS</u>	<u>89,000</u>
Office lease	32,000
Office running costs	35,000
Provision for new/replacement assets	4,000
Telephone/communications	12,000
Miscellaneous	6,000
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	1,548,592

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>555,922</u>
Vessel charter	324,650
CSIRO coordination fee	231,272
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	555,922

2003 SPECIAL BUDGET-2

	ESTIMATE <u>2003</u>
INCOME	
<u>Sale of byproduct</u>	<u>132,991</u>
EXPENDITURE	
<u>Fishing expense</u>	56,850
<u>Transfer to 2004 Special fund on SRP tagging prog</u>	76,141

COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA

GENERAL BUDGET - 2004 (CCSBT10)

ESTIMATE

INCOME

	<u>2005 Indicative</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003 Revised</u>	<u>Variation</u>
Contributions from members	1,376,538	1,302,082	1,442,007	-139,925
Japan	499,135	472,137	521,726	-49,589
Australia	444,191	420,165	464,266	-44,101
New Zealand	111,437	105,410	116,275	-10,865
Korea	160,887	152,185	167,988	-15,803
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	160,887	152,185	171,752	-19,567
Advance from members		0	27,493	-27,493
Staff Assessment Levy	120,000	120,000	110,000	10,000
Carry over from 2003	0	313,368	205,460	107,908
Interest on investments	15,000	15,000	12,000	3,000
ERS Budget transferred from 2002	0	0	65,000	-65,000
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	1,511,538	1,750,450	1,861,960	-111,510

EXPENDITURE

PART EXPENDITURE			
<u>ANNUAL MEETINGS - (CCSBT11)</u>	<u>88,950</u>	<u>73,750</u>	<u>15,200</u>
Interpretation Costs	27,500	25,000	2,500
Hire of venue	9,600	4,000	5,600
Hire of Equipment	11,000	13,000	-2,000
Miscellaneous Costs (Inc. Sc Cte Chair attending Annual Meeting)	28,850	22,250	6,600
Publication and Translation	3,000	2,000	1,000
Indonesian Participants costs	9,000	7,500	1,500
			0
<u>ADHOC MEETING</u>	<u>49,300</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>49,300</u>
Interpretation Costs	9,700	0	9,700
Hire of venue	7,600	0	7,600
Hire of Equipment	4,500	0	4,500
Miscellaneous Costs (Inc. SC Chair and advisory panels attending meeting)	27,500	0	27,500
			0
<u>9th SC & 5th SAG</u>	<u>297,310</u>	<u>195,950</u>	<u>101,360</u>
Interpretation Costs	50,000	32,550	17,450
Hire of venue	18,200	9,600	8,600
Hire of equipment	20,600	14,500	6,100
Hire of Consultants - SAG Chair, SC Chair, Advisory Panel	176,410	127,000	49,410
Miscellaneous Costs	13,000	6,300	6,700
Publication and translation	7,000	6,000	1,000
Indonesian participants costs	12,100	0	12,100
			0
<u>SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS</u>	<u>259,890</u>	<u>163,555</u>	<u>96,335</u>
3rd Management Procedure Workshop	203,590	163,555	40,035
5th ERS Working Group	56,300	0	56,300
			0
<u>Special Project</u>	<u>173,500</u>	<u>227,137</u>	<u>-53,637</u>
Management Strategy Development	58,000	56,016	1,984
Inter-sessional work on SRP	32,000	0	32,000
Tagging program coordination	83,500	52,000	31,500
Development of ERS pamphlet	0	65,000	-65,000
Managenment procedure consultation	0	54,121	-54,121
			0
<u>SECRETARIAT COSTS</u>	<u>783,000</u>	<u>799,200</u>	<u>-16,200</u>
Secretariat Staff Costs	439,000	410,000	29,000
Staff Assessment Levy	110,000	110,000	0
Employer Super/Social security	87,000	75,000	12,000
Worker's Compensation/ travel/contents Insurance	20,000	18,900	1,100
Travel/transport - O/seas and domestic	89,000	74,300	14,700
Miscellaneous Translation of Commission and Committee Reports	24,000	24,000	0
Training	2,000	2,000	0
Provision for professional staff replacements - recruitment/departure, home leave allowance, repatriation grant and removal costs	12,000	85,000	-73,000
			0
<u>OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS</u>	<u>98,500</u>	<u>89,000</u>	<u>9,500</u>
Office lease	34,000	32,000	2,000
Office running costs	35,000	35,000	0
Provision for new/replacement assets	10,000	4,000	6,000
Telephone/communications	12,000	12,000	0
Miscellaneous	7,500	6,000	1,500
			0
			0
<u>TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>1,511,538</u>	<u>1,750,450</u>	<u>1,548,592</u>
			<u>201,858</u>

* exchange rate used for this budget is A\$=US\$0.66 (as of September 2003)

COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA	
2004 SPECIAL BUDGET-1 [SRP TAGGING PROGRAM (Surface Fishery)]	
	ESTIMATE <u>2004</u>
INCOME	
<u>Contributions from member</u>	<u>479,106</u>
Japan	173,725
Australia	154,601
Korea	55,997
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	55,997
New Zealand	38,786
<u>Carry over from 2003 Special Fund for CCSBT surface fishery tagging program</u>	<u>6,078</u>
<u>Proceeds from Special Fund for pilot east coast tagging program</u>	<u>76,141</u>
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	561,325
EXPENDITURE	
<u>Tag Deployment</u>	<u>561,325</u>
vessel charter	331,500
tag application	229,825
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	561,325

RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH THE STATUS OF CO-OPERATING NON-MEMBER OF THE EXTENDED COMMISSION AND THE EXTENDED SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna,

RECOGNISING that ensuring the sustainability of the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) stock requires that all those States and entities fishing this species work together through the Extended Commission;

CONSIDERING that continued fishing for SBT by States and entities not adhering to conservation and management measures adopted in accordance with the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (the Convention) substantially diminishes the effectiveness of those measures;

RECOGNISING, in accordance with Article 13 of the Convention and the Resolution to establish an Extended Commission and an Extended Scientific Committee (the Resolution), the continuing need for all members of the Extended Commission to co-operate with each other to encourage States to accede to the Convention and to encourage entities to apply for membership of the Extended Commission, and

RECOGNISING the continuing need to encourage all non-member States and entities whose fishing vessels harvest SBT or through whose exclusive economic or fishery zone SBT migrates to take appropriate actions to ensure the effectiveness of conservation and management measures and all other decisions adopted in accordance with the Convention;

Decides as follows:

1. The Extended Commission hereby establishes the status of “co-operating non-member” of the Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee.
2. The Executive Secretary of the Extended Commission is instructed to invite every year all non-member States and entities whose fishing vessels harvest SBT or through whose exclusive economic or fishery zone SBT migrates to co-operate with the Commission by acceding to the Convention or, as the case requires, by becoming a member of the Extended Commission or applying to the Extended Commission for the status of a co-operating non-member.

3. Any State or entity that receives such an invitation may apply to the Extended Commission to be admitted in the capacity of a Cooperating Non-Member to the Extended Commission. Any applications for such admission should be received by the Executive Secretary of the Extended Commission at least one hundred and twenty (120) days before the Annual Meeting of the Extended Commission.
4. When submitting an application for admission in the capacity of a Cooperating Non-Member, the candidate State or entity will give a formal written statement to the Extended Commission of its commitment to:
 - a. carry out the objective of the Convention;
 - b. abide by conservation and management measures and all other decisions and resolutions adopted in accordance with the Convention;
 - c. take appropriate action to ensure that its fishing activities do not diminish the effectiveness of conservation and management measures and all other decisions adopted in accordance with the Convention;
 - d. transmit to the Extended Commission the review of its SBT fisheries and all other data that the members of the Extended Commission are required to submit to the Extended Commission;
 - e. facilitate scientific research and studies of SBT;
 - f. ensure that SBT statistical documents are completed in accordance with requirements of the Commission's Trade Information Scheme; and
 - g. negotiate with the members of the Extended Commission to develop any other criteria for its admission in the capacity of a Cooperating Non-Member specific to its situation.
5. In deciding upon a total allowable catch and its allocation the Extended Commission may negotiate catch limits for Cooperating Non-Members. Cooperating Non-Members shall abide by any negotiated limit.
6. The commitments in paragraph 4(a) to (f), and any specific criteria determined by the Extended Commission in negotiation with the applicant in accordance with 4(g), will form the basis of an Exchange of Letters between the applicant and the Extended Commission. Upon conclusion of the Exchange of Letters the applicant will be admitted in the capacity of a "Cooperating Non-Member" of the Extended Commission. The Cooperating Non-Member will reaffirm the commitments contained in the Exchange of Letters at the Annual Meetings of the Extended Commission.

7. A State or entity that is admitted to the Extended Commission in the capacity of a co-operating non-member will have the right to participate actively in meetings of the Extended Commission, the Extended Scientific Committee and their subsidiary bodies, including, but not limited to, the right to make proposals and the right to speak, but not to vote. The Extended Commission may decide to restrict the participation of a cooperating non-member in a particular Agenda item.

8. At its Annual Meeting the Extended Commission will determine whether the State or entity qualifies to retain the status of co-operating non-member. The Extended Commission will evaluate the performance of the co-operating non-member against the commitments set out in its Exchange of Letters with the Extended Commission.

9. If the Extended Commission determines that a co-operating non-member has not fulfilled its commitments the Extended Commission may proceed in accordance with the 2000 Action Plan, or take other appropriate steps.

10. The Executive Secretary is instructed to inform any non-member State or entity whose fishing vessels harvest southern bluefin tuna in a manner that undermines the conservation and management measures adopted in accordance with the Convention, or that fails to ensure that SBT statistical documents are completed in accordance with the requirements of the Trade Information Scheme, and that does not seek full membership of the Convention, membership of the Extended Commission or co-operating non-member status, that continuing to allow such activities to take place, undermines the objective of the Convention.

11. The Rules of Procedure of the Extended Commission are amended by inserting the following:

“RULE 3 A bis

CO-OPERATING NON-MEMBERS

A State or entity that is admitted to the Extended Commission in the capacity of a co-operating non-member will have the right to participate actively in meetings of the Extended Commission, the Extended Scientific Committee and their subsidiary bodies, including, but not limited to, the right to make proposals and the right to speak, but not to vote. The Extended Commission may decide to restrict the participation of a cooperating non-member in a particular Agenda item.”

Update of the Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery for the 2001-02 Season,

1. Introduction

The Australian Domestic SBT catch for the 2001-02 quota year (1 December 2001 to 30 November 2002) was 5262 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 for 2001-02 were:

South Australia	5234 tonnes (farmed)
New South Wales, Tasmania and Queensland	22 tonnes (longline)
Western Australia	7 tonnes (longline)

SBT caught for fish farms in South Australia, using purse seine vessels, utilised 99.5% 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 2001-02 is shown in Table 1. The Australian catch of SBT in calendar years 2001 and 2002 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. Table 1 provides a summary of catch taken by each sector of the Australian industry since 1998-89. 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 2001–02, a total of 56 commercial fishing vessels landed SBT in Australian waters.

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 seven purse seiners during the 2001-02 quota year, but various live bait, pontoon-towing and feeding vessels were also involved. Fishing commenced in late December 2001 and finished in March 2002. No longline vessel reported taking SBT from these waters during 2001-02.

Western Australia

Thirteen longline vessels caught SBT seasonally off the WA coastline in 2001–02.

New South Wales

During 2001–02, 17 domestic longliner vessels participated in 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 2001–02 quota year because of the limited availability of quota. For confidentiality reasons all catches are incorporated in the NSW longline catch.

Queensland

Two longline vessels operated during the 2001-02 quota year. 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 focused 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 a progressive increase in the number of SBT taken under farming operations. In the 2001-02 season this component utilised over 99% 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 were implemented in the 2002-2003 fishing season and achieved greater than 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 and Western Australia, access to the waters through which SBT migrate has been restricted to vessels holding SBT quota since 2000 in NSW and 2001 in WA.

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 Year*	Western Australia			South Australia				New South Wales			Tasmania			Large longliners			Australia total				Total All Gears
	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	
1988–89	204	221	425	4872	0	0	4872	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	684	684	5299	1	685	0	5984
1989–90	133	97	230	4199	0	0	4199	0	6	6	14	0	14	0	400	400	4443	6	406	0	4849
1990–91	175	45	220	2588	0	0	2588	0	15	15	57	0	57	255	881	1136	2865	15	1151	#300	4316
1991–92	17	0	17	1629	138	14	1781	34	90	124	36	20	56	59	2057	2116	1854	124	2240	800	4894
1992–93	0	0	0	716	722	68	1506	16	238	254	23	44	67	0	2735	2735	1477	350	3085	650	5212
1993–94	0	0	0	621	1294	55	1970	0	286	286	7	105	112	0	2299	2299	1922	446	2745	270	4937
1994–95	0	0	0	908	1954	2	2864	0	157	157	4	109	113	0	1295	1295	2866	268	1563	650	5080
1995–96	0	0	0	1447	3362	0	4809	28	89	117	0	262	262	0	0	0	4837	351	351	0	5188
1996–97	0	0	0	2000	2498	0	4497	7	229	236	2	242	244	0	0	0	4507	472	472	0	4978
1997-98	0	0	^0	916	3488	^0	4403	~0	475	475	!0	219	219	0	0	0	4433	664	664	0	5097
1998-99	0	0	^0	28	4991	^0	5018	~0	97	97	!0	116	116	0	0	0	5016	216	216	0	5232
1999–00	0	0	^0	0	5130	13	5143	0	114	114	0	!0	!0	0	0	0	5130	127	127	0	5257
2000–01	0	0	^0	0	5162	6	5168	0	32	32	0	!0	!0	0	0	0	5162	38	38	0	5247
2001-02	0	0	7	0	5234	0	5234	0	≈22	≈22	0	!0	!0	0	0	0	5234	29	29	0	5262

* 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, 2000–01 and 2001-02.

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, 2000–01 and 2001-02 Tas longline is included in NSW longline due to confidentiality guidelines.

≈ 2001-02 NSW longline catch also includes QLD longline catch due to confidentiality guidelines.

Table 1: Australian Catch by Gear and State for Quota Years 1988-89 to 2001-02

Figure 1: Australian SBT Catch in 2001

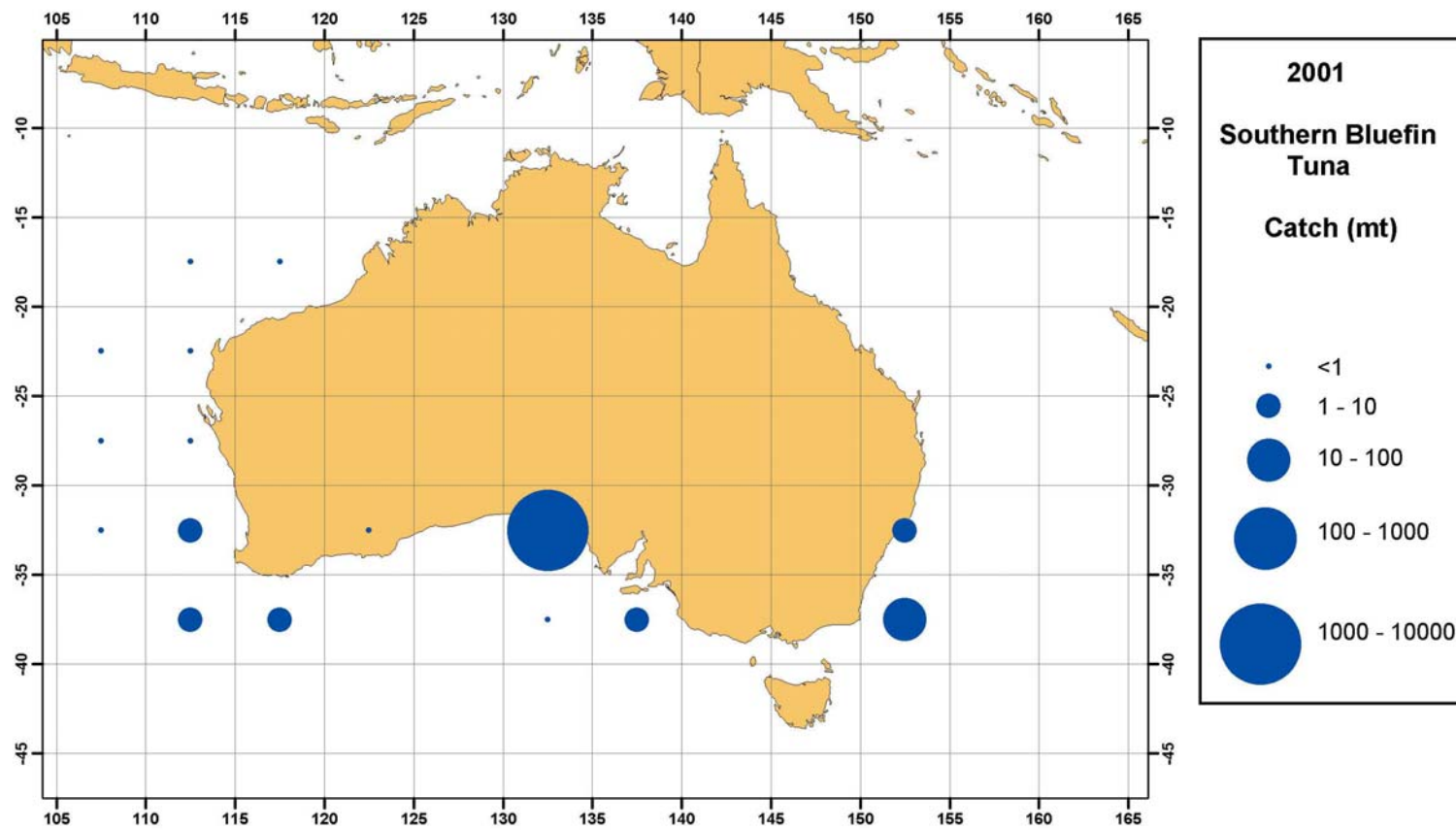
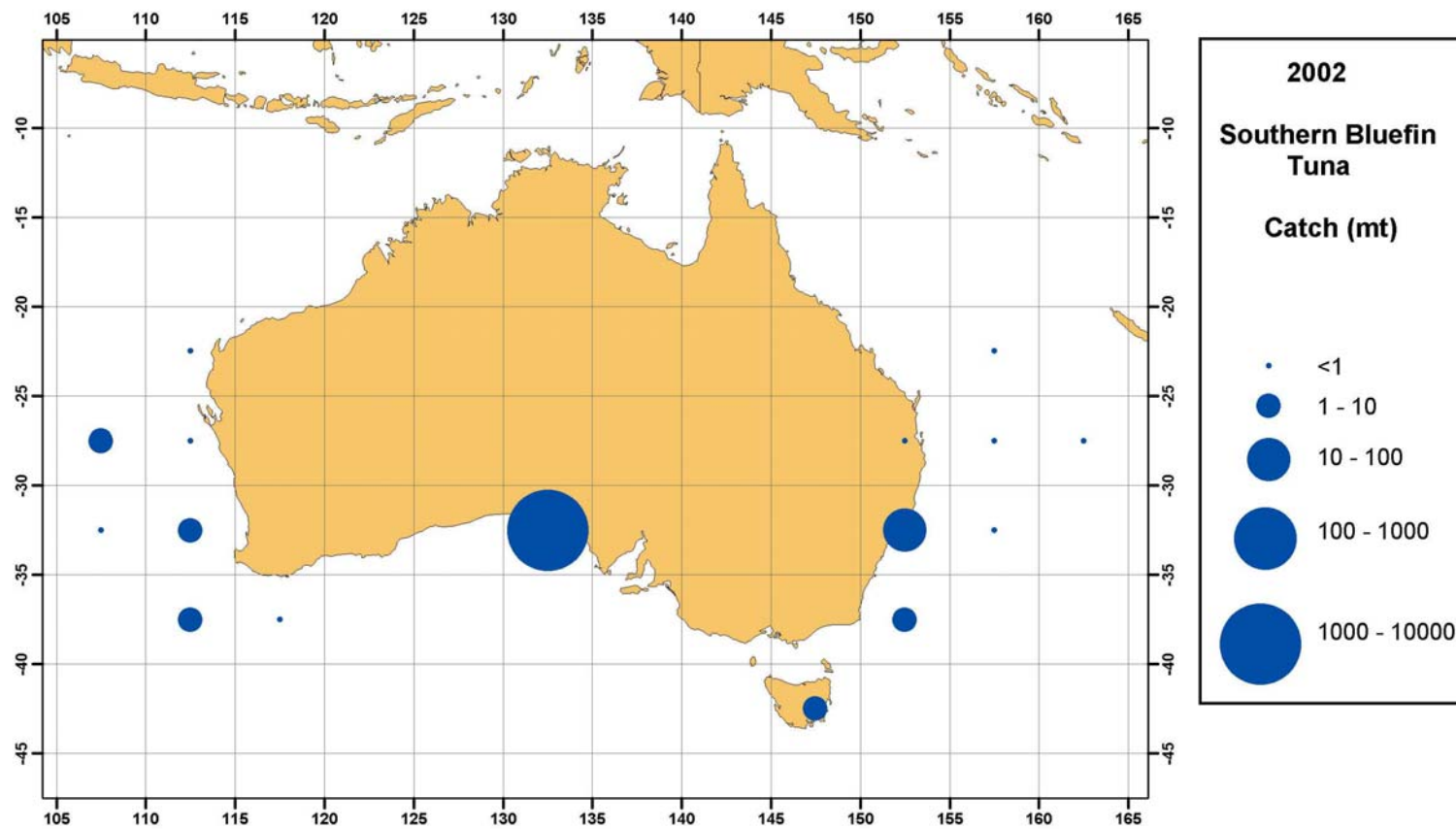


Figure 2: Australian SBT Catch in 2002



Review of Taiwan's SBT Fishery of 2002/2003

1. INTRODUCTION

Taiwan has traditionally been fishing for southern bluefin tuna (SBT) since 1970s. The SBT 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 of the next year, in the waters around 35°S. However, no year-round directed fishing has yet been exerted. The annual catch in 2002 was preliminarily estimated to be 1,137 M.T.

2. OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS ON EFFORT

Regulatory Measures

Taiwan has become a member of the Extended Commission of CCSBT in 2002, and agreed to national catch limit of 1,140 M.T. About 71% of the annual catch was allocated to the seasonal directed fishery vessels while 29% to the by-catch vessels. Each vessel is required to register with the tuna association either for directed or by-catch fishery, and subsequently approved by the government before catching SBT.

In order to collect 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 its catches of SBT in weight and fishing location (Weekly Report) to the Fisheries Authorities since 1996. This system has been refined in 2002 to obtain more accurate catch information including the length measurement of each fish caught. Taiwan has undertaken issuing of SBT Statistical Document to export of SBT from June 2000 to comply with the requirement of TIS (Trade Information Scheme). All vessels fishing for SBT are also required to be equipped 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 2002 was preliminarily estimated to be 1,137 M.T. by about 60 vessels including seasonal target and by-catch fishery. There are 152 vessels registered as seasonal directed and by-catch fishery in 2003.

4. HISTORICAL CATCH AND EFFORT

In the early of 1980s, annual catches of SBT were relatively small, less than 250 M.T. With continuously expanding 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 (United Nations Gillnet Agreement) resolution, the catch of SBT returned to a stable level, fluctuating between 800 and 1,600 M.T during the last decade (Table 1).

5. ANNUAL FLEET SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

In 2002, there were about 60 longline vessels catching SBT. 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 1998-2002, and most of them were operating in the Indian Ocean.

7. FISHERIES MONITORING

Intensive 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. Provision of daily records, including catch, position and discards, in the updated Weekly Report has been required for obtaining the SBT statistical document since 2002. In addition, from April 2002, it is mandatory for the vessels that catch SBT to be equipped 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 provides a complete record of SBT exports that can be compared with the Japanese Import Statistics.

Markets

SBT is mainly exported to Japan for its sashimi market. In order to promote SBT in domestic market, the Fisheries Agency is trying to encourage the Taiwan Tuna Association arranging to ship SBT caught by its member back to Taiwan. Due to being lack of sufficient super cold storage and low domestic consumption, the quantity is still in low level in the year of 2002. However, the Fisheries Agency and tuna industries are reviewing all elements required for its domestic market, and will continue the promotion of domestic consumption.

Table 1. Annual SBT catches by Taiwanese deep-sea longline and drift net fisheries during 1971-2002. (Data of 2002 is preliminary.)

Unit: metric tone

Year	Deep Sea Longline	Drift Net	Total
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
2002*	1,137		1,137

Review of Southern Bluefin Tuna Fisheries of Japan in the 2003 Fishing Season

(Provisional since the 2003 fishing season has not completed.)

1. Introduction

- (1) The total amount of catch of SBT for the 2003 fishing season (1 March 2003 - 28 February 2004) was 4,641tons at 20 September 2003.
- (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 2003 fishing season have been started with catch limit of 5,839tons, which is reduced 226tons from 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 2003 fishing season, the fishing operations in the high seas area off Tasmania/Sydney and off Cape Town have been closed with the catch of 1,556tons by 53 vessels and 2,836tons by 106 vessels (1 vessels within 107 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 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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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 6,647tons.
- (4) In the 2002 fishing season, fishing operations were started with a tentative catch

limit of 6,065tons, and the actual catch was 6,192tons.

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

The number of fishing vessels selected for targeting SBT in the 2003 fishing season was 221. The number of vessels on the high seas off Tasmania/Sydney was 53, the number of vessels on the high seas off Cape Town was 10699 (1 of which did not operate), and the number of vessels in Southern Indian Ocean was 63.

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 and 2002 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 2003 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 16.

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 2002 was 10,866tons (product weight). The number of import country was reduced to 8, and import from the biggest 5 exporting country/entities (1: Australia, 2: Taiwan, 3: Republic of Korea, 4: New Zealand, 5: Indonesia) accounts for 97.7% of the total.
- (3) Import from Australia, the biggest exporting country/area of SBT to Japan has increased its export of SBT steadily, reaching 8,237tons (product weight) in 2001. This amount of SBT accounts for 75.8% of the total import of SBT to Japan.

Trend in catch and fishing effort in SBT fisheries by Japan

			total	vessels selected for targeting SBT			others
				high seas off Tasmania/Sydney	high seas off Cape Town	high seas in Southern Indian Ocean	by-catch only
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 December 1	from March 1 to February 29
2000	allocation of catch by area (**1)	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 (**2)	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 December 27	from March 1 to February 28
2001	allocation of catch by area (**3)	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	allocation of catch by area (tentative)		6,065mt	1,720mt	3,000mt	1,345mt	-
	actual catch		6,192mt	1,960mt	3,312mt	854mt	66mt
	numbers of vessels		-	69vessels	96vessels	59vessels	-
	fishing period		-	from April 15 to July 19	from May 1 to July 5	from September 1 to November 30	from March 1 to February 28
2003 (**4)	allocation of catch by area		5,839mt	1,392mt	3,056mt	1,391mt	
	actual catch		4,641mt	1,556mt	2,836mt	228mt	21mt
	numbers of vessels		-	53vessels	105vessels	63vessels	-
	fishing period			from April 21 to July 8	from May 1 to July 31	from September 1	from March 1 to February 28

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

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

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

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

(**4) Tentative as of 20 September 2002.

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)

	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 December	2003 from January to August
Australia	2,515,613	3,272,990	3,195,903	6,125,027	6,256,201	6,987,421	7,831,621	8,185,820	8,237,206	2,294,983
Taiwan	962,166	1,276,474	1,396,915	516,055	1,481,378	1,611,250	1,357,906	1,478,751	1,005,656	308,718
Korea	127,690	75,836	562,573	671,497	1,649,851	1,056,953	785,426	932,889	954,285	355,059
New Zealand	63,461	202,636	128,249	88,640	120,176	213,576	212,316	199,813	240,338	258,725
Indonesia	281,212	207,758	317,687	368,634	282,265	310,552	127,012	77,528	181,322	29,099
Seychel						1,129		32,435	176,740	
Philippines			182		4,415	69,170	15,041	16,197	54,828	22,465
China *		9,183				373	3,738	3,172	15,173	653
South Africa										1,160
Honduras	21,479	146,574	179,918	55,286	144,138	244,423	17,048			
Singapore	24,417	1,968	43,835	17,199	18,936	21,827	3,423			
Guam			680	454	3,673	2,429	1,900			
Fiji		445		396	181	972	526			
EQ Guinea					130,846	32,258	446			
Palau	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	497				271	836				
Greece						502				
Uruguay		342	102	1,028		186				
Tonga		138				162				
USA	102	1,320			2,062					
Panama				212,632						
Croatia				729						
F.S of Micronesia				195						
Maldives				163						
New Caledonia				119						
Portugal				93						
Vanuatu			17,855							
France			2,995							
Chile			334							
Cook Islands	111		140							
Spain		11,061								
Tunisia		124								
Toral	3,997,634	5,210,229	5,857,804	8,059,491	10,203,543	10,599,691	10,356,694	10,926,605	10,865,548	3,270,862

*Notes:

Imported SBT from China is originally captured by Japanese vessel and then processed at the factory in China which owned by Japanese company then reimported to Japan. The factory mentioned above was located in the Special Tariff area, therefore these imported tuna is treated specially on tax (reduction of taxes). From the China's point of view, these case is not the import from Japan neither exported to Japan from China, so Japan accepts this case without any TIS document.

Review of New Zealand SBT Fisheries for the 10th Annual CCSBT Meeting

1. Introduction

Since the start of the domestic SBT fishery handline, trolling and longline have been used to target SBT in the EEZ. In recent years nearly all of the SBT catch has been by surface longline with small catches by trolling. The domestic fishery is composed of a wide range of vessel types including many 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 2001/02 was primarily conducted off the west coast of the South Island and along the east coast of the North Island between 37° and 42° S. In 2001/02 SBT catches exceeded our national allocation of 420 t. with landings post-closure of the season (midnight 20 June 2002) resulting in a total annual catch of 452 t, an over catch of 32 t. To compensate for the over-catch of national allocation in 2001/02, New Zealand reduced its SBT catch limit to 387 t for 2002/03. The SBT fishing season was closed 28 June 2003 (midnight) and the final catch in 2002/03 was 388 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*). The quota restriction on Pacific bluefin tuna 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 distinguished between northern and southern bluefin despite the fact the catches of both were counted against the SBT quota. Catches reported as northern bluefin were most likely Pacific bluefin. The quota restriction on northern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) was removed in 2002.

New Zealand is engaged in consultations with stakeholder groups to introduce SBT and other highly migratory fish species into the Quota Management System (QMS). SBT is currently scheduled for introduction into the QMS on 1 October 2004.

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. 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 2002, the most recent complete year of processed data. It is clear from this figure that total domestic longline effort, measured in millions of hooks, has increased exponentially since the early 1990s. The increase in effort is attributable to the growing number of New Zealand owned and operated longliners that primarily target bigeye tuna. In contrast, the longline effort targeting SBT has been stable since 1989 (average = 1.4 million hooks per year). The total number of longline hooks set each year is now slightly more than 10 million and 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 1985, 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 2002 was 156 vessels, 67% of which were small longliners (< 50 GRT). This represents an additional 24 longliners fishing in 2002 relative to 2001 and a slight decrease in the proportion of smaller 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 but is also targeted by domestic owned and operated vessels primarily between 37° and 42° S. Figure 3 shows the position of all longline sets targeting SBT in 2001/02 (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 2002, although most effort is not targeted at SBT. The change in vessel numbers and in vessel size composition is shown in Figure 4. The change in vessel numbers is essentially linear since 1989.

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 2001/02 fishing year resulted in 29 % of all longline hooks set targeting SBT observed (95% of hooks in the Charter fleet and 6% 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 negligible.

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) 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 2001/02, otoliths were collected from 1203 SBT and observers recovered 11 tags (10 CSIRO tags and 1 Japanese tag). 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 2322 SBT and 3004 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 limited. There are records of recreational catch from both the North and South islands. Historical catches may well have been higher. There are no estimates of SBT catches by Maori non-commercial fishing.

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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 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
2002	0.7	449.6	0.0	450.3

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
2002	450	2002/03	388

Figure 1. New Zealand domestic longline fishing effort (millions of hooks set) since 1989 by target (charter and domestic owner-operated vessels combined), open diamonds = all targets, filled squares = SBT target sets.

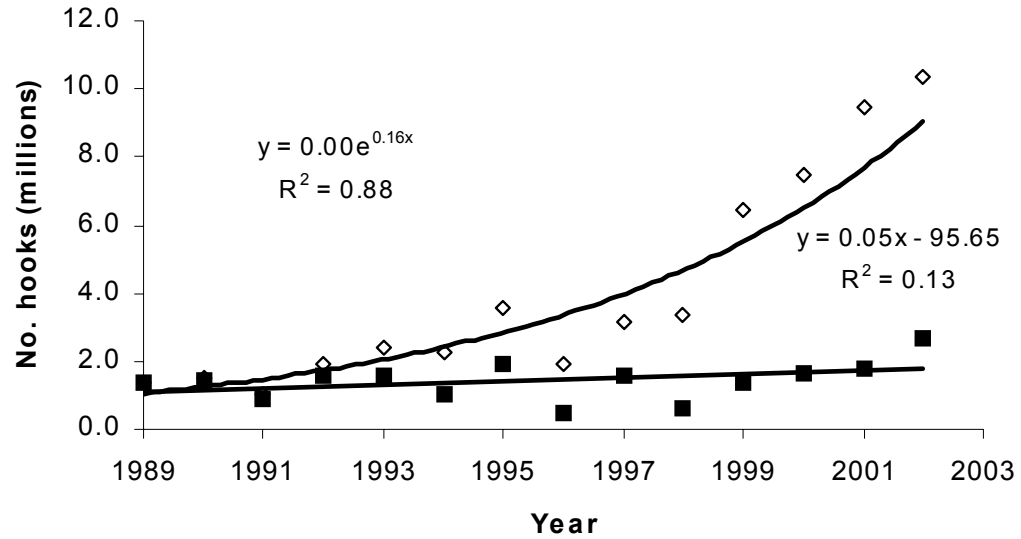


Figure 2. Nominal CPUE (no. per 1000 hooks) of SBT where SBT is targeted by fleet since 1980.

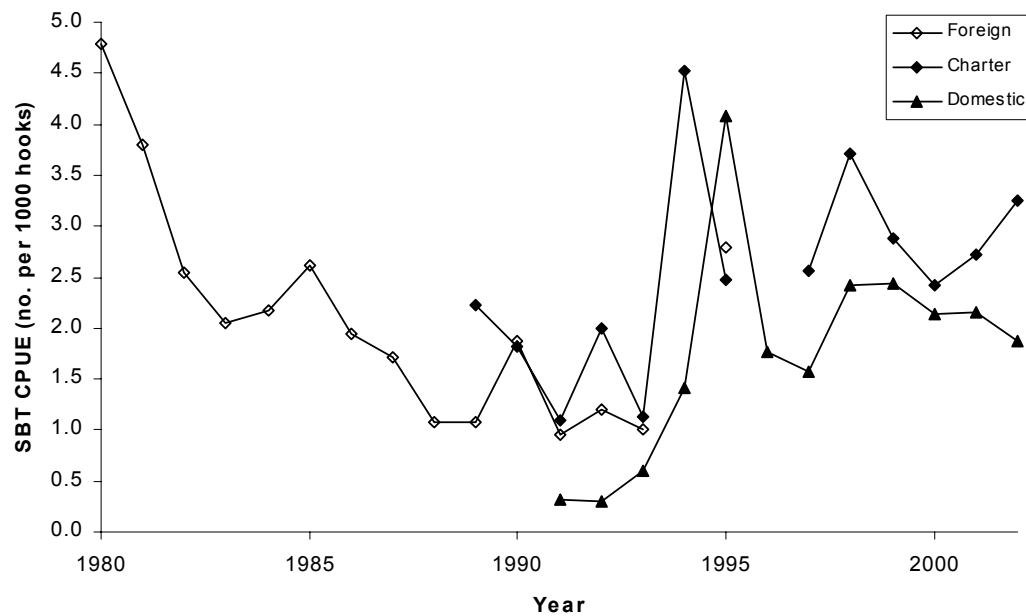


Figure 3. Distribution of longline sets targeting SBT in fishing year 2001/02 (Charter and owner-operated vessels combined).

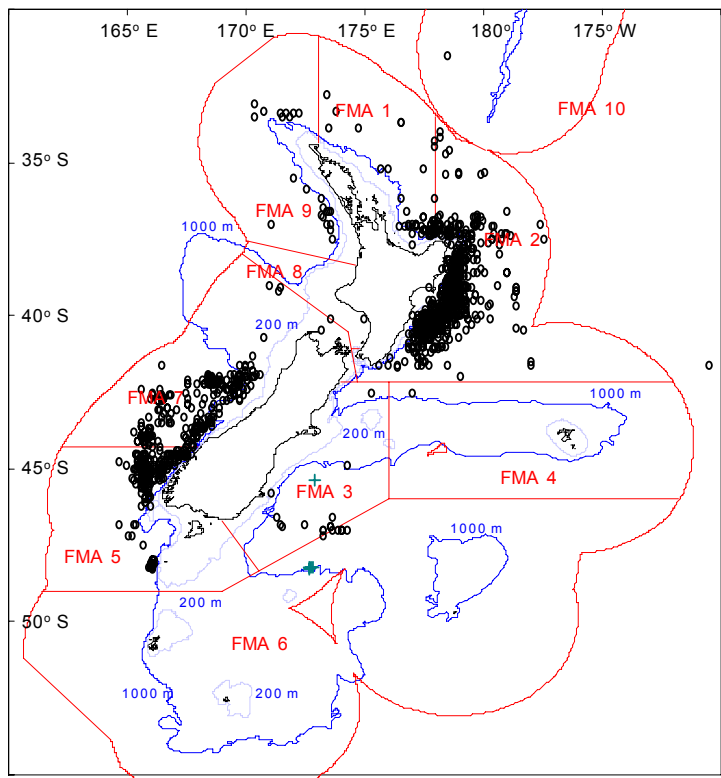
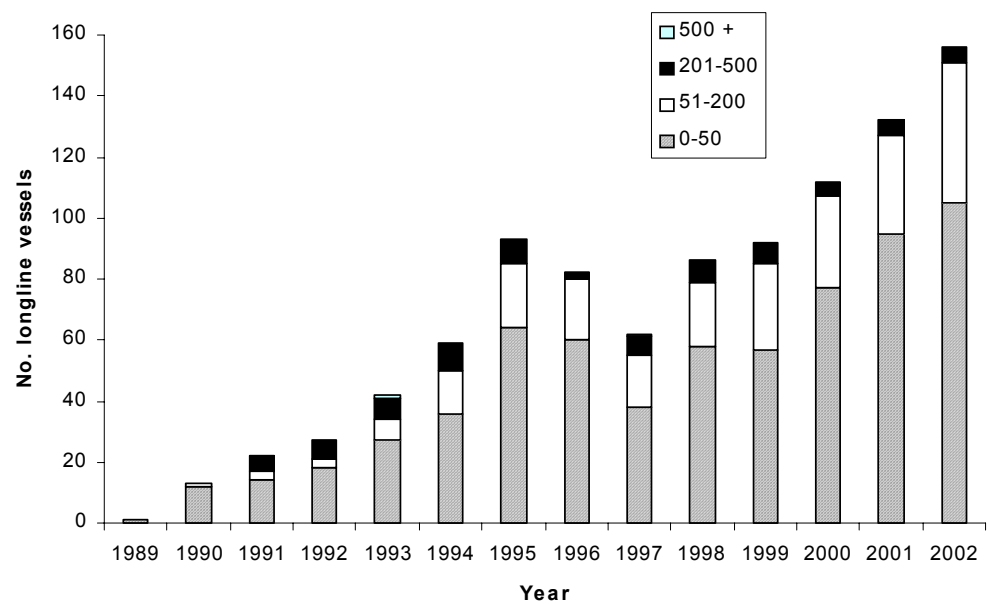


Figure 4. Changes in the New Zealand longline fleet size composition (GRT).



Annual Review of Korea's SBT Fisheries for the Annual Commission Meeting

1. 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. In recent years, this phenomenon was more often than in the past.

2. Operational Constraints on Effort

To implement the recommendations adopted by CCSBT, Korea has introduced its domestic regulations. Those are minimum size limit for Southern Bluefin tuna. With a view to protecting spawning stock of southern bluefin tuna.

3. Catch and Effort

In 2002, 10 out of 16 registered longliners made a catch of 649 mt SBT in the usual fishing area, showing a decrease by about 18% from 2001 figure. This may be due to the decrease in fishing effort (i.e. month) of some longliners.

4. Historical 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, usually 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, but in 2002 some catches were also taken from the western fishing grounds until October (Table 1, 2).

5. Annual Fleet Size and Distribution

Korean fleet size have been regulated by the voluntary among fishing industries from 1998 and 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 2002. And operated distribution of Korean fleet was shown in fig. 1.

6. Historical 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. Annual fleet size for SBT fishery is 16 and registered number is still maintained in 2002.

The Korean longline fishery operation area for southern bluefin tuna is very broad from the waters off the southwestern part of Australia to the waters off the southern part of Africa, extending further to the southeastern Atlantic Ocean in some years. However, fishing activities have generally concentrated on the areas between 35-45°S and 90-110°E, 35-45°S and 25-50°E, and between 40-45°S and 5-10°E.

7. Other Factors

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.

Table 1. Nominal Catch (mt) of southern bluefin tuna by the Korean longline fishery, 1992 ~ 2002.

Month	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Jan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-
Feb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	-	1
Mar.	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	125	57	58	83
Apr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	180	68	81	113
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	116	65	58	90
Jun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	169	81	88	87
Jul.	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	193	91	37	67
Aug.	-	-	-	-	-	-	227	164	164	119	110
Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	87	186	96	78
Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	81	110	87	20
Nov.	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	92	86	80	-
Dec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	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)	649 (10)

* - : No data

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

Table 2. Catch (no. of fish), effort (no. of hooks) and CPUE (no. of fish /1,000 hooks) of southern bluefin tuna by the Korean longline fishery, 1992 ~ 2002.

Month	Item	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Jan.	Catch	-	-	-	-	-	-	152			
	Effort							126,220			
	CPUE							1.2			
Feb.	Catch	-	-	-	6	-	197	-	1		
	Effort				6,003		44,720		75,240		
	CPUE				1.0		4.4		0.1		
Mar.	Catch	-	-	2,336	220	2,015	715	1,005	231	906	2,439
	Effort			130,775	75,244	417,469	264,372	200,552	71,061	167,288	689,365
	CPUE			17.9	2.9	4.8	2.7	5.0	3.3	1.0	3.5
Apr.	Catch	674	503	1,814	501	3,377	1,441	1,989	260	971	2,480
	Effort	85,200	60,480	172,228	96,164	686,783	405,594	397,563	87,840	323,922	690,345
	CPUE	7.9	8.3	10.5	5.2	4.9	3.6	5.0	3.0	2.4	3.6
May	Catch	186	337	584	582	2,794	327	1,065	146	687	1,451
	Effort	41,340	61,740	166,100	178,022	568,574	213,789	472,224	90,228	291,856	650,503
	CPUE	4.5	5.5	3.5	3.3	4.9	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.1	2.2
Jun.	Catch	144	120	213	303	2,170	1,251	2,274	274	829	2,092
	Effort	82,970	37,800	31,300	110,223	447,790	295,180	493,267	114,440	366,909	401,578
	CPUE	1.7	3.2	6.8	2.7	4.8	4.2	4.6	2.4	2.5	2.8
Jul.	Catch	65	421	190	1,125	4,812	1,753	1,560	614	496	2,395
	Effort	35,740	72,270	47,104	164,267	594,640	265,680	206,830	128,310	157,558	598,793
	CPUE	1.8	5.8	4.0	6.8	8.1	6.6	7.5	4.8	0.9	4.4
Aug.	Catch	140	1,415	394	1,686	2,269	1,892	1,544	272	1,412	1,412
	Effort	58,870	67,740	67,204	171,195	415,836	350,650	493,878	164,509	532,332	532,332
	CPUE	2.4	20.9	5.9	9.8	5.5	5.4	3.1	1.7	0.5	4.0
Sep.	Catch	22	674	487	258	1,031	824	580	960	987	2,309
	Effort	24,710	45,344	191,845	56,320	537,920	306,050	471,730	265,267	473,548	703,394
	CPUE	0.9	14.9	2.5	4.6	1.9	2.7	1.2	3.6	0.6	3.3
Oct.	Catch	-	87	77	669	1,049	397	140	252	840	408
	Effort		40,120	61,542	287,645	516,846	246,550	167,221	183,500	494,814	257,035
	CPUE		2.2	1.3	2.3	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.6
Nov.	Catch	-	138	250	377	645	515	341	197	663	
	Effort		56,161	214,928	259,522	557,407	273,240	256,800	184,579	360,302	
	CPUE		2.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.3	
Dec.	Catch	-	-	47	76	235	350	189	60	337	
	Effort			33,920	64,700	198,508	214,820	165,826	80,675	123,769	
	CPUE			1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	
Total	Catch	1,231	3,695	6,392	5,803	20,397	9,662	10,839	3267	8,218	15,361
	Effort	328,830	441,655	1,116,94	1,469,30	4,941,77	2,880,64	3,452,11	1,445,649	3,292,29	4,752,753
	CPUE	3.7	8.4	65.7	53.9	34.1	53.4	13.1	2.3	81.3	3.2

* - : No data

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

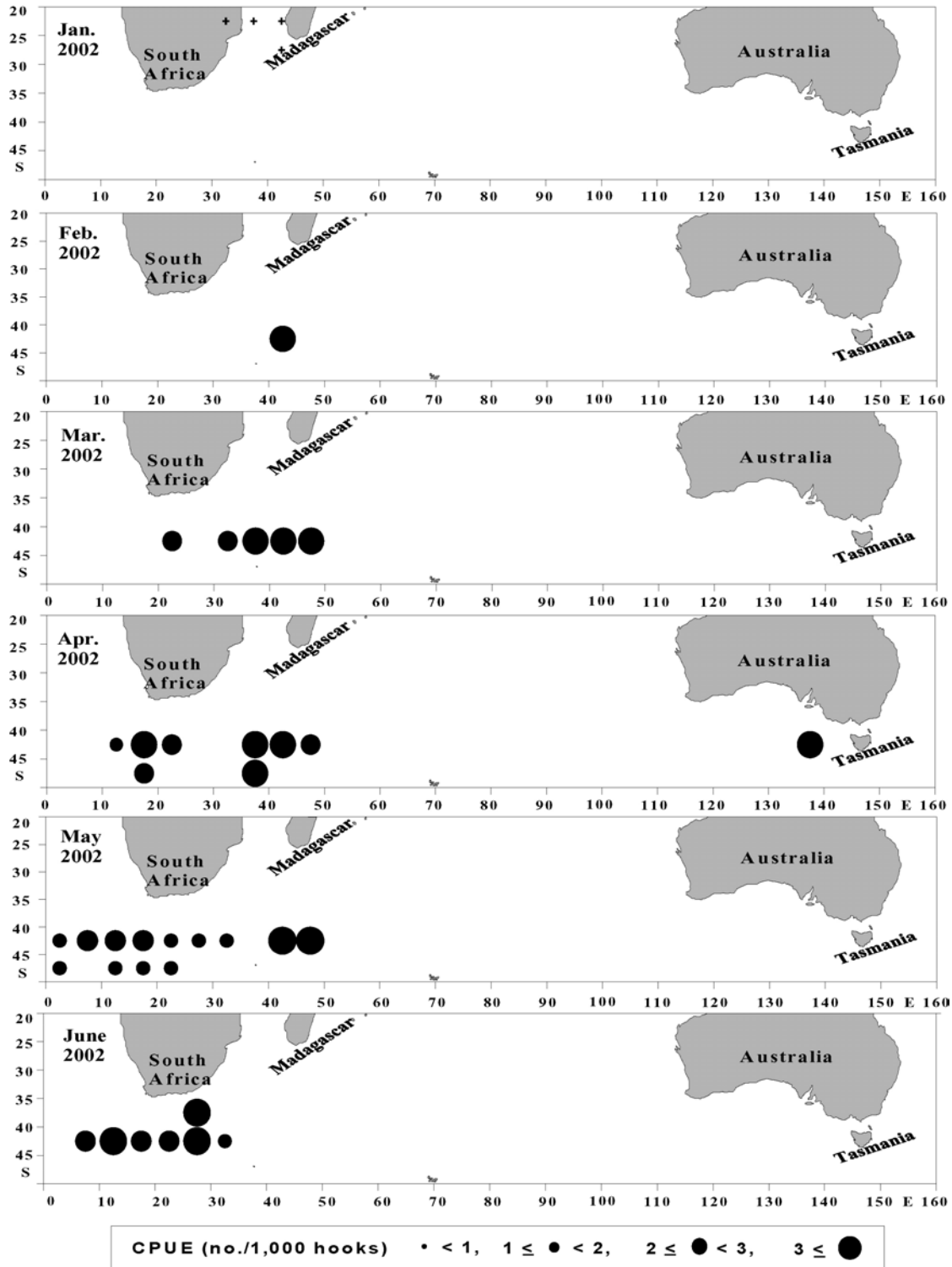
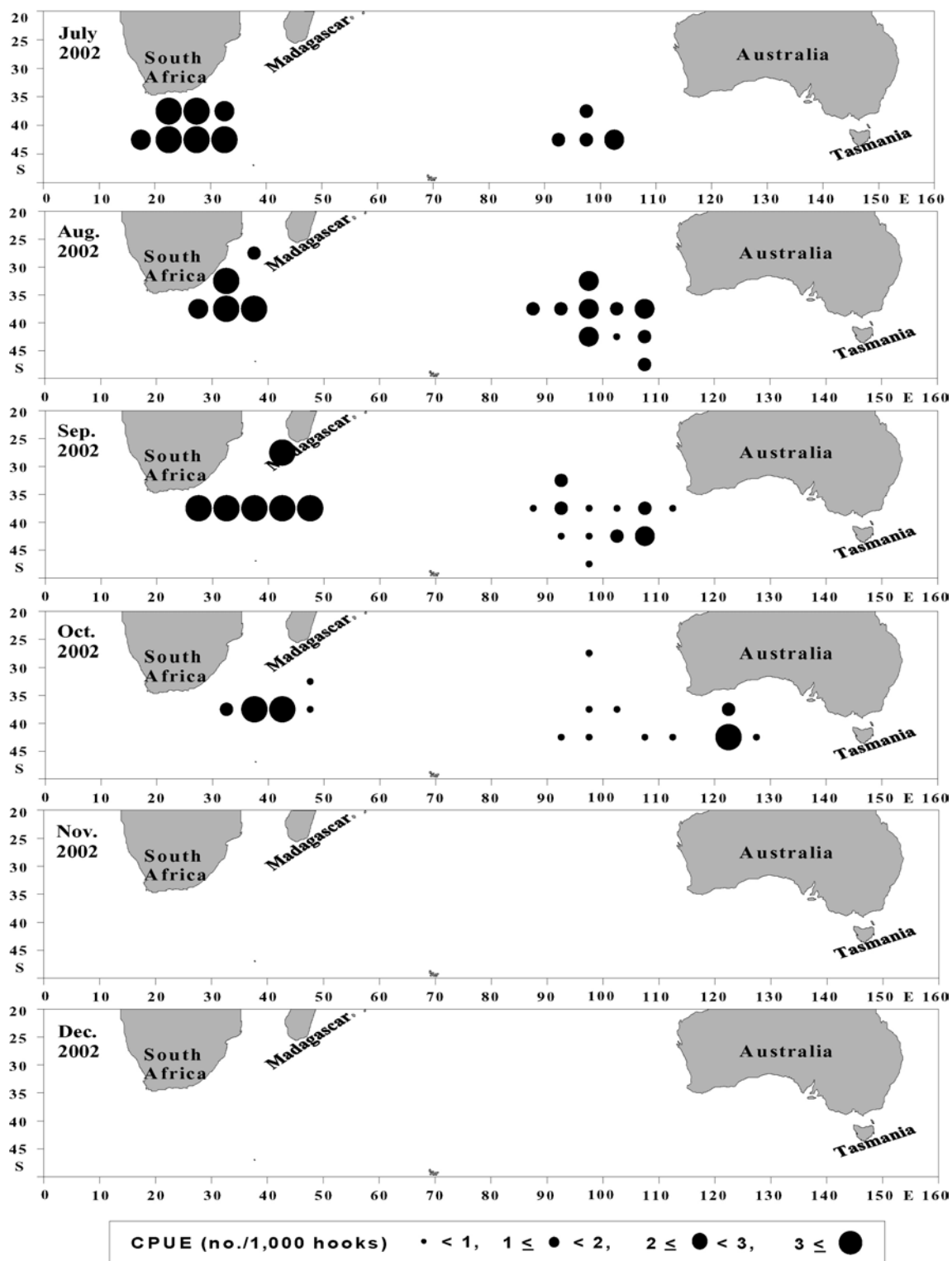


Fig. 1. Distribution areas of southern bluefin tuna caught by Korean longliners.



Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなまぐろ保存委員会

Attachment 9

Report of the Eighth Meeting of the Scientific Committee

**1-4 September 2003
Christchurch, New Zealand**

Attachment 10

Resolution on Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU) and Establishment of a CCSBT Record of Vessels over 24 meters Authorized to Fish for Southern Bluefin Tuna

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna,

Concerned that illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing for southern bluefin tuna is continuing;

Noting that IUU fishing is inconsistent with objectives of the Convention and undermines the effectiveness of CCSBT conservation and management measures and that Members are required to cooperate in taking appropriate action to deter any fishing activities that are not in consistent with the objectives of the Convention;

Noting the responsibilities of flag states to ensure that their vessels conduct their activities in a responsible manner;

Recognising the need to take a comprehensive approach to deter IUU fishing activities and that a range of tools are available for this purpose

Recalling that CCSBT has been taking various measures to prevent, deter and eliminate the IUU fisheries conducted by large-scale tuna fishing vessels including the implementing of the CCSBT Statistical document programme;

Recognizing that CCSBT adopted the Resolution to establish the status of Co-operating Non-member of the Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee,

Recalling that the FAO Council adopted on 23 June 2001 an International Plan of Action (IPOA) aiming to prevent, to deter and to eliminate IUU fishing, that this plan stipulates that the regional fisheries management organization should take action to strengthen and develop innovative ways, in conformity with international law, to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and in particular to establish records of vessels authorized and records of vessels engaged in IUU fishing,

Noting that large-scale fishing vessels are highly mobile and easily change fishing grounds from one ocean to another, and have high potential of fishing for southern bluefin tuna (SBT) without timely registration with the Commission,

Recognizing the need to take further measures to effectively eliminate the IUU large scale tuna fishing vessels; *Agrees* , in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of Article 8 of the CCSBT Convention, that:

1. The Contracting Parties, Member of the Extended Commission and Cooperating Non-Members shall:

- a. ensure that all vessels under their registry do not carry out IUU fishing activities for southern bluefin tuna.
- b. take every possible action, consistent with relevant law, to prevent ,deter and eliminate IUU fishing.
- c. review progress on the issue of IUU fishing for SBT and the implementation of it's IUU measures including adopting further measures as required on a regular basis.

2. The Extended Commission shall establish and maintain an CCSBT Record of fishing vessels larger than 24 meters in length overall (hereinafter referred to as "large scale fishing vessels" or "LSFVs") authorized to fish for SBT. For the purpose of this recommendation, LSFVs not entered into the Record are deemed not to be authorized to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land SBT.

3. Each Member of the Extended Commission (hereinafter referred to as "Member"), and Co-operating Non-member shall submit electronically, where possible, to the Executive Secretary by 1 July 2004, the list of LSFVs flying its flag that are authorized to fish for SBT. This list shall include the following information:

- Name of vessel(s), register number(s);
- Previous name(s) (if any);
- Previous flag(s) (if any);
- Previous details of deletion from other registries (if any);
- International radio call sign(s) (if any);
- Type of vessel(s), length and gross registered tonnage (GRT);
- Name and address of owner(s) and operator(s);
- Gear(s) used;

- Time period authorized for fishing and /or transshipping

The Members and Co-operating Non-members shall indicate, when initially submitting their list of vessels according to this paragraph, which vessels are newly added or meant to replace vessels currently on their list submitted to the Executive Secretary. The initial CCSBT record shall consist of all the lists submitted under this paragraph.

4. Each Member and Co-operating Non-member shall promptly notify, after the establishment of the initial CCSBT Record, the Executive Secretary of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the CCSBT Record at any time such changes occur.

5. The Executive Secretary shall maintain the CCSBT Record, and take any measure to ensure publicity of the Record and through electronic means, including placing it on the CCSBT website, in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirements noted by the Members and Co-operating Non-members.

6. The flag Members and Co-operating Non-members of the vessels on the record shall:

- a) authorize their LSFVs to fish for SBT only if they are able to fulfill in respect of these vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the CCSBT Convention and its conservation and management measures;
- b) take necessary measures to ensure that their LSFVs comply with all the relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures;
- c) take necessary measures to ensure that their LSFVs on the CCSBT Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorization to fish and/or tranship;
- d) affirm that if those vessels have record of IUU fishing activities, the owners have provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that they will not conduct such activities any more;
- e) ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners and operators of their LSFVs on the CCSBT Record are not engaged in or associated with fishing activities for SBT conducted by LSFVs not entered into the CCSBT Record;
- f) take necessary measures to ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners of the LSFVs on the CCSBT Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag Members and Co-operating Non-members so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them.

7. The Members and Co-operating Non-members shall review their own internal actions and measures taken pursuant to paragraph 5, including punitive and sanction actions and in a

manner consistent with domestic law as regards disclosure, report the results of the review to the Extended Commission at its 2004 meeting and annually thereafter. In consideration of the results of such review, the Extended Commission shall, if appropriate, request the flag Members and Co-operating Non-members of LSFVS on the CCSBT Record to take further action to enhance compliance by those vessels to CCSBT conservation and management measures.

8. a) The Members and Co-operating Non-members shall take measures, under their applicable legislation, to prohibit the fishing for, the retaining on board, the transshipment and landing of SBT by the LSFVs which are not entered into the CCSBT Record.

b) To ensure the effectiveness of the CCSBT conservation and management measures pertaining to SBT Statistical Document Programs:

- i) flag Members and Co-operating Non-members shall validate statistical documents only for the LSFVs on the CCSBT Record,
- ii) the Members and Co-operating Non-members shall require that SBT caught by LSFVs, when imported into the territory of a Member be accompanied by statistical documents validated for the vessels on the CCSBT Record and,
- iii) the Members and Co-operating Non-members importing SBT and the flag States of vessels shall co-operate to ensure that statistical documents are not forged or do not contain misinformation.

9. Each Member and Co-operating Non-member shall notify the Executive Secretary of any factual information showing that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting LSFVs not on the CCSBT record to be engaged in fishing for and/or transshipment of SBT.

10 a) If a vessel mentioned in paragraph 8 is flying the flag of a Member and Co-operating Non-member, the Executive Secretary shall request that Member and Co-operating Non-member to take measures necessary to prevent the vessel from fishing for SBT.

b) If the flag of a vessel mentioned in paragraph 8 cannot be determined or is of a non-Member without cooperating status, the Executive Secretary shall compile such information for future consideration by the Extended Commission.

11 The Extended Commission and the Members and Co-operating Non-members concerned shall communicate with each other, and make the best effort with FAO and other relevant regional fishery management bodies to develop and implement appropriate measures, where feasible, including the establishment of records of a similar nature in a timely manner so as to

avoid adverse effects upon other tuna resources in other oceans. Such adverse effects might consist of excessive fishing pressure resulting from a shift of the IUU LSFVs from fishing for SBT to other fisheries.

12 Before the Extended Commission decides to implement measures specified in paragraph 8, the Extended Commission and the Members shall contact all the relevant countries to inform of this resolution and consult with them, and give them sufficient time to adopt themselves to this resolution. They shall continue to encourage non-Contracting Parties to become Members or Co-operating non-Members.

Report of the working group on Trade Information Scheme matters

A working group was formed to discuss issues in relation to the CCSBT Trade Information Scheme. The issues discussed were:

1. Minimum standards for the TIS
2. Inclusion of a requirement to report export destination on the official TIS form (Annex 1 of the CCSBT Statistical Document Program)
3. Potential improvements to the CCSBT TIS Programme.

Minimum standards for the TIS

The group considered the draft minimum standards that had been developed by the Secretariat. The draft standards were modified and an agreed version of the minimum standards is presented at Annex 1.

Inclusion of a requirement to report export destination on the official TIS form
(Annex 1 of the CCSBT Statistical Document Program)

The CCSBT Statistical Document Program requires exporting countries/fishing entities to keep a record of the destination country for each SBT shipment and report this (amongst other things) to the Secretariat. At present, it is up to each member to decide how it will collect this information. In order to simplify the recording of this information, New Zealand proposed that the destination country should be recorded on the official TIS form.

The working group agreed that export destination should be included as a requirement of Annex 1 of the CCSBT Statistical Document Program, and be included on the official CCSBT TIS form.

Improvements to the CCSBT TIS Programme.

The working group noted that one of the objectives of the TIS Programme was to provide accurate, consistent and comprehensive information on the catch of SBT through trade.

The group discussed emerging markets for SBT taken by both members and non-members. It was noted that in addition to Japan, there are SBT markets developing in a number of other countries including the USA, Hong Kong, Korea and the Philippines. Taiwan also advised that it has commenced a marketing program to promote domestic SBT consumption. The Indonesian Catch Monitoring Workshop had indicated that a small amount of Indonesia's catch went to some EU countries.

The group agreed that given the current depressed market in Japan these emerging markets were likely to expand. In this context a pro-active approach to monitoring all SBT catches, particularly those by non-members was essential.

The group recommended that CCSBT collaborate with relevant RFMO's with a view to ensuring that their respective trade and/or catch information schemes were complementary and were contributing to the objectives of CCSBT.

The inclusion of export destination on the TIS form would assist in identifying emerging SBT markets or changing SBT trade patterns as early as possible.

The group also noted the deficiency of the current TIS process in monitoring domestic consumption and trade of SBT particularly amongst non members, and recommended that CCSBT investigate strategies to best characterise such catch and trade of SBT.

Minimum Standards for completion of CCSBT Statistical Documents
(to become Annex 5 of the CCSBT Statistical Document Program)

1. Responsibility of Exporter and Exporting Country/Fishing Entity

- 1.1. The exporter is responsible for completing the export section of the statistical document (except for item 8 - validation) and the source of the product (captured or farmed).
- 1.2. The exporting country/fishing entity is responsible for enforcing correct completion of each statistical document. The export section (items 1-8), the document number and the source of the product (captured or farmed) must be correctly completed in accordance with the instruction sheet of Annex 1.
- 1.3. The exporting country/fishing entity must ensure that the validator is responsible for checking that the statistical document is fully completed and is correct. The validation section of the statistical document should only be completed and the export approved when this check has been conducted and the statistical document has been determined to be complete and correct.

2. Responsibility of Importer and Importing Country/Fishing Entity

- 2.1. The importer is responsible for completing the import section of the statistical document.
- 2.2. The importing country/fishing entity is responsible for enforcing correct completion of the import section of each statistical document. The import section must be correctly completed in accordance with the instruction sheet of Annex 1.
- 2.3. If any information specified in 1.2 is missing, illegible or incorrect, the importing member country/fishing entity should report such deficiencies to the Secretariat. The reports will be provided to the Secretariat on a quarterly basis. The report will include the document number in question and identify the missing, illegible and/or incorrect information.

3. Responsibility of the Executive Secretary

- 3.1. The Executive Secretary will monitor the accuracy and completeness of all statistical documents received.
- 3.2. When information on SDP documents is found to be missing or inaccurate, the Executive Secretary will contact the countries/fishing entities involved¹ to advise them of what they are required to provide and to request that the missing/inaccurate information be provided or corrected². If the requested information is not supplied within an appropriate time frame, or if information is repeatedly omitted by a country/fishing entity, the Executive Secretary will refer the matter to the Extended Commission for consideration.

¹ This will be the export country/fishing entity for all items of information except the import section, which will be the import country.

² It is expected that the exporting country/fishing entity would take appropriate action against the exporting company/validators if information is repeatedly omitted.

CCSBT WORKPLAN FOR 2004

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.

	STOCK ASSESSMENT	DATABASE ACTIVITY	INDONESIAN CATCH MONITORING	MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE	ECOLOGICALLY RELATED SPECIES	QUOTA TRADING	IUU FISHING	COOPERATING NON-MEMBERS	FIRMS/FIGIS	FUNDING FORMULA	RECREATIONAL FISHING	CATCH MONITORING REPORT
2003												
Nov		Ongoing development of database, loading of updated and new data (from members, other providers, TIS scheme, tagging project), and production of necessary data extracts/reports	Estimates of Indonesian catch and age distributions developed by member scientists in collaboration with IOTC	CCSBT guidance on objectives and model ranges ↓ Development and testing by members	Submission of papers for ERSWG5. Distribution of pamphlets in member fleets. ERSWG5	Secretariat to develop review paper ↓ Intersessional discussion	Resolution adopted ↓ Database and web site developed for vessel list	Resolution adopted ↓ Invitations sent to relevant nations ↓ Applications received	Decision to participate ↓ Partnership Agreement signed	Secretariat develops review paper ↓ Intersessional discussion	Secretariat to report on incorporation of recreational fishing catches in past stock assessments	Secretariat to prepare report on catch monitoring
Dec												
2004												
Jan												
Feb												
Mar												
Apr												
May	SAG Data Exchange ↓ Analysis by member scientists		SAG Data Exchange	MP Workshop consideration ↓ Special Commission Meeting								
Jun												
Jul												
Aug												
Sep	Stock assessment by SAG / SC ↓ CCSBT consideration			SC review ↓ CCSBT consideration	SC review ↓ CCSBT consideration	CCSBT consideration	Vessel lists submitted to Secretariat ↓ Approved list published ↓ Report to CCSBT	After 120 days applications agreed ↓ Participation in CCSBT	Secretariat training ↓ Data prepared for FIGIS ↓ SC prepares stock status report ↓ Report cleared at CCSBT - Data and report sent to FAO		Report to members	Report to members
Oct												

The workplan for the Scientific Research Program is shown on the next page.

CCSBT WORKPLAN FOR 2004 (continued)

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROGRAM							
	CATCH CHARACTER- ISATION	CPUE MODELLING	OBSERVER PROGRAM	TAGGING PROGRAM	AGE ESTIMATION		
2003	Members and Secretariat to prepare and provide required data updates (SC8, Attachment G)	On-going development by member scientists	Standards endorsed by CCSBT	Commence 3rd year of tag placements	Each member to estimate ages for representative sample of their catch		
Nov							
Dec							
2004			Members apply standards				
Jan							
Feb							
Mar							
Apr	↓					Tagging completed	
May	SAG Data Exchange					↓	
	MP Data Exchange					Interseasonal progress report	
Jun						↓	
Jul							
Aug				↓			
Sep				Reports to SC		SC review of program	
Oct			↓	↓			
			CCSBT endorsement	CCSBT consideration	Data available to 2005 SAG data exchange		

**Revised Confidentiality Policy of
the CCSBT Central Database and the CCSBT Statistical Document Program**

(1) 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.

The CCSBT will publish and provide on request national catch and effort (number of hooks for longline fisheries and search hours for surface fisheries) and length frequency data by 5° square by month for longline and 1° square by month for each other gear type.

All other 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.

(2) Amendment to Section 5.3 of the CCSBT Statistical Document Program

5.3 The Executive Secretary shall report to the Commission on and circulate to all Members the data collected by the Program each year by 1 June for the period of 1 July - 31 December of the preceding year and by 1 December for the period of 1 January - 30 June of the current year. The formats of the reports are attached as **Annex 2** and **Annex 2a**. The Executive Secretariat shall provide an electronic copy of the report only to a designated authority of each Member. The Secretariat will post on the CCSBT website a subset of the report comprising:

- Import country
- Flag country
- Harvest year
- Gear code
- Net weight