

Commission for the Conservation of  
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなまぐろ保存委員会

## **Report of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commission**

**19-22 October 2004  
Busan, Republic of Korea**

## **Report of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commission**

**19-22 October 2004**

**Busan, Republic of Korea**

### **Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting**

#### *1.1 Welcoming address*

1. The Chair (Mr Ki Hiok Barng, Republic of Korea) welcomed participants and opened the meeting. A special welcome was extended to the Philippines which was attending the Commission meeting as Cooperating Non Member to the Extended Commission for the first time.
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 Eleventh Meeting of the Commission, which is at **Appendix 3**.

### **Agenda Item 3. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair for CCSBT 12 and venue**

6. CCSBT 12 will be hosted and chaired by Japan. Japan will advise the Secretariat of its nomination of the Chair.
7. The Vice Chair will be nominated by Australia.
8. CCSBT 12 was tentatively set for 11-15 October 2005 in Japan.

### **Agenda Item 4. Other business**

9. There was no other business

**Agenda Item 5. Adoption of report of meeting**

10. The report was adopted.

**Agenda Item 6. Close of meeting**

11. The meeting closed at 6:20 pm, 22 October 2004.

## **List of Appendices**

### Appendix

- 1 Agenda
- 2 List of Participants
- 3 Report of the Extended Commission for the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commission

**Agenda**  
**Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commission**  
**19-22 October 2004**  
**Busan, Republic of Korea**

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 CCSBT12 and venue
4. Other business
5. Adoption of the report of the meeting
6. Close of meeting

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**Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commission**  
**19 - 22 October 2004**  
**Busan, Republic of Korea**

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みなまぐろ保存委員会

Appendix 3

# **Report of the Extended Commission of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commission**

**19-22 October 2004  
Busan, Republic of Korea**

**Report of the Extended Commission of the  
Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commission  
19-22 October 2004  
Busan, Republic of Korea**

**Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting**

*1.1 Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the Eleventh Meeting of the Commission*

1. The Chair of CCSBT 11 (Mr Ki Hiok Barng) welcomed participants to the third meeting of the Extended Commission and declared the meeting open.
2. The Executive Secretary outlined the primary matters that the Extended Commission would be considering at this meeting.

*1.2 Adoption of agenda*

3. A revised agenda was adopted and is included at **Attachment 1**.
4. The list of meeting participants is included at **Attachment 2**.
5. The list of documents submitted to the meeting is at **Attachment 3**.

*1.3 Opening statements*

*1.3.1 Members*

6. Opening statements by members of the Extended Commission are at **Attachment 4**.

*1.3.2 Cooperating non-members*

7. The opening statement of the Philippines is at **Attachment 5**.

*1.3.3 Other States and entities*

8. South Africa presented an opening statement, which is at **Attachment 6**.

**Agenda Item 2. Report from the Secretariat**

9. Members noted the report from the Secretariat (CCSBT-EC/0410/04).

**Agenda Item 3. Report from the Finance and Administrative Committee**

10. The Executive Secretary briefly introduced papers CCSBT-EC/0410/05 and CCSBT-EC/0410/06 concerning the revised budget for 2004 and draft budget for 2005. Detailed consideration of these papers and preparation of budgets was referred to the Finance and Administrative Committee (FAC).
11. New Zealand expressed concern at escalating costs in the budget and noted that the Commission should concentrate resources where it more directly contributed to improving our understanding of the stock and its management rather than on meetings.
12. The FAC was convened to consider the revised budget for 2004 and the proposed budget for 2005 (these are at **Attachment 7**). Australia was nominated to Chair this meeting. The Commission accepted the revised budget for 2004 and the following items were considered in accepting a revised budget for 2005.
  - In 2005, a special consultation meeting will be held following the next MP workshop in Canberra (with a 1-day break in between these meetings).
  - It was agreed to use only sufficient cash reserves to balance the difference between expenditure and income. Accordingly, the cash reserve required was reduced from \$150,000 to \$83,986 by, among other things, the use of Australia's tagging money contribution to offset member contributions, deferring the ERSWG meeting to 2006 and removing the budget line item '*Intersessional work on SRP*'. \$32,000 had been set aside in the 2005 budget for intersessional work on SRP, so in removing this item from the revised 2005 budget, any future requirement for this will be met from the cash reserve.
  - Australia has provided \$50,223 to offset member contributions for the 2005 budget, but this will not continue beyond 2005 as Australia would like to use the money in other areas such as Indonesian port monitoring, recruitment monitoring and an international observer program.
  - The next ERSWG meeting will be deferred to early 2006, which Taiwan will host, with the cost of the meeting venue to be borne by Taiwan (a saving of \$9,000 in the 2006 budget). The deferral of this meeting from 2005 to 2006 will yield a significant saving in the 2005 budget.
  - The FAC noted that there would only be a standard range of meetings in 2006 so it was unlikely that the Extended Commission would be required to access the cash reserve that year.
  - Further savings were realised by funding one Indonesian delegate (instead of two) at the 2005 Commission and SC meetings and none for the next SAG meeting.
  - The Extended Commission requested the Secretariat to keep a '*watching brief*' on increased costs on items such as the tagging program, consider other savings not already identified and review the budget again in mid-2005.
  - Finally, it was agreed that there is a need to hold costs and duration of all meetings under review.
13. Taiwan noted that a comparison of budgets calculated by the Secretariat, demonstrated a difference between holding the Management Procedure Workshop and the management consultation in Canberra and in Taipei was about \$60,650.



Taiwan indicated that it would be able to provide funding for this sum as a special contribution to the Extended Commission. However, considering a commitment given to Australia, to have the workshop held in Canberra, it was willing to give up the opportunity of hosting the Management Procedure Workshop and special consultation following the MP workshop. Taiwan indicated that this was a very special case, and should not set a precedent for future practice.

14. Korea noted that it was only utilising a small proportion of its national allocation of the TAC, but that its financial contribution to the CCSBT does not incorporate any discount factor for the conservation value of this non utilised allocation. Korea would like this to be considered at CCSBT 12.

#### **Agenda Item 4. Relationship with Non-members**

15. The Executive Secretary presented the report on the relationship with non-members (CCSBT-EC/0410/07).

##### ***4.1 Indonesia***

16. Discussion in relation to Indonesia was conducted under agenda item 17.

##### ***4.2 South Africa***

17. South Africa intends to develop an SBT fishery with a voluntary limit of 250 tonnes. It was noted that South Africa as a party to the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement should not enter the fishery unless it first accedes to the Convention or otherwise applies the conservation and management measures of the CCSBT.
18. The meeting recognised that South Africa's catch history and status as a range state gave it rights to an SBT catch allocation from the CCSBT. Members discussed the appropriate level of allocation and views ranged from the 30 tonnes agreed at CCSBT 10 to not providing an allocation and instead, observing the development of South Africa's fishery and advising South Africa of the CCSBT's concern with the expansion of SBT fishing by South Africa.
19. The Extended Commission agreed that it did not want to place South Africa in a position where it might fish in a manner inconsistent with the conservation and management measures of the CCSBT.

##### ***4.3 Philippines***

20. Members of the Extended Commission welcomed the Philippines as a Cooperating Non-Member of the Extended Commission.
21. The Philippines advised that it was pleased to be accepted as a Cooperating Non-Member and that it will strive to comply with all the conservation and management measures adopted by the Extended Commission. The Philippines also advised that it

wished to further develop its distant water fishing fleet and to become a full member of the Commission in the future.

#### **4.4 Others**

22. Concern was expressed that China was expanding its fishing capacity and that therefore, the Extended Commission needed to observe future catches by China.

#### **Agenda Item 5. Review of SBT Fisheries**

23. Reports on the SBT fisheries of members of the Extended Commission and Cooperating Non-Members are included at **Attachment 8**.
24. Members of the Extended Commission discussed the level of scientific observer coverage that they were achieving and the nature of difficulties being experienced in achieving the target level. For future national reports, the Extended Commission requested that members report observer coverage levels in accordance with the Scientific Observer Standards so that performance against the target could be properly assessed.
25. Members agreed that all sources of SBT mortality (e.g. discards, recreational fishing) and the breakdown of domestic consumption versus exports should be included in national fishery reports presented to the Extended Commission. The standard report should be amended accordingly.

#### **Agenda Item 6. Report from the Extended Scientific Committee**

26. The Chair of the Scientific Committee (SC), Mr Penney presented the stock status and management advice arising from the Fifth Meeting of the Stock Assessment Group and the Ninth Meeting of the Scientific Committee. The report of the Ninth meeting of the Scientific Committee and its Extended Scientific Committee (SC9) is provided at **Attachment 9**. The stock status and management advice is shown at paragraph 20 and paragraphs 23-28 respectively of the SC9 report.
27. In response to the presentation from the SC9 report, the following main questions and issues were raised:
  - Stock projections under constant catch: It was noted that, even in the low productivity scenarios, SBT spawner biomass would not be expected to decline to zero as most fisheries, particularly longline fisheries, would be forced to withdraw from the fishery for economic reasons before this occurred.
  - Recruitment uncertainty: Developing reliable estimates of recruitment has been recognised as a high priority by the SC. It is hoped that the 2005 review of the expanded list of indicators, together with the comprehensive evaluation of sensitivity tests around the MP operating model at the MP4 workshop

(particularly those related to low recruitment) will provide information on the impact of different recruitment scenarios on MP behaviour.

- Information required to improve understanding in 2005: Every effort needs to be made to collect, provide and exchange all the data required to develop the expanded list of indicators recommended by SC9 to be evaluated in 2005. In particular, emphasis should be placed on:
    - Aerial and acoustic surveys of juvenile abundance;
    - Tag recovery, and improvement of observer coverage to improve estimates of tag reporting rates;
    - Collection of representative catch-at-size data for all fishery sectors, and collection and reading of otoliths to provide representative catch-at-age data for all fleets, including the Indonesian fishery; and
    - Provision of data and information on operational changes in longline fleet fishing patterns that may have affected CPUE and fleet distribution, particularly information regarding targeting changes, discard rates and by-catch of other species.
  - Australia encouraged members to increase the international observer coverage on their vessels.
  - Understanding reasons for observed trends: Information and opinions from fishermen should be considered when interpreting observed trends in the fishery, to assist in understanding possible operational reasons for these trends. In particular, any available information on economic factors or market-preferences needs to be considered to ascertain how these may have affected targeting or size composition of landed catch.
  - Influence of environmental factors: The possible role of environmental factors, particularly water temperature, needs to be considered when evaluating possible reasons for changes in fleet distribution, or apparent range contractions of SBT.
  - Design of 'Meta-Rules': The Extended Commission recommended that SC10 develop meta-rules that could be used to identify 'exceptional circumstances' (such as continued low recruitment). The rules will need to include clear and objective definitions of such exceptional circumstances, as well as proposed responses. SC10 will be expected to provide clear advice on how to rebuild the stock under such circumstances.
  - Advice on appropriate catch reductions: It is difficult for the Commission to take decisions on appropriate levels of catch reduction to rebuild the SBT stock without clear scientific advice in this regard. Any SC recommendations on the possible need for catch reduction should include evaluations of the likely effect of various alternate levels of reduction, and estimates of uncertainty around these predictions.
28. The general views of the Extended Commission in relation to the stock status and management advice from SC9 were summarised as:
- The Extended Commission is concerned about the state of the SBT stock and recognises that the next 12 months is critical to the state of the fishery;

- The Extended Commission recognises that when it makes decisions in response to the advice from the SC, such as TAC reductions, they could have serious impacts on industry and related communities, and the Extended Commission is aware of these impacts;
  - Members would like an increased level of certainty about the scientific advice before the Extended Commission would make a decision for a large change in TAC, nevertheless the Extended Commission is prepared to make the necessary decision(s);
  - The research priorities identified by SC9 for 2004/05 to better evaluate the indications of recent low recruitment were fully endorsed by the Extended Commission.
29. The Chair of the Scientific Committee reported on the progress with the Scientific Research Program as documented in Item 8 of the report of SC9. He also presented key conclusions regarding the requirements for further work in 2004/05, including the workplan and options for finalising the Management Procedure.

## **Agenda Item 7. Management Measures**

### ***7.1 Management strategy for the 2004/2005 fishing season***

30. Members noted the advice of SC9 concerning the status of the SBT stock. It was agreed that the Extended Commission was confronting a difficult situation that it must take seriously and address in a responsible manner.
31. The Extended Commission agreed that in the light of the advice from SC9 on the status of the SBT stock, that it should have a coherent and committed plan for managing the fishery in the 2004/2005 fishing season. In particular, members should make every effort to respond to the data requirements identified by SC9 to enable the scientific processes in 2005 to be completed satisfactorily.
32. The Extended Commission also agreed that it was important that appropriate management measures be pursued for the 2004/2005 fishing season, which addressed the issues raised by SC9 in relation to the status of the SBT stock.
33. A range of activities and their importance were identified for this purpose. These are outlined in **Attachment 10**.

### ***7.2 Total Allowable Catch and its allocation***

34. This agenda item was discussed in two parts.
- Total allowable catch and national allocations for members; and
  - Catch limits for cooperating non-members.
35. Members noted that a decision on an adjustment of the TAC would have significant impacts on the fishery and the communities that relied on it. Any decision to reduce the TAC as a management response could not, therefore be taken lightly and must be

taken on the best scientific advice. It was noted that evidence of low recruitment was cause for serious concern but that additional data is needed to confirm whether this is a continuing event. This evidence was expected to be available from the deliberations of the SC10.

36. In this context it was agreed that the TAC for members would be maintained at 14,030 tonnes and the 2003/04 allocations to members would be continued in the 2004/05 fishing season.
37. However, Australia noted that, due to the negative assessment of the stock by SC9, and that at the 2003 Annual Meeting of the Extended Commission 12 months was considered a suitable lead time for implementing TAC changes, a reduction in TAC and national allocations may be considered by the Extended Commission for the fishing season 2005/06 if the Report of the SC10 continues to indicate low recruitment.
38. New Zealand noted that if the SC10 confirmed continued low recruitments to the SBT fishery, the Extended Commission should be prepared to take action to address the matter at CCSBT 12 including likely reductions to the TAC.
39. For cooperating non-members it was considered that the same restraint was required to that being asked of by members. Therefore:
  - For the Philippines it was agreed to maintain a catch limit of 50 tonnes;
  - An offer of 30 tonnes would be made to South Africa; and
  - The catch limit to be used for Indonesia in future negotiations over cooperating non-membership would be no greater than 800 tonnes.
40. The offer to South Africa would indicate that the Extended Commission believed the amount of 30 tonnes was sufficient for initial implementation of its tuna longline fishery as advised to the Extended Commission. The advice would also indicate that progress in the development of the South African fishery would be monitored and future catch limits be established in the light of the management and conservation measures of the Extended Commission.
41. The Philippines accepted the catch limit of 50 tonnes but observed that rejection of its proposal to increase its catch limit to 70 tonnes might send a message to other developing countries about the Extended Commission's willingness to embrace their legitimate aspirations.
42. The Extended Commission reaffirmed its decision at CCSBT 10 that there is an outstanding issue with respect to adjustment of national allocations as set out in the Mutual Understanding reached at CCSBT 1 and that this issue should be resolved no later than CCSBT 11 in the context of the future consideration of the TAC, national allocations and decision rules for the management procedure (Paragraphs 52 –54 of the CCSBT 10 Report).
43. The Extended Commission welcomed the paper it had requested in paragraph 54 of the Report of CCSBT 10 on this subject, which New Zealand submitted to the meeting (CCSBT-EC/0410/25). It agreed that the issue should be resolved before the implementation of the management procedure.

44. The Extended Commission noted that decision rules for allocating the TAC derived from the management procedure need to be agreed prior to the introduction of the management procedure. The Extended Commission agreed that rules shall take into account the allocation principles reflected in the CCSBT 1 Mutual Understanding.
45. The Extended Commission decided that agreement on these rules should be developed through inter-sessional contact and decided by CCSBT 12. (A proposal from New Zealand for Decision Rules concerning Allocation of TAC is at **Attachment 11**).
46. The Extended Commission agreed that if it takes a decision on the TAC prior to the introduction of the management procedure it shall apply the rules to its decision.

### ***7.3 Other measures***

47. Japan presented its proposal (CCSBT-EC/0410/26) to amend CCSBT's "Resolution on Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU) and Establishment of a CCSBT Record of Vessels over 24 meters Authorised to Fish for Southern Bluefin Tuna" by removing the vessel size limit of 24 metres. Japan also indicated it would change its domestic regulations to expand the application of the resolution to fresh as well as frozen southern bluefin tuna.
48. The meeting noted that the removal of the vessel size limit would impose additional administrative burdens on Australia and New Zealand who would have to provide significantly larger lists of vessels authorised to take SBT.
49. The Extended Commission approved the modified resolution, which is at **Attachment 12**.

### **Agenda Item 8. Management Procedure**

50. The Chair of the Scientific Committee, Mr Penney presented the advice from SC9 on options for further development of the management procedure.
51. The Extended Commission agreed on option "B" from paragraph 120 of the SC9 report for further development of the management procedure. It was considered that this option gave the highest chance of completing the management procedure development in time for CCSBT 12. Option "B" required a fourth management procedure workshop in May 2005 and it was agreed that this meeting and a special consultation meeting would be held in Canberra.
52. All members expressed concern at the delay in completing the development of the management procedure and the Extended Commission agreed to instruct SC10 to complete the work for consideration at CCSBT 12.
53. The Chair of the Scientific Committee requested that participants provide feedback to the SC on their preferences for management procedure performance by completing an exercise of ranking the performance of 4 different management procedures for 20 different realisations of the fishery.

### **Agenda Item 9. Funding Formula**

54. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/0410/12 on options for amending the CCSBT funding formula.
55. The Extended Commission agreed not to amend the funding formula noting that such an amendment would require an amendment to the Convention, which would be difficult to achieve in a short timeframe.
56. Members considered that financial disincentives to developing countries acceding to the Convention such as Indonesia and the Philippines were an important issue. In this context, New Zealand advised that it was considering alternative mechanisms to address the issue without requiring an amendment to the Convention and suggested that other members could do the same.

### **Agenda Item 10. Catch Monitoring System**

57. CCSBT 10 requested that the Secretariat prepare a paper on catch monitoring options for the CCSBT and the Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/0410/13 which provided 5 options for a catch monitoring system.
58. Members considered the paper useful, but there was no consensus on a catch monitoring option for the fishery:
  - Japan preferred the status quo (option “1”) because they did not consider that any of the options would result in improved scientific data; and
  - The other members preferred option “3” which retained existing systems but increased the catch reporting frequency from members to a monthly basis because they thought that the fishery need to be monitored more closely for reasons additional to scientific purposes.
59. Australia also emphasised the need for accurate and timely reporting of domestic consumption in order to provide a more complete picture of SBT trade and catch.
60. New Zealand supported a proposal by Australia that the Extended Commission should move towards a catch documentation system similar to that in other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations and standardised global catch monitoring.
61. Korea expressed its concern that the CCSBT needs to have a system that is compatible with the four other tuna related Regional Fisheries Management Organisations.
62. The meeting agreed to consider the matter again at CCSBT 12.
63. Members welcomed the offer from the Philippines that it would be willing to improve its catch monitoring system as much as possible.

### **Agenda Item 11. Admission of New Members**

64. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/0410/14 which presented options on the admission of new members.
65. Members noted that in the context of the circumstances of the fishery including that it is fully exploited and that existing members have made sacrifices there were significant impediments to new entrants into the fishery. Consideration of new rules for the admission of new members was not an urgent matter.
66. The Extended Commission therefore agreed that for the moment, Article 18 of the Convention provided sufficient criteria to guide the Extended Commission on the admission of new members.
67. New Zealand noted that the Convention's Article 8(4) contains allocation principles and that it did not see value in creating an alternative set of criteria for new members, but that, from an administrative point of view, process guidelines for engaging with potential new members may be useful.

### **Agenda Item 12. Indonesian Catch Monitoring**

68. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/0410/12 which provided background on catch monitoring in Indonesia.
69. Members agreed that it was extremely important that the catch monitoring system in Indonesia be continued and all members were prepared to consider arrangements for continued funding of the monitoring. Some members considered that funding should be arranged through the CCSBT budget.
70. Japan advised that it was investigating a bilateral approach with Indonesia for continuing current data collection in Benoa and Jakarta. The meeting agreed that any discussions with Indonesia to ensure the continuation of the monitoring program should be continued and that the final funding mechanism would be agreed intersessionally.
71. Australia advised that it was happy to participate in funding arrangements that Japan developed. New Zealand said it would be willing to consider contributing funding but only where data collection was conducted as part of a scientific program of the Extended Commission.

### **Agenda Item 13. Quota Trading**

72. The Executive Secretary presented the paper on quota trading (CCSBT-EC/0410/16) that included independent legal advice from Bill Edeson on quota trading together with a discussion paper on quota trading in the CCSBT context. New Zealand submitted a legal opinion in response to the request in paragraph 56 of the CCSBT 10 report. Some delegations noted that both opinions state that the Commission could decide to approve quota trading arrangements but that without such a decision



and under the current legal framework, a member could not unilaterally decide to trade or lease its quota. By contrast, Korea commented that national quota is the legal asset of the country and could be tradeable.

73. Three alternate opinions were expressed on the issue of quota trading, these being:
- That quota trading should be considered when the Management Procedure is implemented since at that stage, the TAC would be based on scientific information and a procedure should be in place for deciding national allocations of the TAC;
  - While the stock was considered to be in a serious state, unused quota should not be re-allocated through quota trading which would increase catch; and
  - That in principle quota trading was not desirable because a Member should not profit by trading its unused quota with another Member and because allocations are not conferred on a permanent basis.
74. Members agreed to defer further discussion of quota trading until CCSBT 12.

#### **Agenda Item 14. Recording Intersessional Decisions**

75. The Executive Secretary presented the Secretariat's paper (CCSBT-EC/0410/17) that proposed a method for recording intersessional decisions of the Commission.
76. The Extended Commission agreed with the Secretariat's proposal and noted that:
- In principle, decisions of the Extended Commission should be taken at formal meetings;
  - In exceptional circumstances where decisions were required intersessionally, the new system of recording decisions would apply;
  - Exceptional circumstances would need to be clearly defined; and
  - The record of the decision should indicate on what basis the decision was made.
77. The Extended Commission noted that communication systems had evolved since the rules of procedure had been established for managing intersessional decisions. It was agreed that a modification to the relevant parts of the rules of procedure to reflect these developments would be considered at CCSBT 12.

#### **Agenda Item 15. Recreational Fishing**

78. Australia provided an update on its recreational SBT fishery. Discussions are underway with the Game Fish Association of Australia (GFAA) for the GFAA to tag and release all the SBT that its members catch. Tagging would be conducted with CCSBT tags and with the release data being provided to the CCSBT.
79. Members considered this to be a worthwhile development, but since the location and quantity of tag releases is being conducted opportunistically rather than through a scientific plan, it was agreed that research mortality allowances would not be used

for this tagging. Instead, any associated mortality would count against Australia's catch allocation.

80. In this context, New Zealand advised that it has assigned a 4 tonne SBT catch allocation for its recreational fishery out of its national allocation which it considers sufficient to cover its recreational catch.

#### **Agenda Item 16. Ecologically Related Species Working Group**

81. The Extended Commission adopted the report of the Fifth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG). It was agreed that the next meeting of the ERSWG should be held in early 2006 in Taiwan.
82. Australia and New Zealand noted that issues related to improved data collection and provision, such as increased resolution and data for all species, had been raised at the ERSWG 5 and SC9 meetings and that they supported those comments.

#### **Agenda Item 17. Action Plan**

83. The Executive Secretary presented the paper CCSBT-EC/0410/20 on the Action Plan.
84. Members noted that they had previously suspended taking action in accordance with the Action Plan adopted in 2000 against Indonesia on the basis that Indonesia advised that it wished to cooperate with the Extended Commission. The Extended Commission was disappointed and concerned at Indonesia's failure to become a Cooperating Non-Member of the Extended Commission.
85. The meeting agreed that the Extended Commission would write to Indonesia within two months of the meeting to advise that the Extended Commission is considering taking stronger action against Indonesia in accordance with the Action Plan. The letter would also indicate to Indonesia that it was still the Extended Commission's wish that Indonesia become a Cooperating Non-Member as soon as possible.

#### **Agenda Item 18. Research Mortality Allowance**

86. In the 2003/2004 fishing season, 2.67 tonnes of RMA had been used for the Japanese spawning ground survey, and 14.68 tonnes of SRP mortality allowance had been used for tagging programs.
87. One tonne of RMA was requested by Japan for an acoustic survey program in 2004/05. The Extended Commission approved this request.
88. Fifty tonnes of SRP mortality allowance was requested for SBT tagging programs in 2004/05, these being:
  - CCSBT surface fishery tagging (8t);

- 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 spatial dynamics tagging (AGSDT) program (12t);
  - New Zealand longline tagging in the western Pacific Ocean (5t).
89. With the exception of the two Australian tagging projects, all SRP mortality allowance requests were approved. For the two Australian projects, it was agreed that:
- The total mortality allowance for the two Australian projects would not exceed 23 tonnes;
  - Australia would provide further advice to the Extended Commission on the apportionment of mortality allowance between the projects once further analysis had been completed;
  - Australia would provide details of RMA utilized within its EEZ and on the high seas, including details of the tagging vessels utilized; and
  - Utilization of the Australian RMA on non-Australian flagged vessels would require agreement among Members intersessionally.
90. It was agreed that in future detailed tagging proposals should be assessed and approved by the SC prior to the Extended Commission approving a RMA for the project. It was also agreed that detailed project reports of current tagging work should be provided to the SC for assessment against research priorities.

#### **Agenda Item 19. Activities with Other Organisations**

91. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/0410/22 which outlined the interaction with other organisations during 2004 together with the proposals for 2005.
92. The Extended Commission supported the proposals, but noted that participation at ACAP (Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels) was on the provision that this would only involve one day of participation and that the Executive Secretary fully explained the CCSBT's work in relation to mitigating seabird bycatch.

#### **Agenda Item 20. Program of Work for 2005**

93. The program of work for 2005 was agreed and is at **Attachment 13**.

#### **Agenda Item 21. Confidentiality of Commission Documents**

94. The Extended Commission agreed that all documents produced for CCSBT 11 could be made publicly available.

## **Agenda Item 22. Other Business**

95. The Executive Secretary drew the attention of the Extended Commission to a possible anomaly in relation to Cooperating Non-Member status. It seemed that under the wording of the resolution adopted by the Extended Commission, and approved by the Commission at CCSBT 10, that Cooperating Non-Members such as the Philippines were associated only with the Extended Commission and not the Commission.
96. Members agreed that this was a matter that required assessment by national governments intersessionally for consideration at CCSBT 12 if necessary.

## **Agenda Item 23. Close of Meeting**

### ***23.1 Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Fourth Meeting of the Extended Commission***

97. The Extended Commission agreed that Japan should host and Chair the Twelfth Meeting of the Commission, and Australia will act as Vice-Chair. The Fishing Entity of Taiwan would host and Chair the Extended Commission of CCSBT 12. Japan will be the Vice-Chair of this Extended Commission Meeting.
98. It was agreed that the Extended Commission for CCSBT 12 will be held in Taipei on the tentative date of 11-14 October 2005.
99. The Extended Commission also agreed that CCSBT 13 and its associated Extended Commission meeting should be hosted and chaired by Japan with Australia as Vice-Chair.

### ***23.2 Adoption of report***

100. The report was adopted.

### ***23.3 Close of meeting***

101. The meeting closed at 6:00 pm, 22 October 2004

## **List of Attachments**

### Attachment

- 1 Agenda
- 2 List of Participants
- 3 List of Documents
- 4 Opening Statements by Members
- 5 Opening Statements by Cooperating Non Members
- 6 Opening Statements by Other States and Entities
- 7 Revised budget for 2004 and budget for 2005
- 8 Review of SBT Fisheries – Reports from members of the Extended Commission and Cooperating Non Members
- 9 Report of the Scientific Committee
- 10 CCSBT Activities for 2004/05 to Respond to the Stock Status Advice from SC9
- 11 New Zealand Proposal for Decision Rules concerning Allocation of TAC
- 12 Resolution on amendment of the 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” adopted at the CCSBT10 in 2003.
- 13 CCSBT Workplan for 2005

**Agenda**  
**Extended Commission of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commission**  
**19-22 October 2004**  
**Busan, Korea**

1. Opening of the Meeting
  - 1.1 Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the Eleventh Meeting of the Commission
  - 1.2 Adoption of Agenda
  - 1.3 Opening Statements
    - 1.3.1 Members
    - 1.3.2 Cooperating non-members
    - 1.3.3 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 Others
5. Review of SBT Fisheries
6. Report from the Extended Scientific Committee
7. Management Measures
  - 7.1 Management strategy for the 2004/2005 fishing season
  - 7.2 Total Allowable Catch and its allocation
  - 7.3 Other measures
8. Management Procedure
9. Funding Formula
10. Catch Monitoring System
11. Admission of New Members
12. Indonesian Catch Monitoring
13. Quota Trading

14. Recording Intersessional Decisions
15. Recreational Fishing
16. Ecologically Related Species Working Group
17. Action Plan
18. Research Mortality Allowance
19. Activities with Other Organisations
20. Program of Work for 2005
21. Confidentiality of Commission Documents
22. Other Business
23. Close of Meeting
  - 23.1 Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Extended Commission
  - 23.2 Adoption of Report
  - 23.3 Close of meeting

**List of Participants**  
**Extended Commission of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commission**  
**19 - 22 October 2004**  
**Busan, Republic of Korea**

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**List of Documents**  
**Extended Commission of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commission**

**(CCSBT-EC/0410/ )**

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 2004 budget
06. (Secretariat) Adoption of the 2005 budget
07. (Secretariat) Relationship with Non-members
08. (Secretariat) Review of SBT Fisheries
09. (Secretariat) Report from the Extended Scientific Committee
10. (Secretariat) Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation
11. (Secretariat) Management Procedure
12. (Secretariat) Funding Formula
13. (Secretariat) Catch Monitoring System
14. (Secretariat) Admission of New Members
15. (Secretariat) Indonesian Catch Monitoring
16. (Secretariat) Quota Trading
17. (Secretariat) Recording Intersessional Decisions
18. (Secretariat) Recreational Fishing
19. (Secretariat) Report from the ERS Working Group
20. (Secretariat) Action Plan
21. (Secretariat) Research Mortality Allowance and SRP Mortality Allowance
22. (Secretariat) Activities with Other Organisations
23. (Secretariat) Program of Work for 2005
24. (Secretariat) Confidentiality of Commission Documents
25. (New Zealand) Resolution of the Outstanding Issue of Adjustment of National Allocations in Accordance with the CCSBT1 Mutual Understanding.:
26. (Japan) Draft Resolution on amendment of the 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” adopted at the CCSBT10 in 2003.: JFA



**(CCSBT-EC/0410/SBT Fisheries- )**

Australia	- Australia's 2002-03 Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishing Season
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	
Japan	-Review of Southern Bluefin Tuna Fisheries of Japan for the 2003 Fishing Season
New Zealand	- Review of the New Zealand SBT Fisheries
Republic of Korea	
Republic of the Philippines	- Report of the Philippines to CCSBT

**(CCSBT-EC/0410/Info )**

01. (New Zealand) New Zealand legal advice provided pursuant to Agenda Item 12: Quota Trading, paragraph 55-56. Report of the Extended Commission of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Commission, October 2003.

**(CCSBT-EC/0410/Rep )**

01. Report of the First Meeting of Management Procedure Workshop (March 2002)
02. Report of the CPUE Modeling Workshop (March 2002)
03. Report of Direct Age Estimation Workshop (June 2002)
04. Report of the Third Stock Assessment Group Meeting (September 2002)
05. Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2002)
06. Report of the Ninth Annual Commission Meeting (October 2002)
07. Report of the Second Meeting of the Management Procedure Workshop (April 2003)
08. Report of the Indonesian Catch Monitoring Review Workshop (April 2003)
09. Report of the Fourth Stock Assessment Group Meeting (August 2003)
10. Report of the Eighth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2003)
11. Report of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2003)
12. Report of the Fifth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (February 2004)
13. Report of the Third Meeting of the Management Procedure Workshop (April 2004)
14. Report of the Special Meeting of the Commission (April 2004)
15. Report of the Fifth Stock Assessment Group Meeting (September 2004)
16. Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2004)

## Opening Statement by Australia

Thank you Chairman.

Let me begin by thanking Korea for hosting this Commission meeting here in the important port city of Busan. I would also like to welcome Mr Barng as chairman of the eleventh annual meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna and Andrew Penny as the chair of the Scientific Committee. We also note that Dr Soh will be assisting the Chair and he has our full confidence.

It is again pleasing that all the members of Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna are here today, as well as the Philippines as a co-operating non member. South Africa is here as an observer and you are welcome. This small commission has grown and is regarded by many as the best of the world's fisheries commissions.

But we have chair been delivered a real challenge by the Scientific committee and the external scientist. The next 12 months will represent some of the most important work that we do together in this fishery. The results from the stock assessment cannot be ignored and if we are to better understand this fishery so that we can make learned judgements on its future at CCSBT 12 then we need to be open and transparent with each other and readily share information and thoughts about the fishery.

You know the frustrating thing about this is feeling that I have been here before. I left Christchurch last year with a genuine feeling that we were getting somewhere and all the problems of the previous 5 years had finally been resolved and we had a good basis for moving forward. When I say it feels as though I have been here before though there are important differences and the most important of these is the working relationship between the parties and while we might argue and take strong county positions on issues there seems to be a common level of understanding about the challenges that we face with this stock. I can only hope that these relationships built between both government and industry leaders on al sides can get us through because I for one don't want a return to past relationships.

There area number of important issues for us at this meeting but they are all centred around the stock assessment and the TAC. Last year the Commission as I have noted already reached agreement on a global TAC and national allocations for the first time in 5 years, I hope that members work to reach a similar consensus on this issue at this meeting.

I will be asking members to make a commitment at this meeting to put in place a research and information gathering and analysis plan for the next 12 months to deliver for us information that will allow us to make conclusions on the stock assessment at the 2005 meeting. Based on this additional information and the 2005 assessment against indicators, we will need to take management action including a reduction in the Global TAC in the 2005-06 fishing season, if the information we gather over the next 12 months does not disprove the declining stock/recruitment trends.

It is imperative that the Commission has the most accurate data available to make a decision on TAC at CCSBT12. We must all work together to collect this information as accurate data is in all of our best interests. Members will need to share information on changes they see in the fishery this information will need to be used constructively if we are to move forward and I give you our commitment to do just that.

If the CCSBT is to have a better understanding of the stock, we need to collect and share all possible data. The data that Australia sees as vitally important is information on recruitment, the spawning stock and CPUE. Of particular interest to us is a biomass estimate of the Great Australian Bight and getting international observers into all fleets even at low numbers to check on recruitment decline.

Australia remains firmly committed to the development of the management procedure. Agreeing to a new management objective is imperative to the management procedure process and therefore the future functioning of the Commission and deserves an appropriate amount of attention.

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. Australia would like to see a marine conservation area considered for the high seas area of the SBT Spawning Ground. This would provide some refuge for the adult SBT. 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.

In closing it is important for all of us to remember the importance of this industry to not just our countries but to the towns and people who depend on the fish for a living. For Australia this is an iconic industry and it is not one that I am going to give up but in saying that I am fully committed to co-operation through this commission to save both the fish and our industry. At the end of the day the only hope this fish has for the future is a strong and functioning CCSBT.

Can I also at this point congratulate Brian Macdonald for accepting a further 2 years at the CCSBT. He has made a major contribution to improvements in the functioning of the Secretariat and I for one am pleased that he has agreed to stay. I would also like to congratulate Narasawa-san for the constructive role he is playing in the CCSBT. He is by far the most active and engaged Deputy Executive Secretary that we have had and he should be congratulated on his initiative.

At this meeting we also need to decide the future of the external scientific group and their ongoing engagement with the CCSBT. They have been very influential also in improved relations and we must give this issue serious consideration. My sense tells me to keep them but I am happy to discuss.

I would like to thank the interpreters in anticipation of your efforts this week; this meeting would not function without your tireless efforts. 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 challenging but productive meeting.

I look forward to the week. Thank you.

**Opening Statement by the Fishing Entity of Taiwan**

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen

First of all, on behalf of my delegation, I would like to extend my appreciation to the government of the Republic of Korea for providing such an excellent venue in holding this meeting. I would also like to extend my thanks to the Executive Secretary, Brian Macdonald and his staff for their excellent work in preparing the documents for the meeting.

Mr. Chairman, it has been two years since our accession to the Extended Commission in 2002 as a member. Over the past two years, we have been working closely with other members with a view to achieving the objective of CCSBT in the conservation and management of SBT. We promise to continue doing so with other members and all those with interests in SBT to ensure sustainability of the stock for the need of the future generations. Since it will be the first time that meeting of the Extended Commission be held in Taiwan next year, I hope the Taiwan meeting can be comparable to the previous meetings if not better. One of the purposes of my heading this delegation to attend this annual meeting held in Busan, is to learn what attention we should pay to make the meeting in Taiwan flawless.

I would like to extend my appreciation to all the scientists for their strenuous efforts in participating in the scientific work concerning SBT, particularly in developing a management procedure for the conservation of SBT. However, we are somewhat concerned about the lengthy process taken for developing the management procedure such that the Extended Commission has not been able to decide upon an applicable management strategy on the SBT stock. Further delay in finalizing the management procedure may jeopardize the future efforts in recovering the stock. We urge the technical working group to expedite the work, with completion of an updated and integrated operating model as soon as possible.

In order to ensure conservation of SBT and management of SBT fishery, CCSBT should invite all those with real interests in SBT, including those coastal States through whose exclusive economic zone or fishery zone SBT migrates. However, in deciding catch limits for the new entrants, the Extended Commission shall take into account all relevant factors, in particular their historical catch of SBT, and the corresponding fishery they have developed. Catch limits shall only be given to those who have demonstrated their development of the fishery, rather than acquiring catch limits with the hope or aspiration of future possible development of the fishery.

In closing, we look forward to working together with all members in the coming few days for achieving fruitful results.

Thank you.

**Opening Statement by Japan**  
(Translated by the Secretariat)

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to Korea and the people concerned for the arrangements made for this meeting. Also, I would like to express our appreciation to Executive Secretary, Mr. Brian Macdonald and his staff for their effort in preparing and circulating the various meeting documents and the logistics for the meeting.

One year has already passed since CCSBT10 last year. We had a very constructive discussion last year and agreed on a TAC for the first time in seven years. We believe that we can maintain this constructive attitude at this meeting.

The Scientific Committee, in September 2004, concluded that status of SBT stock is a matter of concern. Since the CCSBT was established, we have actively worked towards the conservation and management of SBT, and we have endured considerable TAC reductions to this end. Because of this, it was a great surprise to us to learn of the result of the stock assessment.

We hope that we can have a clear explanation from this meeting regarding the reasons for the quick reduction of the stock. On the other hand, it is a fact that we have the responsibility as members to improve this condition. We are under pressure to urgently introduce various measures at this meeting. In Japan's view, we need to address three issues :

The first one is "what can we do more as members ourselves" and the second is "what are the more effective measures against non-members". The last one is "what are the effective measures to protect the spawning ground".

Japan has a strong determination to positively address these issues as a developer of this stock and the biggest market country.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to repeat again that I hope this meeting will finish successfully in four days time if we can repeat the constructive attitude shown by all members at last annual meeting.

Thank you.

## Opening Statement by New Zealand

Good morning and thank you to our hosts, Korea, for once again welcoming us so warmly to Pusan.

As I said at the Special Commission meeting in April, New Zealand was greatly heartened by the outcomes of the meeting in New Zealand last year. My delegation looks forward, under your leadership Mr Chairman, to a similar level of engagement, cooperation and agreement at this meeting.

I would like to extend a special welcome to the Philippines as this Commission's first cooperating non-member. An expanded membership of CCSBT that includes all those with an interest in this fishery can only benefit the long-term conservation and management of SBT. My delegation looks forward to working with you this week.

New Zealand sees significant challenges ahead for this Commission. As members of the CCSBT and its Extended Commission we have a responsibility in our deliberations this week to live up to the core objective of the Convention under which this Commission was established

*... to ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilisation of southern bluefin tuna."*

Balancing the competing objectives of conservation and use, as embodied in the Convention's objective, is seldom easy. In reaching management decisions, in particular the setting of a TAC and national allocations, many factors must be taken into account, in particular the advice from the Scientific Committee on the status of the stock.

But there are other principles enshrined in the Convention, other parameters within which we must work. In taking any management decisions we must ensure that we are not creating further inequities within this Commission.

Mr Chairman, our Scientific Committee and our independent scientific panel have worked hard to bring us their best advice and their concerns about the status of the stock. New Zealand shares these concerns and believes that the members of this Extended Commission must act within the constraints that such advice imposes on us.

Indeed it has been the ongoing concern about the status of the SBT stock and the need to ensure that all fishing for SBT occurs within the ambit of CCSBT that has stopped New Zealand at previous meetings from pressing for the entitlement to an increase in our national allocation that was acknowledged by the Commission as far back as the Mutual Understanding reached at CCSBT1 in 1994.

New Zealand has adhered to a 420 tonne allocation since national allocations were first agreed in 1994, even though in doing so we have severely constrained the ability of the New Zealand industry to develop the fishery in the New Zealand EEZ, or utilise the resources of that industry to build its catch more widely – at a time when others were engaged in just such expansion of their catch. New Zealand has been a responsible member of this Commission. The price of such restraint on our part has been a continuing inequity in New Zealand's allocation.

We therefore welcomed the decision of the Extended Commission at our meeting in Christchurch twelve months ago to acknowledge that there were outstanding issues that needed to be resolved. In response to the Extended Commission's invitation New Zealand has prepared a paper that addresses these issues, and suggests ways in which they might be resolved. That paper has been distributed to all members and we look forward to engaging with you on the issues that it raises.

At the Christchurch meeting the Extended Commission rightly identified that there were 'allocation principles' reflected in the 1994 Mutual Understanding that needed to be accommodated in the current CCSBT environment. The Commission did not call for a literal implementation of the CCSBT1 Understanding. Nor is that what New Zealand is seeking in the paper we have distributed, or will be seeking in our discussions at this meeting.

What we do argue, and what this Commission must address, is the outstanding claim that New Zealand has over the level of its allocation. This allocation does not reflect our status as a coastal state, our past conservation efforts, and the available catch within our EEZ – all important allocation principles reflected in the CCSBT Convention itself and in international law.

At CCSBT10 the Extended Commission undertook to resolve this issue, at the latest, in the context of agreement on the management procedure. This remains New Zealand's objective and our expectation of what the Commission will accomplish.

In our discussion of this, and the many other important issues on our agenda this week, New Zealand will approach our deliberations with a clear acceptance of the responsibility we hold to take hard management decisions where these are needed. We must all recognise that as Members of this Commission and as international managers of a resource under pressure, we have responsibilities that we cannot avoid or ignore, no matter how difficult the impact of this may be on the interests of those in the industries that we represent. Sometimes such responsibilities and obligations may make life difficult for regulators and officials in their dealings with industry. Sometimes it may require action that may be difficult politically. But it is on the way that we discharge those obligations at critical points that our success as a Commission and as individual members will be judged.

Let me make it clear that New Zealand is willing to subject our management of the fishery, and the actions of vessels under our flag or under New Zealand control, to the scrutiny of our peers around this table. We call on others to be similarly forthcoming.

Mr Chairman, we have many other important issues on our agenda at this meeting. We must continue to work hard at finding workable and effective solutions to the challenges we face. We are particularly interested in hearing from the Chair of the Scientific Committee on progress with the Management Procedure process and more generally on the work of that Committee. There has been extensive effort and commitment of resources put in to developing the MP - something which New Zealand has fully supported and will continue to support. We do however need to bring this process to a satisfactory conclusion and reach agreement on a management procedure and related issues in 2005.

Mr Chairman, these are just some of the challenges in a lengthy agenda ahead of us. We are confident that you will lead us to repeat the successes of our Christchurch meeting in reaching agreement on TAC and national allocations, and in making substantive progress in

other areas of our agenda. My delegation and I look forward to working constructively, openly and in a spirit of cooperation with you, and with all delegates over the next few days.

Thank you.



## Opening Statement by the Republic of Korea

Good Morning, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen!

We, the Korean delegation, would like to extend a warm welcome to all the participants of the Extended Commission to Busan. Also, I am very delighted to be here with you again in Busan in the midst of Korea's beautiful autumn. My special thanks goes to all the staff members of the Secretariat who have devoted themselves to organizing and preparing this meeting.

Our concerted efforts focus on the conservation and rational use of SBT resources. In this regard, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all the scientists and experts as well as the Chairperson of the CCSBT Scientific Committee for the valuable role they have played in the field of stock assessment and the Management Procedure.

However, despite the great endeavors of scientists and experts, it is really regrettable that the completion of the Management Procedure cannot be achievable in this meeting. Nevertheless, in Korea we have a proverb that says that late fruit keeps well, so I hope that we will put together a dependable Procedure in the coming year.

Korea would like to propose that the change of TAC be discussed after the completion of the Management Procedure. Since an ad hoc change of TAC without any scientific basis is not appropriate, and it would be quite difficult to reach a consensus on this issue at this time. In addition, we have a number of issues that we have to address, including quota trading, Non-member related issues and the Catch Monitoring System.

Again, we should bear in mind that non-members represent a growing threat to undermine the conservation and management measures taken by the Commission. We need to introduce stronger MCS and other trade measures, as our Action Plan stipulates, so that the non-members may abide by the Commission's conservation and management measures.

Before I finish, I would like to express my hearty congratulations to Mr. Brian Macdonald, the Executive Secretary, and Mr. Robert Kennedy, the Database Manager, for the extension of their contracts.

I am looking forward to working closely with all the participants and engaging in constructive discussions.

I hope that you will have a pleasant stay in Busan.

Thank you.

**Opening Statement by the Philippines**

The Philippines delegation is pleased to participate at this 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Commission on Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), this time as a Cooperating Non-Member Party. We assure the Commission of the Philippines' commitment to comply with the conservation and management measures of the Commission, specifically those which are contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the *Resolution to Establish the Status of Cooperating Non-member of the Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee*. Also, we expect the upgrade of the Philippines' status from being a cooperating non-member to member of the Commission.

The Philippines looks forward to a positive result of the discussion on total allowable catch and its allocation. As you are aware, our country has been allocated with a quota of 50 tonnes per year. In my statement during the 10<sup>th</sup> CCSBT meeting, I informed the Commission about the modest SBT fishing industry in our country. Last year, however, our newly established SBT fishing industry has demonstrated a robust capacity for growth as manifested by an increase of almost a hundred percent of its SBT catch. Accordingly, and to sustain our SBT fishing industry, we believe that the current quota for the Philippines should be increased. I hope to be given an opportunity to justify this application during the discussion of the subject.

In relation to its projected development of SBT fishing industry and capability of the Philippines, and reluctant to cause further reduction of the stocks, the Philippines strongly endorses the quota trading that has recently been floated about. Quota trading would serve as a suitable equalizer as it enables the participating members and cooperating non-members to transfer part of their non-utilized share to other members and non-members, which have the capability to utilize the allocation.

The Philippines delegation also looks forward to the discussion of other issues that we view as equally important. These include the admission of new members, funding formula, and the management procedures.

One particular concern, which is not included in the current agenda, but which I hope would be considered for future discussion is the possibility of the Commission's adoption of the usual considerations and concessions that are granted to the developing countries by various Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). I have made a request on this in the past CCSBT meeting, and I certainly hope that this will be discussed in future CCSBT meetings.

Thank you, and good day!

**Opening Statement by the Republic of South Africa**

CONTRACTING PARTIES AND COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

**RE: SOUTH AFRICA'S COOPERATION WITH THE CCSBT AND POSSIBLE CATCHES OF SBT**

The DFA has the honour to present its compliments on behalf of South Africa. South Africa regrets to inform the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) that the delegation of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, the DDG Horst Kleinschmidt will be unable to attend the 11<sup>th</sup> Commission meeting.

South Africa has in the past stated its intention to develop a tuna longline sector to the Commission. This intention is currently being translated into action before the allocation of fifty longterm rights in the pelagic longline sector for the 2004/5 fishing season. Recognising that Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) are likely to be caught by this fishery, advance notice of South Africa's intentions is hereby being given to the Commission. This request reiterates a similar notice of intent that was given to the Commission at the ninth Commission meeting in Canberra.

Previous requests for a catch allocation from the Commission was denied, irrespective of the fact that SBT occurs within the South African EEZ, and up to 100mt annually of SBT has been successfully caught by foreign large scale longline vessels within our EEZ. Unfortunately, it is not possible to determine the quantum of SBT caught in close proximity to our EEZ, which could be targeted by South African vessels, as the historic reporting structure did not allow for it.

South Africa furthermore wishes again to point out some of the conclusions of the *FAO Expert Consultation on the Management of Shared Fish Stocks (Norway 2002)*:

*“On the basis of existing evidence, the Working Group concluded that zonal attachment and historical catches were the most applied criteria. Zonal attachment was considered especially important for that segment of the resource to be found within the EEZ or EEZs whereas historical catches were found to be particularly important for sharing that part of the resource in the adjacent high sea. When historic catches are used as an allocation criterion, it needs to be recognised that developing States may, for various reasons, not enjoy the benefit of a history of fishing. In such cases, due to cognisance should be given to the special status given to developing States by both the 1982 UN Conventions on the Law of the Sea and the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement. The supplementary criteria listed with reference to transboundary stocks are equally relevant to the case of straddling fish stocks”*

*“A second issue concerning historical catches pertains to the historical catches within the EEZ. The question is whether the catches by the fleet or fleets of the coastal state alone are to count in determining the coastal state's share of the resources or whether the catches of foreign vessels within the*

*EEZ are to be included as well. The consensus is that all catches within the EEZ are to be counted, when establishing the historical catch record of the coastal state.”*

South Africa thus wishes to reiterate to the CCSBT that it has the firm intention to establish a tuna longline fishery and that this fishery will in all likelihood catch SBT, as it occurs in our EEZ. Furthermore, the participants in this fishery will not be restricted to the South African EEZ, thus will fish on the high seas as well. It is possible that catches in excess of 400mt of SBT may be landed by the South African longline fleet of 50 large scale longline vessels.

South Africa therefore takes this opportunity to alert the Commission that it intends to catch SBT and that it may place a voluntary upper catch limit of 250 mt SBT in this fishery. South Africa remains committed to sustainable resource use and responsible fishing and will as a matter of priority report all SBT catches to the Commission, as required by the trade information procedures accepted by the Commission. Although it is not possible to place a quantum on catches, since we have not received an allocation, all SBT catches will be reported.

Given the preference of the CCSBT to use past catch history as a guideline to establishing a catch allocation, the Commission has placed South Africa in the untenable position of being forced to establish a catch history, which may in all likelihood contribute to the unsustainable depletion of the resources and acting contrary to the stock rebuilding efforts of the CCSBT.

South Africa would therefore like to report the latest available catch statistics of Southern bluefin tuna by vessels registered to fish with South African permits:

Year	Catch (kg)
2002	15 239
2003	7 321
2004	

In conclusion, South Africa humbly requests the members of the Commission to take heed of the FAO Expert Consultation and to possibly review its position on past catch history as the sole allocation criteria. South Africa may be willing to declare a voluntary upper catch limit of 250 mt, bearing in mind that such upper limit should not hamper the establishment of a tuna longline fishery.

South Africa has an outstanding reputation as a responsible fishing nation and offers to cooperate with the CCSBT not only on scientific programs and catch sampling and monitoring in its ports. South Africa wishes to inform the Commission that it intends to expand its cooperation with the CCSBT to become a co-operating non-contracting party and the notice to obtain Ministerial approval for this status has been drafted.

South Africa is also at the forefront to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unregulated and unreported catch in the waters surrounding Southern Africa, as the recent intervention with the alleged illegal toothfish vessel “Pisces”, “Apache 1” and others, as well as the co-operation agreements with SADC countries to undertake joint inspection patrols.

South Africa offers that it would be a worthy addition to the Commission and would like to participate in the CCSBT, to harvest the precious SBT resource on a sustainable basis. Should the Commission grant South Africa a provisional 250 mt catch allocation, we will endeavour to request our Minister to seek the Commission's permission to become a contracting party to the CCSBT.

Yours sincerely

## COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA

## REVISED GENERAL BUDGET - 2004

## INCOME

	<u>2,004</u>	<u>2004 Revised</u>	<u>Variation</u>
<b><u>Contributions from members</u></b>	<b><u>1,302,082</u></b>	<b><u>1,302,082</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
Japan	472,137	472,137	0
Australia	420,165	420,165	0
New Zealand	105,410	105,410	0
Korea	152,185	152,185	0
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	152,185	152,185	0
<b><u>Staff Assessment Levy</u></b>	<b><u>110,000</u></b>	<b><u>92,000</u></b>	<b><u>-18,000</u></b>
<b><u>Carry over from 2003</u></b>	<b><u>313,368</u></b>	<b><u>313,368</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
<b><u>Interest on investments</u></b>	<b><u>15,000</u></b>	<b><u>20,000</u></b>	<b><u>5,000</u></b>
<b><u>ERS Budget transferred from 2003</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>65,000</u></b>	<b><u>65,000</u></b>
<b>TOTAL GROSS INCOME</b>	<b><u>1,740,450</u></b>	<b><u>1,792,450</u></b>	<b><u>52,000</u></b>

## EXPENDITURE

<b><u>ANNUAL MEETING - ( CCSBT11)</u></b>	<b><u>88,950</u></b>	<b><u>74,950</u></b>	<b><u>14,000</u></b>
Interpretation Costs	27,500	27,500	0
Hire of venue	9,600	9,600	0
Hire of Equipment	11,000	6,000	5,000
Miscellaneous Costs (Inc. Sc Cte Chair attending Annual Meeting)	28,850	28,850	0
Publication and Translation	3,000	3,000	0
Indonesian Participants costs	9,000	0	9,000
<b><u>SPECIAL MEETING and 3rd MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE WS</u></b>	<b><u>252,890</u></b>	<b><u>220,156</u></b>	<b><u>32,734</u></b>
Interpretation Costs	42,700	42,343	357
Hire of Venue	22,800	12,257	10,543
Hire of Equipment	18,300	15,164	3,136
Hire of Consultants	148,890	133,730	15,160
Publications and Translation/Miscellaneous Costs	20,200	11,727	8,473
Indonesian Participation Costs	0	4,935	-4,935
<b><u>9th SC &amp; 5th SAG</u></b>	<b><u>297,310</u></b>	<b><u>275,006</u></b>	<b><u>22,304</u></b>
Interpretation Costs	50,000	41,546	8,454
Hire of Venue	18,200	14,350	3,850
Hire of Equipment	20,600	22,700	-2,100
Hire of Consultants - SAG Chair, SC Chair, Advisory Panel	176,410	176,410	0
Miscellaneous Costs	13,000	13,000	0
Publication and translation	7,000	7,000	0
Indonesian participants costs	12,100	0	12,100
<b><u>SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS</u></b>	<b><u>56,300</u></b>	<b><u>36,940</u></b>	<b><u>19,360</u></b>
5th ERS Working Group	56,300	36,940	19,360
<b><u>SPECIAL PROJECTS</u></b>	<b><u>173,500</u></b>	<b><u>205,486</u></b>	<b><u>-31,986</u></b>
Management Strategy Development	58,000	48,000	10,000
Inter-sessional work on SRP	32,000	26,000	6,000
Tagging program coordination	83,500	72,000	11,500
Development of ERS pamphlet	0	59,486	-59,486
<b><u>SECRETARIAT COSTS</u></b>	<b><u>783,000</u></b>	<b><u>732,500</u></b>	<b><u>50,500</u></b>
Secretariat Staff Costs	439,000	427,000	12,000
Staff Assessment Levy	110,000	92,000	18,000
Employer Super/Social security	87,000	75,000	12,000
Worker's Compensation/ travel/contents Insurance	20,000	17,500	2,500
Travel/transport - O/seas and domestic	89,000	85,000	4,000
Miscellaneous Translation of Commission and Committee Reports	24,000	18,000	6,000
Training	2,000	2,000	0
Provision for professional staff replacements - recruitment/departure, home leave allowance, repatriation grant and removal costs	12,000	8,000	4,000
Other employment expenses	0	8,000	-8,000
<b><u>OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS</u></b>	<b><u>98,500</u></b>	<b><u>81,000</u></b>	<b><u>17,500</u></b>
Office lease	34,000	33,000	1,000
Office running costs	35,000	30,000	5,000
Provision for new/replacement assets	10,000	8,500	1,500
Telephone/communications	12,000	7,500	4,500
Miscellaneous	7,500	2,000	5,500
<b>TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE</b>	<b><u>1,750,450</u></b>	<b><u>1,626,038</u></b>	<b><u>124,412</u></b>

<b>COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA</b>	
<b>REVISED 2004 SPECIAL BUDGET-1 [SRP TAGGING PROGRAM (Surface Fishery)]</b>	
	<b>ESTIMATE</b>
	<b><u>2004</u></b>
<b>INCOME</b>	
<b>Contributions from member</b>	<b>479,106</b>
Japan	173,725
Australia	154,601
Korea	55,997
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	55,997
New Zealand	38,786
<b>Carry over from 2003 Special Fund for CCSBT surface fishery tagging program</b>	<b>6,078</b>
<b>Proceeds from Special Fund for pilot east coast tagging program</b>	<b>76,141</b>
<b>TOTAL GROSS INCOME</b>	<b>561,325</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	
<b>Tag Deployment</b>	
vessel charter	305,750
tag application	229,825
<b>TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>535,575</b>
<b>SURPLUS TRANSFERRED TO 2005</b>	<b>25,750</b>

**2004 SPECIAL BUDGET-2****INCOME**

Sale of mortalities	50,223
Reimbursement from Australia	277,192
Recovery of GST	27,719
<b>Total</b>	<b>355,134</b>

**EXPENDITURE**

<b>Vessel Charter expenses</b>	<b>304,911</b>
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<b>SURPLUS TRANSFERRED TO 2005</b>	<b>50,223</b>
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## COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA

## GENERAL BUDGET - 2005 (CCSBT11)

## ESTIMATE

## INCOME

	<u>2006 Indicative</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004 Revised</u>	<u>Variation</u>
<b>Contributions from members</b>	<b>1,449,408</b>	<b>1,302,082</b>	<b>1,302,082</b>	<b>0</b>
Japan	525,557	472,137	472,137	0
Australia	467,705	420,165	420,165	0
New Zealand	117,337	105,410	105,410	0
Korea	169,404	152,185	152,185	0
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	169,404	152,185	152,185	0
<b>Staff Assessment Levy</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Carry over from 2004</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>166,412</b>	<b>313,368</b>	<b>-146,956</b>
<b>Interest on investments</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Cash Reserve</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83,986</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83,986</b>
<b>ERS Budget transferred from 2002</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>-65,000</b>
<b>TOTAL GROSS INCOME</b>	<b>1,557,408</b>	<b>1,667,480</b>	<b>1,792,450</b>	<b>-124,970</b>

## EXPENDITURE

<b>ANNUAL MEETINGS - ( CCSBT12)</b>	<b>96,630</b>	<b>74,950</b>	<b>21,680</b>	
Interpretation Costs	36,000	27,500	8,500	
Hire of venue	11,400	9,600	1,800	
Hire of Equipment	11,000	6,000	5,000	
Miscellaneous Costs (Inc. Sc Cte Chair attending Annual Meeting)	28,110	28,850	-740	
Publication and Translation	3,000	3,000	0	
Indonesian Participants costs	3,620	0	3,620	
Small Meeting in Narita	3,500	0	3,500	
<b>10th SC &amp; 6th SAG</b>	<b>299,195</b>	<b>275,006</b>	<b>24,189</b>	
Interpretation Costs	47,490	41,546	5,944	
Hire of venue	18,200	14,350	3,850	
Hire of equipment	21,000	22,700	-1,700	
Hire of Consultants - SAG Chair, SC Chair, Advisory Panel	185,485	176,410	9,075	
Miscellaneous Costs	14,000	13,000	1,000	
Publication and translation	7,000	7,000	0	
Indonesian participants costs	3,520	0	3,520	
Small Meeting in Narita	2,500	0	2,500	
<b>SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS</b>	<b>211,655</b>	<b>257,096</b>	<b>-45,441</b>	
<b>4th MP &amp; Special Meeting</b>	<b>211,655</b>	<b>220,156</b>	<b>-8,501</b>	
<b>6th ERS Working Group</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,940</b>	<b>-36,940</b>	
<b>Special Project</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>179,486</b>	<b>514</b>	
Management Procedure Technical Workshop	40,000	0	40,000	
Management Strategy Development	40,000	48,000	-8,000	
Tagging program coordination	100,000	72,000	28,000	
Development of ERS pamphlet	0	59,486	-59,486	
<b>SECRETARIAT COSTS</b>	<b>788,000</b>	<b>732,500</b>	<b>55,500</b>	
Secretariat Staff Costs	450,000	427,000	23,000	
Staff Assessment Levy	95,000	92,000	3,000	
Employer Super/Social security	83,000	75,000	8,000	
Worker's Compensation/ travel/contents Insurance	21,000	17,500	3,500	
Travel/transport - O/seas and domestic	95,000	85,000	10,000	
Miscellaneous Translation of Commission and Committee Reports	20,000	18,000	2,000	
Training	2,000	2,000	0	
home leave allowance, repatriation grant and removal costs	12,000	8,000	4,000	
Other employment expense	10,000	8,000	2,000	
<b>OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	
Office lease	37,000	33,000	4,000	
Office running costs	32,000	30,000	2,000	
Provision for new/replacement assets	10,000	8,500	1,500	
Telephone/communications	9,000	7,500	1,500	
Miscellaneous	4,000	2,000	2,000	
<b>TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>1,557,408</b>	<b>1,667,480</b>	<b>1,600,038</b>	<b>67,442</b>

\* exchange rate used for this budget is A\$=US\$0.65

**COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA**

**2005SPECIAL BUDGET-1 [SRP TAGGING PROGRAM (Surface Fishery)]**

	<b>ESTIMATE <u>2005</u></b>
<b>INCOME</b>	
<b><u>Contributions from member</u></b>	<b><u>498,027</u></b>
Japan	180,586
Australia	160,707
Korea	58,208
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	58,208
New Zealand	40,318
<b><u>Carry over from 2004 Special Fund on pilot east coast tagging program</u></b>	<b><u>25,750</u></b>
<b><u>Proceeds from Special Fund for pilot east coast tagging program</u></b>	<b><u>50,223</u></b>
<b>TOTAL GROSS INCOME</b>	<b>574,000</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	
<b><u>Tag Deployment</u></b>	<b><u>574,000</u></b>
vessel charter	334,000
tag application	240,000
<b>TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>574,000</b>

## Update of the Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery for the 2002-03 Season

### 1. Introduction

This report summarises catches and fishing activities in the 2002–03 quota year<sup>1</sup> of the Australian southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*; SBT) fishery. It also provides a summary of the history of the Australian SBT fishery. Caton *et al.* (1995) provides a more detailed historical description of the fishery. The Australian Domestic SBT catch for the 2002-03 quota year (1 December 2002 to 30 November 2003) was 5391 tonnes. The 2002-03 figure is over the previously agreed Australian allocation of 5,265 tonnes because two operators exceeded their individual allocation over that season. This has been dealt with by deducting the overcatch from the operators concerned at the start of the 2003-04 season.

### 2. Operational Constraints on Catch

#### *Regulatory Measures*

Australia's commercial SBT catch is managed under a Total Allowable Catch (TAC). This TAC is made up of individual transferable quotas (ITQs) granted as statutory Fishing Rights (SFRs) under the *Southern Bluefin Tuna Management Plan 1995*.

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

In 2002–03, 99.7% of the Australian catch of SBT was taken by purse seine with the remainder taken by longline. Australian catch by gear and State for the quota years 1988-89 to 2002-03 is shown in Table 1. The Australian catch of SBT for the calendar years 2002 and 2003 is mapped in Figure 1 and Figure 2 respectively.

### 4. Historical Catch and Effort

#### *History*

Troll catches of SBT were reported as early as the 1920s off the east coast of Australia but significant commercial fishing for SBT commenced in the early 1950s with the establishment of a pole-and-live-bait fishery off New South Wales, South Australia and, later (1970), Western Australia. Purse seine gear overtook pole as the predominant method and catches peaked at 21 500 t in 1982. The bulk of this early Australian catch of SBT was canned. Following quota reductions in 1983–84, the Western Australian pole fishery for very small juveniles closed down and the south-eastern fishery began to target larger juveniles to supply the Japanese sashimi market. Surface catches were further reduced between 1989 and 1995 when about half of the Australian total

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<sup>1</sup> Various time periods, such as 'calendar years', 'fishing seasons' and 'quota years', can be used when describing Australia's SBT fishery. Unless otherwise indicated, we have used quota years in this report, but note that fishing seasons of the various fishery components often span quota years. The start and end dates of Australian quota years have varied and are presented in Appendix 1.

allowable catch (TAC) was taken by Australia–Japan joint venture longliners in the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ). The joint venture ceased in late 1995. From 1992 to 1998, domestic longliners operating off Tasmania and New South Wales also took around 5-10% of the total Australian catch.

In 1990–91 about 20 t of SBT tuna were transferred to fattening cages in Port Lincoln, South Australia, to enhance their value. These ‘farming’ operations increased from 3% of the Australian SBT TAC in 1991–92 to 98% in 1999–00 and has remained at or above that level since.

Following declaration of the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ) in 1979, Japanese longliners fished under a range of bilateral conditions, real time monitoring program and joint-venture arrangements until 1997 when Japanese longliners were excluded from all AFZ fishing operations following failure to reach agreement on global TAC within the CCSBT. Caton and Ward (1996) provide copies of annual subsidiary agreements for the operations of bilateral-licensed longliners in the AFZ from 1979–80 to 1994–95.

#### *Recent Seasons*

The Australian domestic SBT catches for the 2002 and 2003 calendar years were 4711 t and 5822 t, respectively. The 2003 calendar year catch is larger than the previously agreed national allocation to Australia of 5265 t because it represents the aggregation of catches from periods in two quota years. The 2001–02 quota year catch was 5262 t while the catch for the 2002–03 quota year was 5391 t. The 2002–03 figure is over the previously agreed national allocation to Australia because two quota holders caught over the allocation in that season. This has been dealt with by deducting the over catch from their 2003–04 allocation.

### **5. Annual Fleet Size and Distribution**

In 2002–03, a total of 26 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, South Australia, were fished by seven purse seiners during the 2002–03 quota year, but various live bait, pontoon-towing and feeding vessels were also involved. Fishing commenced in early December 2002 and finished in late March 2003.

#### *Western Australia*

Four longliners caught SBT off the WA coastline in 2002–03. For confidentiality reasons all catches are incorporated in the NSW longline catch. Longline fishing in WA commenced in July 2003 and finished in November 2003.

#### *New South Wales*

During 2002–03, 15 domestic longliners participated at some time in the area of the fishery for older juveniles and adults in deeper waters off NSW in winter. Longline fishing off NSW commenced in June 2003 and finished in October 2003.

### **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. 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 2002-03 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. Each logbook has been specifically designed for use in the various SBT catching sectors, that is pelagic longline, purse seine, and minor line/troll. 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*

In the SBT purse seine fishery for farms, 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 then 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, monitoring, and compliance of SBT fishing operations that support SBT farming operations. An independent company is contracted annually by AFMA to conduct a 40 fish sample and subsequent video count of all SBT transferred from tow cages to grow out cages. This count of captured fish will be multiplied by the average fish weight derived from the 40 fish sample and is then deducted from operators quota holdings. All mortalities that occur during the capture and towing operations must also be recorded on specific forms. AFMA Compliance Officers have been regularly deployed on farm tow vessels to observe procedures and protocols as part of a risk based SBT compliance program.

### *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. A detailed overview of the 2004 SBT observer program is provided at Attachment 1 in Australia's 2002-03 Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishing Season report to the ninth meeting of Scientific Committee meeting.

### *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	Long-line	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	0	425	4872	0	0	4872	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	684	684	5299	1	685	0	5984
1989-90	133	97	0	230	4199	0	0	4199	0	6	6	14	0	14	0	400	400	4443	6	406	0	4849
1990-91	175	45	0	220	2588	0	0	2588	0	15	15	57	0	57	255	881	1136	2865	15	1151	#300	4316
1991-92	17	0	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	0	716	722	68	1506	16	238	254	23	44	67	0	2735	2735	1477	350	3085	650	5212
1993-94	0	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	0	908	1954	2	2864	0	157	157	4	109	113	0	1295	1295	2866	268	1563	650	5080
1995-96	0	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	0	2000	2498	0	4497	7	229	236	2	242	244	0	0	0	4507	472	472	0	4978
1997-98	0	0	^0	0	916	3488	^0	4403	~0	475	475	10	219	219	0	0	0	4433	664	664	0	5097
1998-99	0	0	^0	0	28	4991	^0	5018	~0	97	97	10	116	116	0	0	0	5016	216	216	0	5232
1999-00	0	0	^0	0	0	5130	13	5143	0	114	114	0	10	0	0	0	0	5130	127	127	0	5257
2000-01	0	0	^0	0	0	5162	6	5168	0	32	32	0	10	0	0	0	0	5162	38	38	0	5247
2001-02	0	0	7	7	0	5234	0	5234	0	*22	*22	0	10	0	0	0	0	5234	29	29	0	5262
2002-03	0	0	≈0	0	0	5375	0	5375	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	5375	17	17	0	5391

# 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 longline catch is included in SA longline 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.

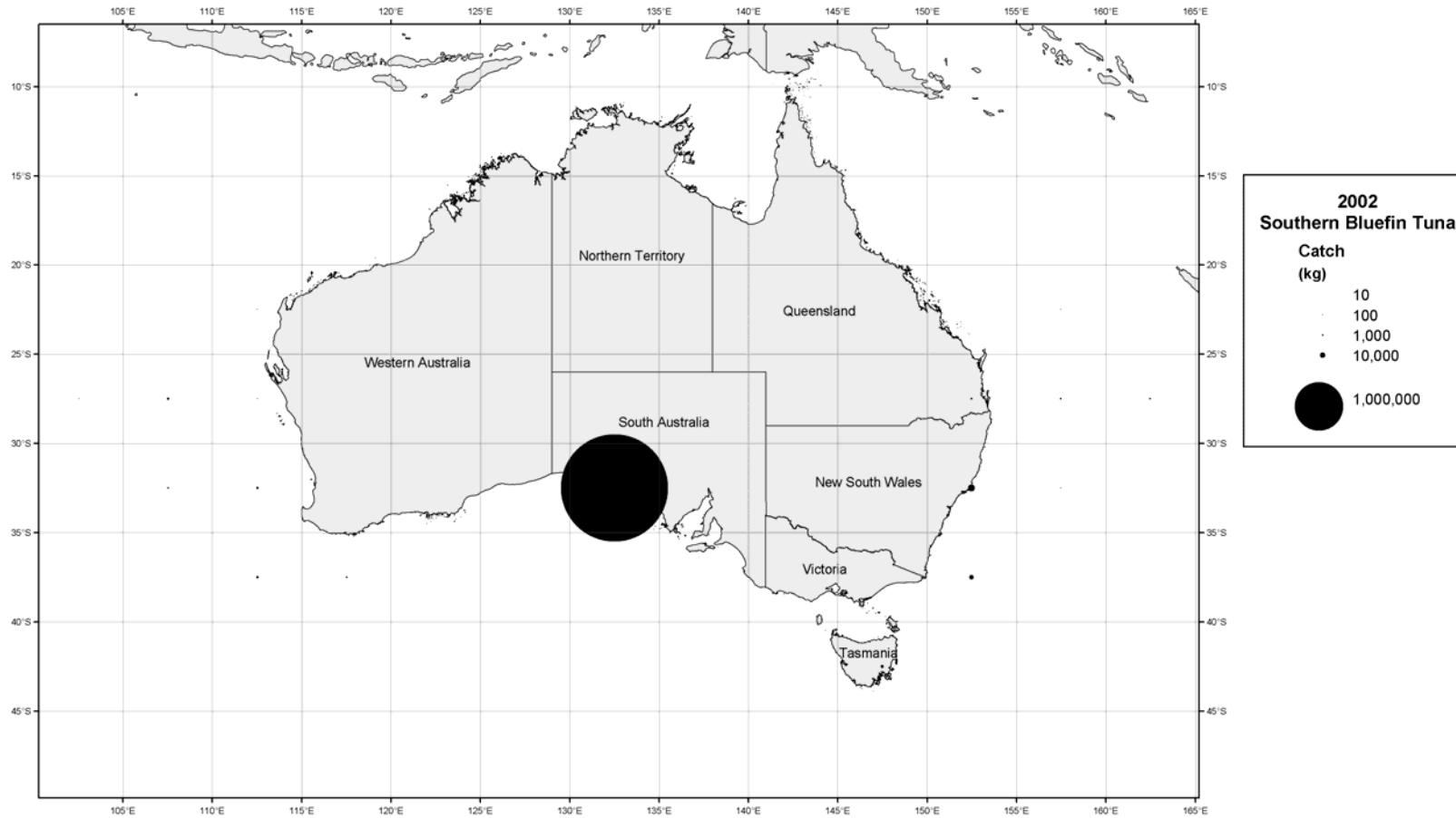
! 1997-98 and 1998-99 Tas troll catches are included in Tas longline, and in 1999-00, 2000-01 and 2001-02 Tas longline catch is included in NSW longline due to confidentiality guidelines.

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

≈ 2002-03 WA longline catch is included in NSW longline due to confidentiality guidelines, an explanation for the 2002-03 overcatch is included in the introduction to this paper. .

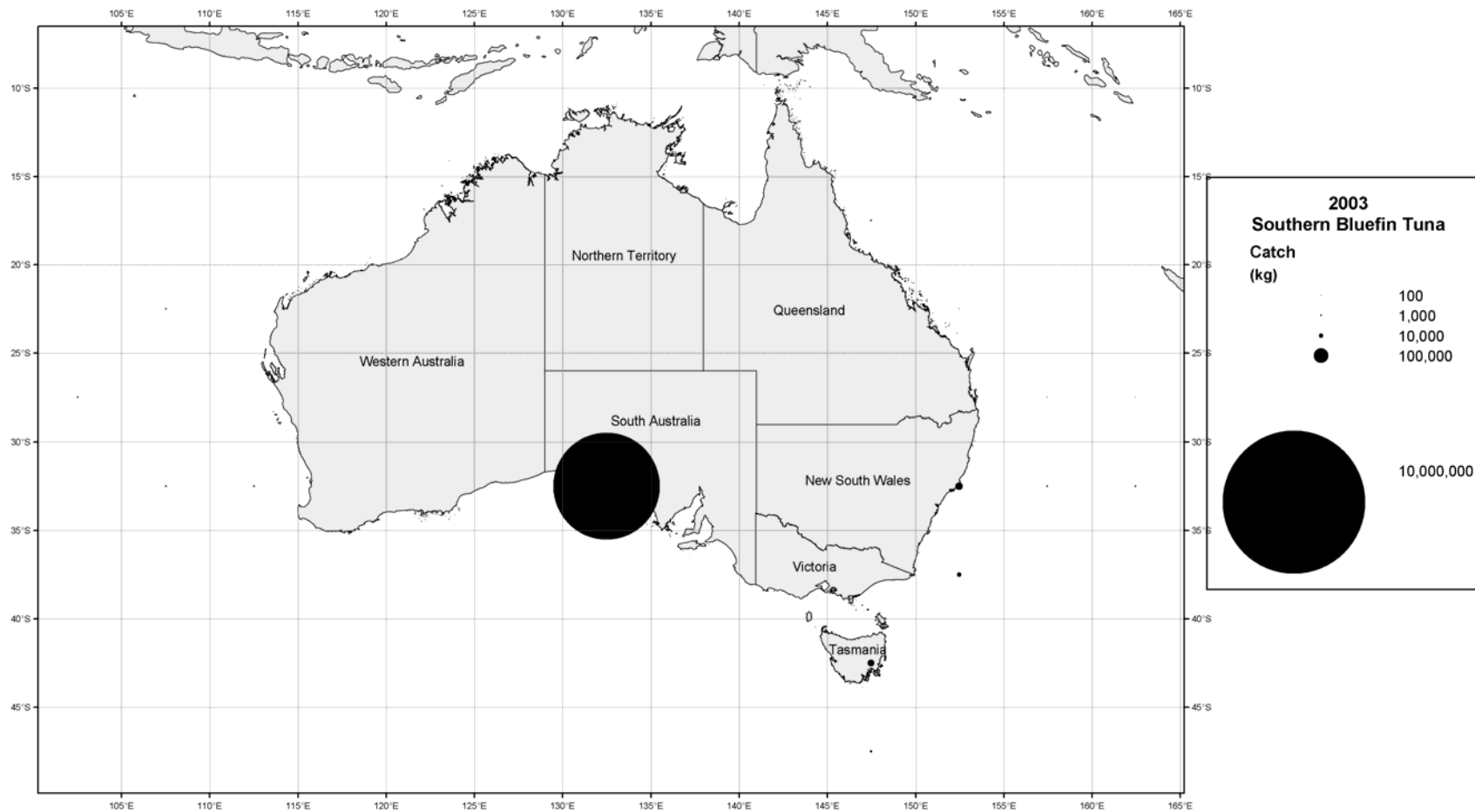
**Table 1:** Australian Catch by Gear and State for Quota Years 1988-89 to 2002-03

**Figure 1:** Australian SBT Catch in 2022





**Figure 2:** Australian SBT Catch in 2003



## Review of Taiwan's SBT Fishery of 2003/2004

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Taiwan has traditionally been fishing for southern bluefin tuna (SBT) since 1970s. The SBT was caught partly by seasonal target fishery and partly by albacore/bigeye fisheries as a by-catch. Seasonal target 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 following year, in the waters around 30°S-35°S. However, no year-round target fishing has yet been conducted. The annual catch in 2003 was preliminarily estimated to be 1,128 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. Two groups of fishing vessels for seasonal target fishery and by-catch on SBT are differentiated and each of those authorized vessel is allocated with individual quota. Each vessel is required to register with the Taiwan Tuna Association either for target or by-catch fishery, and those vessels have to be reviewed and approved by the government before catching SBT. About 95% of the annual catch was allocated to the seasonal target fishery vessels, while the remaining 5% to the by-catch vessels in 2003.

In order to collect SBT catch information in a timely way and to manage the total SBT catch not exceed the catch limit, every vessel that catches SBT has been required to weekly report it's catches of SBT in weight and fishing location 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 Trade Information Scheme (TIS). All vessels fishing for SBT have also been required to be equipped with Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for transmitting the vessel location in near real time to the monitoring center since 2002. Fishing in spawning area of SBT suggested by Scientific Committee is prohibited and document of TIS will not be issued to any catch from this area to protect the spawning stock.

### 3. CATCH AND EFFORT

In the 2003 fishing season, catch limit of 1,140 tons was set, and the actual catch was 1,128 tons caught by 101 vessels including seasonal target

and by-catch fishery. About 93% of the Taiwanese SBT catch was caught in the southern and central Indian Ocean, 7% was caught in the southern and western Indian Ocean extending to the eastern boundary of the Atlantic Ocean. There are 134 vessels approved as seasonal target or by-catch fishery in 2004.

#### **4. HISTORICAL CATCH AND EFFORT**

In early 1980s, annual catch of SBT was relatively small as less than 250 M.T. With continuously expanding of tuna longliners fleet, fishing grounds, increase in annual catches was prominent afterwards. Between 1989 and 1992, there was significant increase of SBT annual catch exceeding 1,100 M.T. of which drift net fishery accounted for about 1/4 of the catches. With the prohibition of drift net fishery on the high seas since 1993 in compliance with United Nations Gillnet Moratorium, the annual catch of SBT decreased 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 2003, 101 longline vessels were approved for catching SBT, of which, 92 operated in the Indian Ocean, while the remaining 9 operated in the Atlantic Ocean. Their fishing grounds were mainly in the waters of 20°S - 40°S, seasonally distributed in the southern and central Indian Ocean from June to September, and in the southern and western Indian Ocean extending to the eastern boundary of the Atlantic Ocean from 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, but mainly in the Indian Ocean. According to the weekly reports from the fishing vessels and trader's information, about 140 Taiwanese deep sea longliners landed SBT each year during 1998-2002, and most of them operated in the Indian Ocean.

#### **7. FISHERIES MONITORING**

Intensive efforts have been continuously exerted for better understanding and monitoring the fishery through the following measures:

1. The weekly report for SBT catch is required through the Taiwan Tuna Association to submit to the Fishery Agency. Provision of daily records, including catch, fishing location and discards in the weekly report has been required for applying SBT statistical document since 2002.
2. From April 2002, it is mandatory for the vessels that catch SBT to be equipped with VMS in order to monitor location of the vessels.
3. The experimental scientific observer program has been launched since 2003.

4. TIS program has been implemented to collect more updated and detailed catch information. While applying for TIS document, the applicant is required to submit the transshipment document issued by the cargo carriers. After unloading catch in Japan, the applicant is required to submit to Fisheries Agency the unloading documents issued by the Japanese Customs for further verification of catch statistics.

## **8. OTHER FACTORS**

### *Markets*

Currently, SBT caught by Taiwanese vessels is mainly exported to Japan for its sashimi market. Due to lack of sufficient super cold storage and low domestic consumption, the domestic SBT market in Taiwan is still in a low level in the year of 2003.

Table 1. Annual SBT catches by Taiwanese deep-sea longline and drift net fisheries during 1971-2003. (Data of 2003 is preliminary.)

Unit: metric ton

Year	Deep Sea Longline	Drift Net	Sum
1971	30		30
1972	70		70
1973	90		90
1974	100		100
1975	15		15
1976	15		15
1977	5		5
1978	80		80
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
2003*	1,128		1,128

## **Review of Southern Bluefin Tuna Fisheries of Japan for the 2003 Fishing Season**

### **1. Summary**

- (1) The total amount of catch of SBT for the 2003 fishing season (1 March 2003 - 29 February 2004) was 5,570 MT.
- (2) Japanese distant-water tuna longline fisheries industry has faced a severe business situation due to a fall in the price of tunas caused by a decline of demand for tunas because of the long-term recession of Japan and the continuing high-level import of tunas.

### **2. Management of Catch and Effort for SBT**

- (1) Government of Japan (GOJ) has been 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 was set catch limit of 5,839MT, which was subtracted 226MT from a voluntary catch limit of 6,065MT because no agreement was reached for this season at CCSBT Commission.
- (3) Moreover, GOJ has conducted the time/area closure to protect spawning grounds and juveniles.
- (4) Every year the Japanese fishing industry has voluntary set starting days for three sub-fishing areas (high seas area off Tasmania/Sydney, off Cape Town and in Southern Indian Ocean), and limits the total number of vessels for each sub-fishing area.

### **3. Catch and Effort for 2003 period (refer to Appendix 1)**

In the 2003 fishing season, the total amount of actual catch by Japanese fishing vessels was 5,770 MT by 221 vessels. This amount is divided into three sub-regional areas: high seas off Tasmania/Sydney with the catch of 1,556 MT by 53 vessels, high seas off Cape Town with 2,884 MT by 105 vessels and high seas in the Southern Indian Ocean with the catch of 1,074 MT by 63 vessels, respectively. The amount of by-catch was 257 MT.

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

- (1) In the 1999 fishing season, GOJ set catch limit as 6,065 MT, which was same as for the 1998 fishing season in the absence of the decision on TAC by the Commission. However, following the prescription of provisional measures by International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) concerning the experimental fishing conducted by Japan, the actual catch for the 1999 season was 5,354 MT.
- (2) In the 2000 fishing season, GOJ set the voluntary catch limit as 4,578MT, which was 1,487MT less than that of 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 6,065MT in September 2000. The actual catch in the 2000 season was 6,027MT.

- (3) In the 2001 fishing season, fishing operations were started with the original catch limit as 6,065MT and GOJ set revised catch limit as 6,421MT after consultations with the relevant Members. The actual catch in the 2001 season was 6,647MT.
- (4) In the 2002 fishing season, fishing operations were set as a voluntary catch limit of 6,065MT, and the actual catch was 6,192MT.

#### **5. The Historical Number of Vessels and Distribution (refer to Appendix 1)**

- (1) In the 1999 fishing season, the number of vessels for SBT was 227, which was 30 vessels less than that of 1998 fishing seasons since Japan cut the number of distant-water tuna longline vessels following the Plan of Action agreed by FAO.
- (2) 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, 27 more vessels were added to the original, and consequently 199 vessels operated for SBT because of the increase of the catch limit in September.
- (3) In the 2001 and 2002 fishing season, the number of vessels for SBT was 227 and 224, respectively.

#### **6. Fisheries Monitoring**

- (1) GOJ issued a notification to the industry that each vessel targeting SBT must report to GOJ every 10days for the management of the catch limit.
- (2) GOJ took necessary measures to control and monitor the fishery including dispatch of enforcement vessels to the fishing area and requirement for fishing vessels to install VMS on-board and to report a daily position to GOJ.
- (3) In the 2003 fishing season, 3 enforcement vessels were dispatched to the SBT fishing grounds.

#### **7. Others factors (refer to Appendix 2 for Japanese import of SBT)**

- (1) From 1995 to 1998, the amount of SBT imported to Japan had significantly increased. From 1998 to 2002, the amount of SBT import had been stable at around just over 10,000MT (product weight).
- (2) The amount of import of SBT in 2003 was 8,244MT (product weight), approximately 2,000 MT less than that of 2002. Of SBT exporting countries, the biggest 4 exporting country/entities (1: Australia, 2: Taiwan, 3: Republic of Korea, 4: New Zealand) accounts for 98.4% of the total amount.
- (3) In 2003, the amount of SBT import from Australia, the biggest exporting country/area of SBT to Japan, was 6,368 slightly decreased from 2002. This amount of SBT accounts for 77.2% 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	
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	227vessels	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	172vessels	52vessels	75vessels	45vessels	-
		revised	199vessels	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)	original	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	227vessels	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	6,065mt	1,720mt	3,000mt	1,345mt	-	
	actual catch	6,192mt	1,960mt	3,312mt	854mt	66mt	
	numbers of vessels	224vessels	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	allocation of catch by area	5,839mt	1,392mt	3,056mt	1,391mt		
	actual catch	5,770mt	1,556mt	2,884mt	1,074mt	257mt	
	numbers of vessels	221vessels	53vessels	105vessels	63vessels	-	
	fishing period	-	from April 15 to July 30	from May 1 to July 8	from September 1 to Dec 16	from March 1 to February 29	

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) Original allocation of catch was revised after consultations with the relevant members



**SBT Import Statistics of Japan**

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

Source: Japan Trade Statistics, Ministry of Finance

(unit: kg)

	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 December
Australia	3,272,990	3,195,903	6,125,027	6,256,201	6,987,421	7,831,621	8,185,820	8,237,206	6,368,352
Taiwan	1,276,474	1,396,915	516,055	1,481,378	1,611,250	1,357,906	1,478,751	1,005,656	991,599
Korea	75,836	562,573	671,497	1,649,851	1,056,953	785,426	932,889	954,285	491,446
New Zealand	202,636	128,249	88,640	120,176	213,576	212,316	199,813	240,338	260,731
Indonesia	207,758	317,687	368,634	282,265	310,552	127,012	77,528	181,322	48,825
Seychel					1,129		32,435	176,740	
Philippines		182		4,415	69,170	15,041	16,197	54,828	44,678
China *	9,183				373	3,738	3,172	15,173	35,004
South Africa									4,201
Honduras	146,574	179,918	55,286	144,138	244,423	17,048			
Singapore	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		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				271	836				
Greece					502				
Uruguay	342	102	1,028		186				
Tonga	138				162				
USA	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		140							
Spain	11,061								
Tunisia	124								
Toral	5,210,229	5,857,804	8,059,491	10,203,543	10,599,691	10,356,694	10,926,605	10,865,548	8,244,836

## \*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). For this reason Japan has not requested China to attach TIS documents.

## Review of New Zealand SBT Fisheries

### 1. Introduction

Since the start of the domestic southern bluefin tuna (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, a few large low temperature longliners purchased overseas and 4–5 large low temperature Japanese operated 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.

New Zealand's fishing year starts 1 October and finishes 30 September of the following year. SBT is seasonally present from March/April to July. Fishing takes place primarily in two areas, off the east coast of the North Island north of 42 S and off the west coast of the South Island south of 42 S. The distribution of SBT catches by month and latitude in 2002/03 is shown in Figure 1. The 2002/03 SBT season was closed early when the reduced quota (388 t) was reached.

In 2003/04 the New Zealand southern bluefin tuna season was closed 12 July 2004 (midnight) in anticipation of realising the national catch limit. The final catch (as of 13 September 2004) was 397.3 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 t (whole weight). This catch limit has been a competitive limit among all license holders. Regulations specified the annual catch limit and made it an offence to take SBT once the catch limit had been reached. The catch limit applied 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 had been exceeded, it was 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 and DNA analysis. 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.

Southern bluefin tuna was introduced into the Quota Management System (QMS) effective 1 October 2004. The combination of small national allocation and large number of longline vessels operating in the EEZ had resulted in the traditional New Zealand SBT fishery becoming an “Olympic” fishery. The entry of SBT into the QMS provides a framework where recognised SBT quota holders can maximise the economic efficiency of their longline operations. New Zealand’s allocation applies to all fishing and fishing related mortality caused by New Zealand nationals and for the 2004/05 fishing year has been allocated as follows:

	<b>Tonnes (whole weight)</b>
Recreational take	4
Customary take	1
Other fisheries related sources of mortality	2
Total allowable commercial catch	<u>413</u>
Total	420

NZ anticipates a number of improvements in the management of its southern bluefin tuna fishery as a result of a move to QMS management. There are a number of flexible provisions within that system which if fully implemented will see NZ catch continue to vary from year to year. The ability to balance any over catch from one year to the next will also be affected however NZ will ensure that on average the catch from the fishery does not exceed the national allocation.

Pacific bluefin tuna were also introduced into the QMS on 1 October 2004 with a total allowable commercial catch of 116 t.

### **3. Historical Catch and Effort**

Table 1 gives the estimated SBT catch by gear type since 1999 and clearly shows that the New Zealand SBT fishery has essentially become a longline fishery. With the advent of domestic longline fishing (starting in 1990) longline effort has almost completely replaced fishing effort by trolling and handline. However, small amounts of SBT continue to be caught by trolling and handline and together with a small SBT bycatch in the mid-water trawl fishery (1.1 to 2.5 t per year) comprises the SBT fishery in New Zealand waters. Total SBT catches are summarised by calendar year and fishing year (1 October to 30 September) in Table 2.

The charter fleet primarily operates off the west coast of the South Island while the domestic owned and operated vessels primarily operate off the east coast of the North Island. The fishing season for SBT is essentially the same for both areas and begins in

March/April and finishes when the quota is reached usually in June/July. Figure 2 shows the effort trend (in thousands of hooks) for the longline fishery from 1999 to 2003 for the two primary fishing areas for SBT for both SBT target and all tuna target sets. This figure also shows the nominal CPUE (number per 1000 hooks) for each area and also for longline sets that target SBT compared to those where it is a bycatch. It is clear from this figure that longline effort in the northeast area (mostly domestic owned and operated vessels) has dramatically increased since 1999, continuing a trend begun in the early 1990s, while the fishing effort in the southwest area by the charter fleet has been relatively constant. It is also clear from this figure that while total effort (charter and domestic combined) targeting SBT has increased during this period, CPUE has declined in the core fishing areas and months by about 50%.

#### **4. Annual Fleet Size and Distribution**

Longline fishing targeting SBT longline primarily occurs off the west coast of the South Island south of 42° S and along the east coast of the North Island north of 42° S. SBT also comprises a significant bycatch in the bigeye target fishery in the Bay of Plenty. Figure 3 shows the position of all longline sets targeting SBT in 2002/03 (charter and owner-operator vessels combined).

The total number of longliners fishing in 2003 was 132 vessels, 58% of which were small longliners (< 50 GRT). This represents a 15% reduction in number of longliners fishing in 2003 relative to 2002, due to a decrease in longliners < 50 GRT. The changes in vessel size composition since 1990 are shown in Figure 4.

#### **5. 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. Since 1990, however, these methods have comprised only a minor component of the fishery. 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 steadily increased up to a maximum number of vessels in 2002 before declining again in 2003.

#### **6. Fisheries Monitoring**

##### *Observer coverage*

Observer coverage has been nearly 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 in this fleet has typically been low. Observer deployments during the 2002/03 fishing year resulted in 15% of all longline operations targeting SBT being covered (77% of sets in the Charter fleet and 4% of sets on domestic owner-operator vessels). This level of observer coverage resulted in 39% of the New Zealand catch (in number) being observed. 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 was not done because the contribution of these methods to the total catch is negligible.

### *RTMP coverage*

To date MFish has operated an in-season catch monitoring system for SBT. This system required 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 was required once 25% of the catch allocation was reached and daily reporting required when 50% of the catch allocation had been reached. Reports were collated and analysed by MFish with the season being closed as close as possible to reaching our national allocation. All SBT permit holders were then notified that the season was closed and that it would be an offence to take southern bluefin tuna for the remainder of the fishing year.

From 1 October 2004 the catch monitoring and catch balancing systems in place for all other NZ quota species will apply to southern bluefin tuna. All fishers are required to furnish monthly returns of catch and these are then matched to individual holdings of quota entitlement. Financial penalties will apply to fishers (on a monthly basis) who catch southern bluefin tuna other than under the authority of quota. Fishers have the opportunity to reconcile their catch and quota entitlements up until the end of the fishing year and if they do not do so the financial penalties increase. The total fishery catches will be assessed annually and any adjustment made to future years to balance the catch from the fishery and the NZ national allocation as required.

### *Biological information*

Observers from the MFish Scientific Observer Programme are responsible for collecting biological data on SBT and bycatch data for catch characterisation. In 2002/03, otoliths were collected from 845 SBT and observers recovered 5 tags (4 CSIRO tags and 1 Japanese tag). Otoliths are stored at NIWA and a proposal for reading SBT otoliths is being prepared; 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 1521 SBT and 1647 SBT were measured in 2002/03.

## **7. 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 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 initially 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. New Zealand is currently implementing an approved National Plan of Action for Seabirds in response to the FAO International Plan of Action for Seabirds.

*Recreational and Customary Catches of SBT*

Recreational fishing for SBT in New Zealand waters is limited. There are records of recreational catch from both the North and South Islands. There are no estimates of SBT catches by Maori non-commercial fishing. However, a nominal allowance is made that is expected to be sufficient to cover both recreational and customary catches within New Zealand's national allocation.

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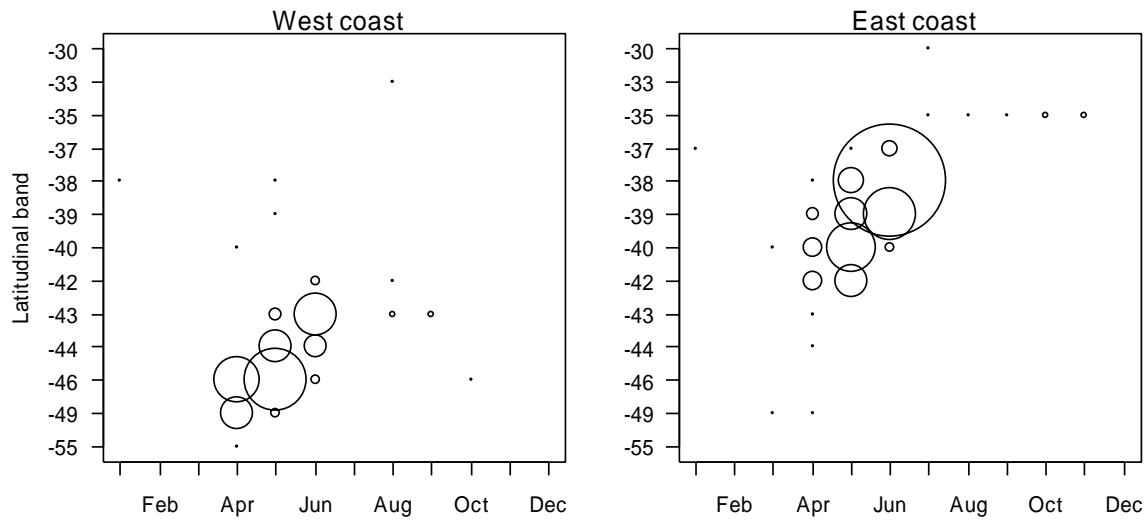
<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Fisheries, Auckland, NZ

**Table 1.** The annual catch (tonnes whole weight) for calendar years 1999 to 2003, by fishing method. Annual total catch adjusted to Licensed Fish Receiver returns for 1999 to 2001, and to Monthly Harvest Returns for 2002 and 2003. 0.0 = less than 100 kg.

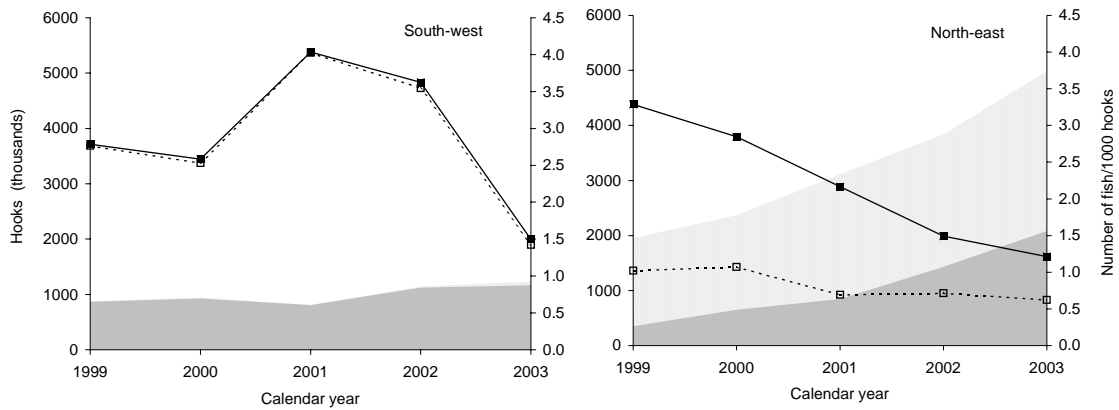
Fishing method	Calendar year				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Longline	453.3	375.6	355.8	460.0	387.2
Troll	4.3	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.1
Handline	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.1	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.4
Total (t)	460.6	380.3	358.5	462.6	388.7

**Table 2.** New Zealand southern bluefin tuna catches by calendar year and fishing year (1 October to 30 September).

Calendar year	t.	Fishing year	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	463	2002/03	388
2003	389	2003/04	397
2004	397		

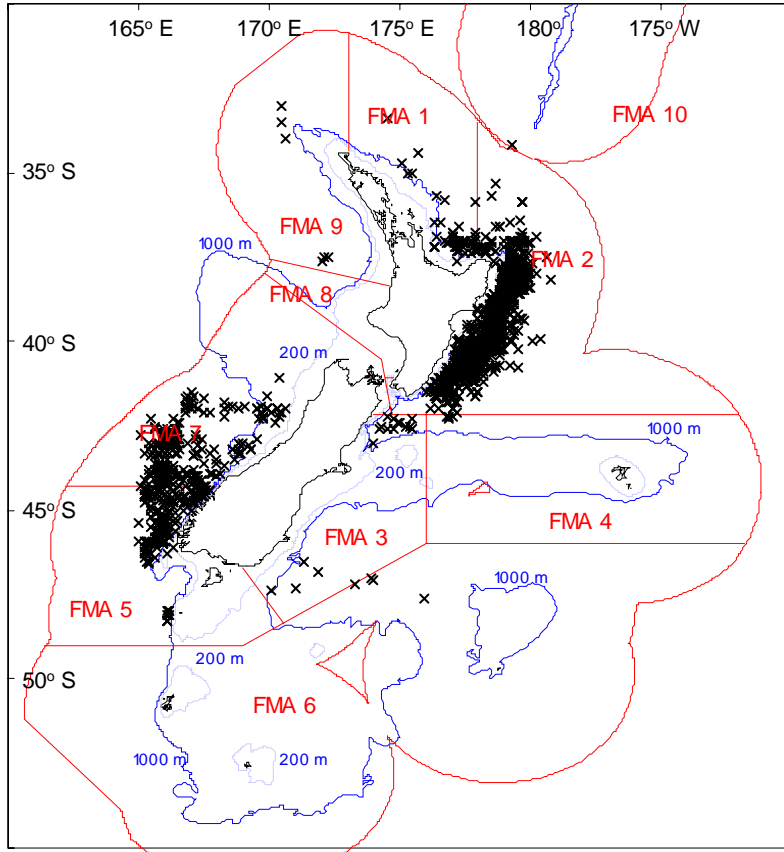


**Figure 1:** The spatial and seasonal distribution of southern bluefin catches (whole weight) in 2002/03, off the west coast of the South Island and off the east coast of the North Island, New Zealand. The largest circle, (east coast in June) represents 146.8 t of SBT.

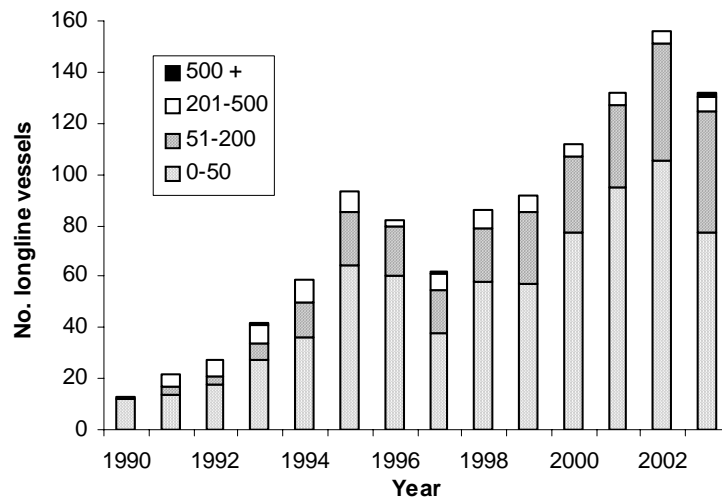


**Figure 2.** Total longline effort (number of hooks set) in each year 1999 to 2003 (grey hatched area) and number of hooks targeting southern bluefin tuna (solid grey area) plotted with the CPUE (number per 1000 hooks) of SBT in targeted sets (solid line) and in all tuna longline sets (dashed line).





**Figure 3.** Distribution of longline sets targeting SBT in fishing year 2002/03 (Charter and owner-operated vessels combined).



**Figure 4.** Changes in the New Zealand longline fleet size composition (GRT), 1990 to 2003.

## **Korean SBT longline fishery**

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### **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 before Korea joined CCSBT. The voluntary regulation of the fleet size at 16 vessels is effective until now, but the shift of these vessels from the Indian to the Pacific Ocean aiming to higher profit from fishery also contributed to the further decrease in catch of this species.

### **Catch and Effort**

Fishing season of Korean SBT longline fishery usually starts in March and ends by November or December. Thus, fisheries statistics are collected and reported for a calendar year. In the first half of fishing season from March to July or August, usually Korean longliners are fishing on 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.

In 2002, 10 out of 16 registered longliners fished for SBT and made a catch of 649 mt (reported as processed weight) of SBT in the usual fishing area, showing a decrease by about 18% from 2001 figure. This may be due to the decrease in fishing efforts (i.e. months) of some longliners. Longline catches in the SBT fishing grounds consisted of about 90% of SBT and 10% of non-target species including yellowfin, bigeye, albacore, swordfish and others.

## **Nominal CPUE**

Catch per unit effort of Korean longline fishery for SBT has shown a decreasing trend from a peak at 8.4 fish/1,000 hooks in 1994. However, CPUE appeared to be more or less stable between 2.3 and 4.1 fish/1,000 hooks in recent years. CPUE in 2002 increased compared with that of 2001. It was noted from the monthly CPUE analyses that catch efficiency is higher from the western fishing ground, 2.7-5.6 fish/1,000 hooks than the eastern ground, 1.8-2.8 fish/1,000 hooks.

## **Size composition**

Fishermen on board have routinely collected size of SBT but the data should be used with caution due to relatively small sample size and no validation procedure. Size of SBT caught by Korean longliners during the past 5 years ranges from 100 to 210cm FL with the average of 153cm and shows that SBT caught in the eastern area (162.3cm) were bigger than those in the western area (152.4cm).

## **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 number of longliners rapidly increased to reach a maximum fleet size of 19 longliners in 1998. However, by the voluntary regulation of fleet size among fishing industries, annual fleet size for SBT fishery never exceeded 16 registered number since then which resulted in less catch than allocated quota of 1,140 mt in 2001 and 2002. Annual number of fishing vessels for SBT largely depends on Japanese market price and fishing condition on the fishing grounds.

## **Other relevant information**

### *Observer program*

The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF) initiated fisheries observer program in 2002 to monitor Korean 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.

The goal of the first stage of observer program development from 2002 to 2006 is to establish a domestic training system to educate national observers. In 2002, a total of 5 observer candidates received a trainship from Hawaii longline observer program provided by Pacific Island Area Office (PIAO), NOAA. Among those 5 trainees, two joined 2-months research survey on-board RV of NFRDI in 2003, as part of the on-board training practices that will be continued in 2004.

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

Month	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	80(1)	119(1)	317(3)	1,148 (8)	1,238 (14)	1,562 (19)	1,271 (16)	987 (13)	735 (10)	649 (10)

( ) number of longliners

- : 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, 1993~ 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	10,854
	Effort	328,830	441,655	1,116,946	1,469,305	4,941,773	2,880,645	3,452,111	1,445,649	3,292,298	3,423,289
	CPUE	3.7	8.4	5.7	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.1	2.3	2.5	3.2

- : No data

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

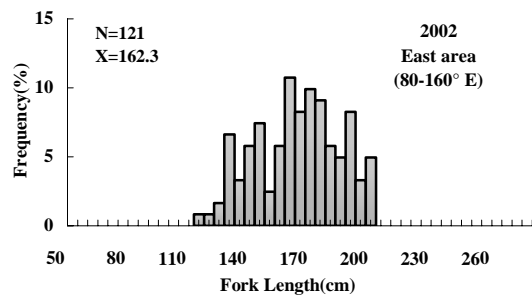
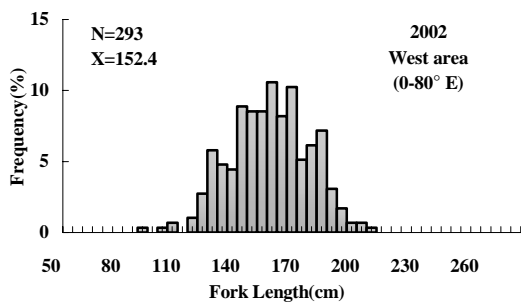
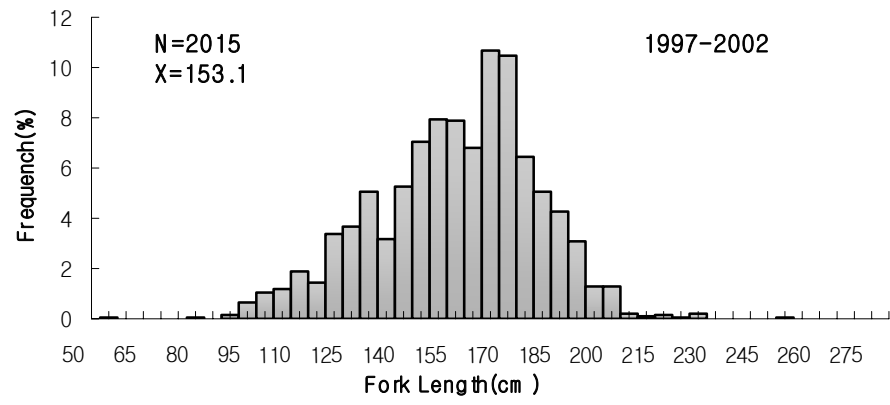


Fig. 1. Length frequency distribution of southern bluefin tuna caught by Korean longliners

## **Report of the Philippines**

This being the first time that the Philippines, as a new Cooperating Non Member, will submit its National Report to CCSBT, this Report will contain a short description of the tuna fisheries of the Philippines.

### **Description of the Philippine Tuna Fisheries**

Philippine waters have been a major tuna producer in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean since the early 1970's with the successful development of purse seine fishing in conjunction with the use of payaos (anchored fish aggregating devices). In recent years, over 200,000 mt of tuna or about 10% of the WCPO tuna catch has been attributed to the domestic fisheries of the Philippines.

Most of the tuna catch is taken by purse seine, ring net and handline gears with a variety of other artisanal gears also in use, such as gill net, troll, multiple handline and mini-longline.

The tuna fisheries is usually divided into two sectors, the municipal sector, involving vessels less than 3 GRT and the commercial sector, with vessels above 3 GRT and are prohibited from fishing in municipal waters less than 15 kilometers from the shoreline. The commercial sector provides the majority of the catch of oceanic tunas (146,000 mt in 2002, or 70 % of the official tuna catch). This is primarily taken by larger purse vessels targeting skipjack and yellowfin, whereas the municipal sector catch, with handline as the predominant gear, takes similar quantities of oceanic and neritic tunas. Much of the municipal catch is utilized as fresh fish for local consumption whereas most of the municipal catch of skipjack and small yellowfin is for the canneries for processing and export. The larger yellowfin and bigeye tunas taken by handline are exported to sashimi market. The handline vessels range widely in their operations, in some cases beyond Philippine waters.

Since the mid 1980s, larger purse seine vessels operated by Philippine companies have fished in neighboring countries under access, joint venture agreements or as local companies, with most of their catch being landed in Philippine ports for processing. Catches are also taken in high seas areas by purse seine and longline vessels. In view of the passage of the Philippine Fisheries Code in 1998 providing for incentives for Philippine fishing vessels operators to fish further in the Philippine EEZ and beyond have encouraged them to venture in other oceans like the Atlantic and Indian Oceans to catch tunas like yellowfin, big-eye and some incidental catch of southern bluefin tuna. So that in 1998, a number fishing companies taking advantage of the incentives provided under the Fisheries Code acquired several longline fishing vessels through outright purchase or through bareboat charter.

In the implementation of the relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures, Philippine flagged fishing vessels are required under the Fisheries Code that before they can operate outside Philippine waters they should first secure an International Fishing Permit and Certificate from the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). They are also required to keep a daily record of fish catch and spoilage, landing points, and quantity and value of fish caught, and off-loaded for transshipment, sale and/or other disposal. The detailed areport should be submitted to the BFAR for validation. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in the non-renewal of their Commercial Fishing Vessel and Gear License (CFVGL) and International Fishing Permit.

The Fisheries Code also provide the establishment of a monitoring, control and surveillance system to ensure that the fisheries and aquatic resources in Philippine waters and adjacent waters are judiciously and wisely utilized and managed on a sustainable basis. The BFAR is now negotiating with some foreign companies that deal with vessel monitoring system (VMS) but due to the prohibitive cost and coupled with the country's dire financial straits this might not come soon.

### **Fisheries Information of Philippine vessels**

In 2003, the Philippines have 24 Philippine flagged longline vessels that are authorized to fish in the CCSBT Convention Area (list of vessels have already been provided to CCSBT). Table I shows a summary of by-catch of SBT by Philippine longline vessels from 1998 to 2003 and up to September 2004. It will be noted that in 2003 a total of about 85 mt SBT by-catch was taken by Philippine vessels.

This year up to September 2004 Philippine flagged vessels only catch about 13 mt of SBT as by-catch. Report of by-catch for the rest the year will submitted to CCSBT after the end of the fishing season in December.

### **Research and Statistics**

The Bureau of Agricultural Statistics of the Department of Agriculture is the agency mandated to collect/gather official fisheries statistics, among others. However, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources is the government agency collecting and collating data in so far as those reported by fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans are concerned. The data gathered are reported to concerned Regional fisheries management bodies annually..

### **Tuna Statistical Document Program**



The Philippines have implementing CCSBT SBT Statistical Document Program for all catches exported by Philippine fishing companies to Japan as required by CCSBT management measures.

As a new Cooperating Non-member of CCSBT the Philippines will strive to comply with all the conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission. Rest assured, therefore, of its commitment towards the sustainability of the tuna resources wherever they are found, the Philippines being also a member of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and now in the process of ratifying the Convention for the Conservation and Management the Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC).

**Table 1**

<b>CATCH AND EFFORT:</b>	<b>Total Weight of SBT in Kg.</b>	<b>No. of Fish</b>	<b>No. of Hooks</b>	<b>Type of Gear</b>	<b>Product /Type</b>
<i>As of September 2004</i>	12,687kgs	346pcs.	2500 - 3200pcs	Longline	Frozen / GG
<b>HISTORICAL CATCH AND EFFORT</b>					
<i>1999</i>	21,403kgs	940pcs.	2500 - 3200pcs	Longline	Frozen / GG
<i>2000</i>	14,037kgs	537pcs.	2500 - 3200pcs	Longline	Frozen / GG
<i>2001</i>	14,178kgs	590pcs.	2500 - 3200pcs	Longline	Frozen / GG
<i>2002</i>	41,641kgs	1,353pcs.	2500 - 3200pcs	Longline	Frozen / GG
<i>2003</i>	84,922kgs	2,045pcs.	2500 - 3200pcs	Longline	Frozen / GG

Commission for the Conservation of  
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなまぐろ保存委員会

Attachment 9

## **Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Scientific Committee**

**13-16 September 2004  
Seogwipo City, Jeju, Republic of Korea**

**CCSBT Activities for 2004/05 to Respond to the Stock Status Advice  
from SC9**

The table below was adopted as the activities for CCSBT members over the period between CCSBT11 and CCSBT12. Items identified as essential shall be addressed by all members, or by those members specifically identified to address such items (such as provision of certain indicators). All members should attempt to address other (high and medium priority) items, applicable to their respective fisheries, to the best of their abilities.

Activity	By When	Priority
<b><u>A. Data &amp; Research: SC Proposed Workplan</u></b>		
Completion of MP Development Process	Dates as in SAG Attachment 6 and SC9 report item 13	Essential
Data Provision (Details in SC9 Attachment 11): - All catch and effort data - All size data - Catch-at-age data - CPUE data - Fishery indicators (Indonesian catch and size data, acoustic index, aerial survey index, tag release and return data) - Otolith reading results (Min for 2002, additional if possible)	Dates given in SC Attachment 11: 30 Apr 05 “ 31 May 05 “ 30 Apr - 30 Jun 05  30 Apr 05	Essential
Preparation of Agreed Indicators (List provided in SC Attachment 7)	For discussion at SAG6	Essential
Preparation of additional desirable indicators and analyses (List provided in SC Attachment 7)	For discussion at SAG6	High
Extension of tagging of small fish over wider geographic areas	Throughout year	High
Improvement in observer coverage towards 10% coverage	Throughout year	High
Implementation of Aerial and Acoustic Surveys of juvenile SBT	Jan - Mar 2005	High
Evaluate options for monitoring and reporting on by-catches of species other than SBT	For discussion at SC10 meeting	Medium
<b><u>B. Data &amp; Research: Additional Work</u></b>		
Implement / improve systems to estimate and report on discard rates	For possible inclusion on SAG6 work	High
Estimate and report all sources of SBT historic and current mortality (e.g. recreational fishing, incidental mortalities), including non-members (sources of data for non-members may include the IOTC, FAO, TIS documents or port sampling results)	For possible inclusion on SAG6 work	High
Increase length-frequency sample size and representative stratification across time / area strata, particularly for small fish	Early 2005	High
Evaluate any proposals for specific spawning ground protection measures developed by Commission members	In preparation for possible discussion at SAG6 / SC10	Medium

**C. Administrative / Management Work**

Continuation of Indonesian Catch Monitoring programme	Before existing funding terminates in July 2005	High
Implement measures to prevent any unauthorised increase in catches	Early 2005	High
Follow up Action Plan against non-cooperating non-members	During 2005	High
Implement measures to restrict imports of catches from vessels not on the CCSBT Positive List	Throughout 2005	High
Develop proposals for specific spawning ground protection measures	Before SAG6 / SC10	High

**New Zealand Proposal for Decision Rules concerning Allocation of TAC**

On the introduction of the management procedure the Extended Commission shall apply, and shall continue to apply, the following rules to determine the national allocations for members and for cooperating non-members whose allocations are less than 500 tonnes:

- If the TAC is within a range of 10,000 tonnes and 15,000 tonnes the allocations will not be reduced.
- If the TAC is below 10,000 tonnes, the allocations will be reduced in the same ratio as that applied to other members for that part of the reduction which is below 10,000 tonnes, or according to any other decision the Commission takes.

If the TAC is set at a level above 15,000 tonnes the CCSBT 1 Mutual Understanding will be used as a basis for the determination of allocation.

If the management procedure is not adopted at CCSBT 12 the Extended Commission will apply the above rules in its decisions on national allocations.

**Resolution on amendment of the 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” adopted at the CCSBT10 in 2003**

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna,

*Noting* that the 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 (hereinafter referred to as “the original Resolution”) ” was adopted at its 10<sup>th</sup> annual meeting in 2003;

*Further Noting* that substantial amount of Southern Bluefin Tuna has been and are harvested by vessels less than 24 meters operating under flags of non-members to the CCSBT which are not covered by the original Resolution;

*Considering* the urgent need to take further comprehensive approach to deter IUU fishing activities; and

*Recognizing* technical difficulties for import states to establish effective inspection schemes on import of fresh tuna products.

*Agrees*, in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of Article 8 of the CCSBT Convention, that:

The provision regarding vessel size limitation in the original Resolution which applies to those more than 24 meters is removed, and the original Resolution is amended as follows:

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; and

c. review progress on the issue of IUU fishing for SBT and the implementation of its 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 (hereinafter referred to as "fishing vessels" or "FVs") authorized to fish for SBT. For the purpose of this recommendation, FVs 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 2005, the list of FVs 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; and
- Time period authorized for fishing and /or transhipping.

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 FVs 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 FVs comply with all the relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures;
- c) take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs 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 FVs on the CCSBT Record are not engaged in or associated with fishing activities for SBT conducted by FVs not entered into the CCSBT Record;
- f) take necessary measures to ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners of the FVs 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 2005 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 FVs 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 transhipment and landing of SBT by the FVs 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 FVs on the CCSBT Record,
- ii) the Members and Co-operating Non-members shall require that SBT caught by FVs, 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 FVs 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 FVs 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.

**CCSBT WORKPLAN 2005**

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	TAGGING PROGRAM	INDONESIAN CATCH MONITORING	MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE	AUTHORISED VESSEL LIST	COOPERATING NON-MEMBERS
<b>2004</b>							
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	Commence 4th year of tag placements	Bilateral discussions between Japan and Indonesia		Maintain vessel list including admission of vessels from cooperating non-members	Write to South Africa and Indonesia advising outcome of CCSBT11
Dec							
<b>2005</b>							
Jan							
Feb							
Mar							
Apr							
May	SAG Data Exchange ↓ Analysis by member scientists						
Jun	↓ Stock assessment by SAG / SC						
Jul	↓ SC review of program						
Aug	↓ CCSBT consideration						
Sep							
Oct							
			Tagging completed	Inter-sessional discussions	Special technical meeting		Maintain dialogue to encourage formal application to become CNM
			Inter-sessional progress report	Agreement on support for catch monitoring support	4th Management Procedure W'shop Special Consultation		
			SC review of program	Report to CCSBT	SC consideration	Inclusion of vessels less than 24 metres	
			CCSBT consideration	Consideration by CCSBT			