

Commission for the Conservation of  
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

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

**16 - 19 October 2007  
Canberra, Australia**

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

**16-19 October 2007**

**Canberra, Australia**

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

#### ***1.1 Welcoming address***

1. The Chair (Mr Daryl Quinlivan, Australia) welcomed participants and opened the meeting.
2. The meeting approved the Chair's proposed procedure for managing the Commission and Extended Commission Meetings.

#### ***1.2 Adoption of agenda***

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

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

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

### **Agenda Item 3. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair for CCSBT 15 and venue**

6. CCSBT 15 will be hosted and chaired by New Zealand.
7. The Vice Chair for CCSBT 15 will be nominated by Korea.

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

8. There was no other business

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

9. The report was adopted.

### **Agenda Item 6. Close of meeting**

10. The meeting closed at 1:30am, 20 October 2007.

## **List of Appendices**

### Appendix

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

**Agenda  
Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission  
16-19 October 2007  
Canberra, Australia**

1. Opening of the meeting
  - 1.1 Welcoming address
  - 1.2 Adoption of agenda
2. Approval of decisions taken by the Extended Commission
3. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair for CCSBT15 and venue
4. Other business
5. Adoption of the report of the meeting
6. Close of meeting

**List of Participants  
Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission  
Canberra, Australia  
16-19 October 2007**

**CHAIR**

Mr Daryl QUINLIVAN  
Deputy Secretary  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
Edmund Barton Building, Blackall Street  
Barton ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA

Mr Allen GRANT  
Executive Manager  
Fisheries & Forestry  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 5777  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4875  
Email: Allen.Grant@daff.gov.au

**COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE CHAIR**

Mr David WOOD  
Chief Fishery Officer  
Ministry of Fisheries  
PO Box 1020 GBL House, 256 Lambton Quay  
Wellington  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone: +64 4 819 4664  
Fax: +64 4 819 4360  
Email: dave.wood@fish.govt.nz

Mr Simon VEITCH  
International Fisheries  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 4643  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4875  
Email: Simon.Veitch@daff.gov.au

**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE CHAIR**

Dr John ANNALA  
Chief Scientific Officer  
Gulf of Marine Research Institute  
350 Commercial Street Portland, Marine 04101  
USA  
Phone: +1 207 772 2321  
Fax: +1 207 772 6855  
Email: jannala@gmri.org

Mr Stephen ROWCLIFFE  
International Fisheries  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 3871  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4875  
Email: Stephen.Rowcliffe@daff.gov.au

**AUSTRALIA**

Dr John KALISH  
General Manager  
Fisheries & Aquaculture  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 4045  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4875  
Email: John.Kalish@daff.gov.au

Dr James FINDLAY  
Fisheries, Forestry & Social Sciences  
Bureau of Rural Science  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 5954  
Fax: +61 2 6272 3882  
Email: James.Findlay@brs.gov.au

Mr Kevin MCLOUGHLIN  
Fisheries & Marine Science Program  
Bureau of Rural Science  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 4015  
Fax: +61 2 6272 3882  
Email: Kevin.McLoughlin@brs.gov.au

Mr Raj PATIL  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +62 2 6272 4518  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4600  
Email: raj.patil@daff.gov.au

Mr Jay HENDER  
Fisheries & Marine Science Program  
Bureau of Rural Science  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 6658  
Fax: +61 2 6272 3882  
Email: Jay.Hender@brs.gov.au

Ms Georgina CLEMENTS  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +62 2 6272 5526  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4600  
Email: georgina.clements@daff.gov.au

Ms Barbara SMITH  
Manager, Governance, Trade and Aquaculture  
Fisheries & Aquaculture,  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 4391  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4875  
Email: barbara.smith@daff.gov.au

Mr Warren KING  
Director  
Japan Section, North East Asia Branch  
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
R G Casey Building  
John McEwen Crescent, Barton ACT 0221  
AUSTRALIA  
Email: Warren.King@dfat.gov.au

Mr Franco ALVAREZ  
Policy Officer, Fisheries & Aquaculture  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 4694  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4875  
Email: franco.alvarez@daff.gov.au

Mr Philip KIMPTON  
Executive Officer  
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
R G Casey Building  
John McEwen Crescent, Barton ACT 0221  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6261 3124  
Email: Philip.Kimpton@dfat.gov.au

Ms Brione WHITE  
Policy Officer, Fisheries & Aquaculture  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 5998  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4875  
Email: brione.white@daff.gov.au

Mr Toshi KAWAGUCHI  
Policy Officer  
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
R G Casey Building  
John McEwen Crescent, Barton ACT 0221  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6261 2245  
Email: Toshi.Kawaguchi@dfat.gov.au

Ms Elizabeth ANDREWS  
Policy Officer  
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
R G Casey Building  
John McEwen Crescent, Barton ACT 0221  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6261 1111  
Email: Liz.Andrews@dfat.gov.au

Mr Malcolm SOUTHWELL  
Senior Manager  
Licensing & Compliance  
Australia Fisheries Management Authority  
PO Box 7051, Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6225 5308  
Email: Malcolm.Southwell@afma.gov.au

Ms Anagha JOSHI  
Legal Officer  
Office of International Law  
Attorney-General's Department  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6250 6254  
Email: Anagha.Joshi@ag.gov.au

Ms Heidi PRISLAN  
Senior Project Officer  
Australia Fisheries Management Authority  
PO Box 7051, Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6225 5397  
Email: heidi.prislan@afma.gov.au

Ms Trysh STONE  
Senior Manager  
Tuna & International  
Australia Fisheries Management Authority  
PO Box 7051, Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6225 5311  
Email: Trysh.Stone@afma.gov.au

Mr Ben WESTLAKE  
Senior Fisheries Management Officer  
Australia Fisheries Management Authority  
PO Box 7051, Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6225 5362  
Email: Ben.Westlake@afma.gov.au

Mr Ryan MURPHY  
Manager  
Southern Bluefin Tuna  
Australia Fisheries Management Authority  
PO Box 7051, Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6225 5304  
Email: Ryan.Murphy@afma.gov.au

Mr Andrew MCNEE  
Assistant Secretary  
Marine Environment Branch  
Department of Environment and  
Water Resources  
GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6274 2462  
Fax: +61 2 6274 1542  
Email: Andrew.McNee@environment.gov.au

Mr Ben MUNSTERMANN  
Licensing & Quota Management Officer  
Australia Fisheries Management Authority  
PO Box 7051, Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6225 5425  
Email: ben.munstermann@afma.gov.au

Ms Claire HOWLETT  
Director  
Sustainable Fisheries  
Department of Environment and  
Water Resources  
GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6274 1917  
Fax: +61 2 6274 1542  
Email: Claire.Howlett@environment.gov.au

Ms Karina MCLACHLAN  
Assistant Director  
Sustainable Fisheries  
Department of Environment  
and Water Resources  
GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6274 2800  
Email: Karina.Mclachlan@environment.gov.au

Mr Terry ROMARO  
Ship Agencies Australia  
PO Box 1093  
Fremantle WA 6959  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 8 9335 5499  
Fax: +61 8 9335 5045  
Email: terry@saa.com.au

Mr Brian JEFFRIESS  
CEO  
Australian SBT Industry Association  
PO Box 416, Fullarton SA 5063  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 419 840 299  
Fax: +61 8 8373 2508  
Email: austuna@bigpond.com

Mr Michael THOMAS  
AFE Sarin Group  
PO Box 53  
Kent Town SA 5071  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 8 8410 4766  
Fax: +61 8 9476 6342  
Email: Michael.Thomas@saringroup.com.au

Mr Ben HUR  
Managing Director  
Dae Young Fisheries P/L  
Suite 9, 240 Longueville Road, Lane Cove  
NSW, 2066  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 9420 4002  
Fax: +61 2 9240 3834  
Email: daeyoung@bigpond.net.au

Mr Andrew WILKINSON  
General Manager  
Tony's Tuna International P/L  
Pine Freezer Rd  
Port Lincoln 5606  
SA  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 8 8682 2266  
Fax: +61 8 8683 0646  
Email: andrew@tonystuna.com.au

## **JAPAN**

Mr Yong Man KIM  
Ship Agencies Australia  
PO Box 1093  
Fremantle WA 6959  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 9789 3577  
Email: kimsan@saa.com.au

Mr Jun YAMASHITA  
Director-General  
Resource Management Department  
Fisheries Agency of Japan  
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100-8907  
JAPAN  
Phone: +81 3 3502 8459  
Fax: +886 7 8313304

Mr Richard LINDSAY  
AFE Sarin Group  
1/6 Phipps Close, Deakin ACT 2600  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 438 687 001  
Email: richard@afe.net.au

Mr Kiyoshi KATSUYAMA  
Director for international negotiation  
International Affairs Division  
Fisheries Agency of Japan  
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100-8907  
JAPAN  
Phone: +81 3 3502 8459  
Fax: +81 3 3502 0571

Mr Takaaki SAKAMOTO  
Assistant Director  
International Affairs Division  
Fisheries Agency of Japan  
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100-8907  
JAPAN  
Phone:+81 3 3502 8459  
Fax: +81 3 3502 0571  
Email: takaaki\_sakamoto@nm.maff.go.jp

Mr Toshiaki KANAZAWA  
National Ocean Tuna Fisheries Association  
Coop Bldg 7F  
1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 101-8503  
JAPAN  
Phone:+81 3 3294 9633  
Fax: +81 3 3296 1397

Mr Yukito NARISAWA  
Planner  
Far Seas Fisheries Division  
Fisheries Agency of Japan  
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100-8907  
JAPAN  
Phone:+81 3 6744 2364  
Fax: +81 3 3595 7332  
Email: yukito\_narisawa@nm.maff.go.jp

Mr Masahiro ISHIKAWA  
President  
Japan Tuna Fisheries Cooperative Association  
31-1 Eitai 2-chome, Koutou-ku  
Tokyo 135-0034  
JAPAN  
Phone:+81 3 5646 2382  
Fax: +81 3 5646 2652

Mr Takuya TANIMOTO  
Fishery Division  
Economic Affairs Bureau  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100-8919  
JAPAN  
Phone:+81 3 5501 8000(ext. 3665)  
Fax: +81 3 5501 8332  
Email: takuya.tanimoto@mofa.go.jp

Mr Nozomu MIURA  
Manager  
International Division  
Japan Tuna Fisheries Cooperative Association  
31-1 Eitai 2-chome, Koutou-ku  
Tokyo 135-0034  
JAPAN  
Phone:+81 3 5646 2382  
Fax: +81 3 5646 2652  
Email: miura@japantuna.or.jp

Dr Tomoyuki ITO  
National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries  
5-7-1 Orido, Shimizu  
Shizuoka 424-8633  
JAPAN  
Phone:+81 543 36 6033  
Fax: +81 543 35 9642  
Email: itou@affrc.go.jp

Mr Kimio NISHIKAWA  
Advisor  
Japan Tuna Fisheries Cooperative Association  
31-1 Eitai 2-chome, Koutou-ku  
Tokyo 135-0035  
JAPAN  
Phone:+81 3 5646 2382  
Fax: +81 3 5646 2652

Mr Masamichi MOTOYAMA  
National Ocean Tuna Fisheries Association  
Coop Bldg 7F  
1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 101-8503  
JAPAN  
Phone:+81 3 3294 9633  
Fax: +81 3 3296 1397

Mr Hiroshi HANEDA  
Advisor  
Japan Tuna Fisheries Cooperative Association  
31-1 Eitai 2-chome, Koutou-ku  
Tokyo 135-0035  
JAPAN  
Phone:+81 3 5646 2382  
Fax: +81 3 5646 2652

## **NEW ZEALAND**

Mr Arthur HORE  
HMS and RFMO Manager  
Ministry of Fisheries  
PO Box 19747, Auckland  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone: +64 9 820 7686  
Fax: +64 9 820 1990  
Email: arthur.hore@fish.govt

Mr Andrew JENKS  
Deputy Director Legal  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone: +64 4 439 8595  
Email: Andrew.Jenks@mfat.govt.nz

Ms Stephanie HILL  
Fisheries Advisor (HMS)  
Ministry of Fisheries  
PO Box 19747, Auckland  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone: +64 9 820 7785  
Fax: +64 9 820 1990  
Email: stephanie.hill@fish.govt.nz

Ms Marina ANDERSON  
Second Secretary  
New Zealand High Commission  
Canberra, ACT, Australia  
AUSTRALIA

Mr Shaun DRISCOLL  
Manager Investigation Services  
Ministry of Fisheries  
PO Box 1020, Wellington  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone: +64 4 819 4204  
Fax: +64 4 819 4644  
Email: shaun.driscoll@fish.govt.nz

Mr Charles HUFFLETT  
Solander  
PO Box 5041, Cross Quay, Port Nelson  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone: +64 3 545 9650  
Fax: +64 3 545 9651  
Email: cch@solander.co.nz

## **REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Ms Eidre SHARP  
Manager Compliance Advice  
Ministry of Fisheries  
PO Box 1020, Wellington  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone: +64 4 819 4623  
Fax: +64 4 819 4632  
Email: eidre.sharp@fish.govt.nz

Dr Kyu-jin SEOK  
Counsellor  
International Cooperation  
Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries  
140-2 Jongno-Gu, Gye-Dong, Seoul  
REPUBLIC OF KOREA  
Phone: +82 2 3674 6995  
Fax: +82 2 3674 6996  
Email: icdmomaf@chol.com  
pisces@momaf.go.kr

Dr Shelton HARLEY  
Principal Scientist  
Ministry of Fisheries  
PO Box 1020, Wellington  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone: +64 4 819 4267  
Fax: +64 4 819 2261  
Email: shelton.harley@fish.govt.nz

Mr Jin-Young SON  
Managing Director  
Sajo Industries Co. Ltd.  
Seoul, KOREA  
REPUBLIC OF KOREA  
Phone: +82 2 3277 1706  
Fax: +82 2 365 6079, 313 8079  
Email: sonjiny@sajo.co.kr

## **OBSERVER**

### **HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL**

Ms Nicola BEYNON  
Program Manager  
Humane Society International  
PO Box 439 Avalon NSW 2107  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 9973 1728  
Fax: +61 2 9973 1729  
Email: nicola@hsi.org.au

### **INDONESIA**

Dr Suseno SUKOYONO  
Director  
Fishery Resources Management  
Directorate General of Capture Fisheries

Ms Ratu Silvy GAYATRI  
First Secretary  
Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia

### **PHILIPPINES**

Mr. Gil ADORA  
Assistant Director  
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources  
Quezon City  
PHILIPPINES  
Phone: +63 2 929 7122  
Fax: +63 2 426 6589  
Email: gi\_adora@yahoo.com

Mr. Richard SY  
President  
Sun Tai Int'l Fishing Corp  
Manila, Philippines  
PHILIPPINES  
Phone: +63 2 244 5565  
Fax: +63 2 244 5566  
Email: syr Richard@pldtDSL.net

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

Mr Tafula SHAI  
Second Secretary: Political  
South African High Commission  
State Circle, Yarralumla, Canberra ACT 2600  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 7300  
Fax: +61 2 6272 7364  
Email: info@sahc.org.au

### **TAIWAN**

Mr. Hong-Yen HUANG  
Deputy Director  
Deep Sea Fisheries Division  
Fisheries Agency  
No.2, Chaochow St. Taipei  
TAIWAN 100  
Phone: +886 2 33436111  
Fax: +886 2 33436268  
Email: hangyen@msl.f.gov.tw

Mrs. Shiu-Ling LIN  
Specialist  
Deep Sea Fisheries Division  
Fisheries Agency  
No.2, Chaochow St. Taipei,  
TAIWAN 100  
Phone: +886 2 33436129  
Fax: +886 2 33436268  
Email: shiuling@msl.f.gov.tw

Mr. Yu SHANG  
Second Secretary on Home Assignment  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2, Kaitakelan Blvd., Taipei  
TAIWAN  
Phone: +886 2 23482527  
Fax: +886 2 23617694  
Email: yshang@mofa.gov.tw

Mr. Ching-Lin TSUEI  
First Secretary on Home Assignment  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2, Kaitakelan Blvd., Taipei  
TAIWAN  
Phone: +886 2 23482517  
Fax: +886 2 23121161  
Email: cltsuei@mofa.gov.tw

Mr. Yin-Ho LIU  
Chairman  
Indian Ocean Operating Committee  
of Taiwan Tuna Association  
3F-2, NO.2, Yu Kang Middle 1st RD, Kaohsiung  
TAIWAN  
Phone:+886 7 8419606  
Fax: +886 7 8313304

Mr. Wen-Jung HSIEH  
Advisor  
Taiwan Deep Sea Tuna Boat-Owners and  
Exporters Association  
3F-2, No.2, Yu-Kang Middle 1st Rd, Kaohsiung  
TAIWAN  
Phone:+886 7 8419606  
Fax: +886 7 8313304  
Email: siunion-fishery@msa.hinet.net

Mr. Kuan-Ting LEE  
Secretary  
Taiwan Deep Sea Tuna Boat-Owners and  
Exporters Association  
3F-2, No.2, Yu-Kang Middle 1st Rd, Kaohsiung  
TAIWAN  
Phone:+886 7 8419606  
Fax: +886 7 8313304  
Email: simon@tuna.org.tw

Mr. Hsin-Wei KO  
Secretary  
Overseas Fisheries Development Council  
of the Republic of China  
No.19, Lane 113, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Rd.  
Da-an District, Taipei City 106  
TAIWAN  
Phone:+886 2 27381522 ext. 139  
Fax: +886 2 27384329  
Email: hsinwei@ofdc.org.tw

#### **WWF**

Dr Ghislaine LLEWELLYN  
Program Manager Oceans  
WWF  
GPO Box 528 SYDNEY NSW 2001  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone:+61 2 82021227  
Fax: +61 2 92811060  
Email: gllewellyn@wwf.org.au

Miss Lorraine HITCH  
Sustainable Fisheries - Project Leader  
WWF  
GPO Box 408 CANBERRA ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone:+61 2 6120 0104  
Fax: +61 2 6257 4030  
Email: lhitch@wwf.org.au

#### **TRAFFIC INTERNATIONAL**

Mr Glenn SANT  
Global Marine Programme Leader  
TRAFFIC International  
PO BOX U115, University of Wollongong,  
NSW, 2522  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone:+61 2 42213221  
Mbl: +61 418416030  
Email: gsant@traffico.org

#### **CCSBT SECRETARIAT**

PO Box 37, Deakin West ACT 2600  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone:+61 2 6282 8396  
Fax: +61 2 6282 8407

Mr Neil HERMES  
Executive Secretary  
Email: nhermes@ccsbt.org

Mr Kiichiro MIYAZAWA  
Deputy Executive Secretary  
Email: kmiyazawa@ccsbt.org

Mr Robert KENNEDY  
Database Manager  
Email: rkennedy@ccsbt.org

#### **INTERPRETERS**

Ms Saemi BABA

Ms Kumi KOIKE

Ms Yuki TAKANO

Commission for the Conservation of  
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

**Appendix 3**

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

**16 - 19 October 2007  
Canberra, Australia**

**Report of the Extended Commission of the  
Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission  
16-19 October 2007  
Canberra, Australia**

**Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting**

***1.1 Recognition of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Commission***

1. The Chair of CCSBT 14 (Mr Daryl Quinlivan) opened the meeting and identified priority issues to be addressed by the meeting.
2. Mr Daryl Quinlivan, Australia and Mr Arthur Hore (New Zealand) were confirmed as the Chair and Vice Chair of the Extended Commission meeting.
3. Members agreed that the proceedings of the meeting would remain confidential and that no public statements would be made until 12 noon Canberra time on 22 October 2007.

***1.2 Adoption of agenda***

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

***1.3 Opening statements***

***1.3.1 Members***

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

***1.3.2 Cooperating Non-Members***

8. The opening statements by the Philippines and South Africa are at **Attachment 5**.

***1.3.3 Other States and entities***

9. The opening statement from the observers: Indonesia; Humane Society International; TRAFFIC International; and the World Wildlife Fund are at **Attachment 6**.

## **Agenda Item 2. Independent observer participation at CCSBT 14**

10. Australia noted that although observers have participated for many years as members of delegations, they have been allowed to participate for the first time in the annual meeting of the CCSBT in their own right. Australia hoped that this would be the start of a long term trend for allowing observer participation and improving transparency of the CCSBT.
11. Japan welcomed participation from independent observers and noted that Article 14 of the CCSBT Convention and Rule 3 of the CCSBT Rules of Procedure related to Observers and that these rules should be followed.

## **Agenda Item 3. Handling confidential matters concerning the CCSBT**

12. Japan commented that a former director of Australian Fisheries Management Authority in 2006 and CSIRO scientists in 2007 infringed the confidentiality arrangements of the Extended Commission. This infringement by an Australian official and scientists has made discussion of compliance issues difficult. Japan would like Australia to improve its national system to protect matters that are treated confidential by the CCSBT and would like to know how Australia is progressing in these matters. Japan advised that unless confidentiality is strictly observed, it will be difficult to engage in discussion and to make progress in compliance measures which involve exchange of confidential information among Members.
13. Australia noted that there have been similar problems in relation to confidentiality with items appearing in the Japanese media relating to confidential matters. These include an article arising from a visit to Port Lincoln by officials from the JFA and Japanese industry (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, 11 April 2006) and this article included false claims and photographs. These photographs include one which appeared in the JFA report of their trip to Port Lincoln. This was particularly troubling as JFA officials had stated prior to the trip, that they would abide by the confidentiality rules of CCSBT in relation to the trip. Another article in the Japanese media reported on the confidential Japanese Market Review including the amount of overcatch estimated by the review (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, 30 July 2006). These breaches raise a range of issues in relation to confidentiality that would benefit from further discussions among Members.

## **Agenda Item 4. Report from the Secretariat**

14. Members noted the report from the Secretariat. There were no comments on the report.

## **Agenda Item 5. Finance and Administration**

15. The Executive Secretary briefly introduced papers CCSBT-EC/07010/05 (2007 Revised Budget) and CCSBT-EC/07010/06 (2008 draft budget). Detailed consideration of these papers was referred to the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC).
16. The FAC was convened to consider the revised budget for 2007 and the proposed budget for 2008 including the Special Budget. New Zealand was nominated to continue as chair of the FAC and Australia acted as rapporteur.
17. The Executive Secretary provided the FAC with a further version of CCSBT-EC/0710/05 (2007 Revised Budget) dated 16 October 2007 which corrected errors in the initial paper.

### ***5.1 Report from the Finance and Administration Committee***

18. The FAC noted that the figures in the revised budget for 2007 are now such that a final position can be projected with confidence. The Executive Secretary was tasked to undertake urgent work to provide the necessary detail and having received that detail, the FAC is now satisfied that a budget surplus of \$61,457 is anticipated for 2007 and will be available for carry forward to the 2008 budget.
19. The FAC also noted with concern that the accounting practices of the Secretariat lacked the sophistication necessary to facilitate appropriate financial management and reporting.
20. The FAC further noted with concern that audited financial reports for 2006 were not made available to Members until late September 2007. Financial Regulation 3.5 requires that audited financial statements be made available by 1 March each year and accurate budgets 60 days before the annual meeting.
21. The Executive Secretary explained that a new accountant had recently been employed, however the FAC believes that formal quarterly reporting by the Executive Secretary to Members would provide more rigour and transparency. It is recommended that the following reports be made available at the end of each quarter:
  - Balance Sheet;
  - Profit and Loss Statement;
  - Variance Report (including unpaid commitments and actions taken to rectify); and
  - Cash Reserve Report.
22. The Executive Secretary further explained that the Extended Commission faced a solvency crisis in September and October 2007 because of unpaid Member contributions. At the commencement of CCSBT14, \$227,264 remains unpaid and \$4,260 of this relates to the 2005 financial year.
23. The FAC noted that the late payment of Member contributions places significant stress on the cash resources of the Secretariat and it also deprives the Extended Commission of investment income. Having said that, the FAC accepted that the financial arrangements in some Member countries precluded payments early in the

year, however, Members' attention is drawn to Rule 5.6 in the Financial Regulations for guidance with regard to when contributions are due.

24. The Extended Commission accepted the revised general budget for 2007 as shown in **Attachment 7a**.
25. The FAC notes that the revised general budget projects an under-spend of \$61,457 which can be carried forward to the 2008 general budget.
26. The FAC also considered the revised special budget for 2007, noting a reduction of \$14,522 in expected revenue and an increase of \$35,352 in budgeted expenditure. The resulting increase in overall budget expenditure is \$49,875 which is transferred to the 2007 General Budget as a new line item under the 'Special Projects' section. The Executive Secretary explained that variations in his report to the Extended Commission (CCSBT-EC/0710/05).
27. The FAC expressed concern that while attempts were made to reduce the special budget in 2007, it in fact increased. The FAC recommends that the Secretariat use an open tender process (for tenders over \$79,999) to allow better transparency in the procurement process, including a requirement for tenderers to provide details of the activities to be undertaken and costs.
28. The Extended Commission accepted the revised special budget for 2007 as shown in **Attachment 7a** and agreed to the transfer of the over-spend of \$49,875 to the general budget.
29. The Extended Commission might consider repaying the 2007 Special Budget over-spend of \$49,875 from the 2008 Special Budget. Such a payment is not currently accounted for in the 2008 General Budget, however the FAC recommends that if it is approved it should be placed in the Staff Liabilities Trust A/c line.
30. The FAC considered the general budget proposed for 2008 and noted that:
  - The budget assumes no additional roles or major tasks for the Secretariat;
  - The budget is largely consistent with 2007 with reasonable allowance for inflationary cost increases;
  - An under-spend of \$61,457 is carried forward from 2007;
  - An amount of \$4,500 is included in the budget to cover Indonesia's participation in CCSBT15;
  - The Science Committee 'panel of experts' should be restored to a panel of four and the SAG Chair should continue to attend the Science Committee and SAG meetings. Suitable allowance has been made for these items in the budget;
  - Secretariat attendance at meetings should be restricted to those meeting that provide direct and measurable benefit to the business of the Extended Commission and with this in mind the budget allocation for travel in 2008 is reduced. The Executive Secretary provided a list of possible meetings and the FAC identified four meetings that it considered indicative of the type of meeting where attendance by a member of the Secretariat might benefit the Extended Commission. Those meetings are:

- Intercessional CWP, Canada
- Tuna RFMOs meeting for Executive Secretaries, Rome
- 2nd FIRMS Tech WG and 5th FIRMS Steering Committee, Rome
- Meeting Protec, Port Lincoln

The FAC recommends that in future the Executive Secretary develop a fixed travel plan for consideration in the budget setting process but that some discretion be build in to provide appropriate flexibility.

The FAC further recommends that if the Executive Secretary needs to exceed the proposed travel budget, he should submit a funding proposal for the consideration of Members intercessionally on a case-by-case basis. Such a funding proposal should indicate whether the extra travel costs can be absorbed within the approved budget.

- The Executive Secretary's comments in his Report to the Extended Commission (CCSBT-EC/0710/06) alert the Extended Commission to the growing contingent liability created through the ongoing accumulation of unrealised staff benefits.

The Executive Secretary advises that current contingent liabilities are probably in the order of \$100,000 and will increase by about \$20,000 per annum.

The FAC recommends that a Staff Liabilities Trust A/c be established and that a regular contribution be budgeted in future years to cover the amount of the annual liability.

The FAC also notes that an initial payment of \$40,000 has been budgeted in 2008, and recommends that if savings can be achieved in the sub-committee meetings area of the 2008 budget, those savings should also be transferred to the new Trust A/c. If no savings are realised then further budget allocations will be needed to bring the trust fund to an appropriate level.

- An amount of \$25,000 is budgeted for 'miscellaneous translation of Commission and Committee reports', however the FAC notes that the late submission of papers increases translation costs and encourages Members to meet submission deadlines if possible.
- The training budget for Secretariat Staff has been increased to \$5,000 and the Executive Secretary is encouraged to fully utilise it for the benefit of both the staff and the Extended Commission.
- Some decisions of the Extended Commission resulted in increased costs which were incorporated in a revised budget;
- Further decisions of the Extended Commission at this meeting that result in increased costs will require revision of the 2008 proposed budget or such additional activities could be funded from reserves held by the Secretariat;
- The general budget as proposed will result in a 4.9% increase in Member contributions; and
- The increase in contributions is within the Extended Commission agreed guidelines of 10%.

31. The Extended Commission accepted the general budget as proposed (noting that this will result in a 4.9% increase in Member contributions). The Extended Commission noted the FAC also recommended that contributions to the 2008 budget by Members be made as early as possible and encouraged Members to do so.
32. The FAC considered the special budget proposed for 2008 (CCSBT SRP tagging program) and noted that:
  - On advice from the Science Committee, the Extended Commission has directed that the tagging programme will not operate in 2008;
  - The tagging programme is proposed to recommence in 2009;
  - The Financial Regulations are silent on the Extended Commission's ability to redirect the special budget funding into other projects; and
  - Several proposals were advanced for the use of the special budget.

## ***5.2 Discussion on Finance Issues and adoption of the CCSBT budget***

33. In response to a question regarding the appropriate extent of cash reserves for the Extended Commission, the FAC Chair advised that this was discussed in the context of the 2007 situation where a cash reserve of approximately \$300,000 was barely sufficient to prevent insolvency of the Extended Commission as a result of late payment by some Members. Therefore, future reserves should be maintained at a level sufficient to cover such issues.
34. The Extended Commission endorsed the report from the FAC and adopted the revised 2007 general budget and 2008 budget as shown in **Attachment 7a**. In adopting the general budgets, the Extended Commission noted that the general and special budgets should be kept separate and therefore that the over-spend of \$49,875 in the 2007 special budget should be funded from the 2008 special budget.
35. It was agreed that the special budget for 2008 would contain \$49,875 (**Attachment 7b**) to fund the over-spend from 2007, but there was no consensus to include any additional amount to fund research projects in 2008. Australia commented that it would be prudent to transfer the \$49,875 to the staff liability fund.
36. Specific attention was drawn to paragraphs 21 and 27 to note that these changes in procedure (financial reporting to Members and contract tendering) will be implemented immediately. Australia proposed that provision should be made in the special budget to fund essential and high priority projects identified by the ESC, namely the Indonesian Catch Monitoring Project, which characterization of catch amount and size structure, and the aerial survey, which is identified as the highest priority for a provisions recruitment index. Both of these projects are currently funded by Australia.
37. Australia noted their concerns that research projects identified as being high priority for the Extended Commission were not being funded.
38. New Zealand indicated its support for funding agreed research projects from the special fund and noted a proposal to levy the fund and build cash reserves.

39. Japan, Taiwan and Korea noted that the current exchange rate between their currencies and the Australian dollar meant significant cost increases to them despite the general budget only increasing by 5%.
40. It was generally agreed that if the ESC recommends continuation of tagging in 2009, the small special budget approved for 2008 would not be used as the basis of the 10% rule in relation to acceptable levels of inter-annual budget variations, subject to budgetary constraints of each Member.

## **Agenda Item 6. Review of SBT Fisheries**

### ***6.1 Member reports***

41. Reports on the SBT fisheries of Members of the Extended Commission are provided at **Attachment 8**.
42. Members were given the opportunity of asking questions in relation to the reports of others

### ***Questions on Japan's report***

43. Australia welcomed the improvements in the management of the Japanese longline sector and hoped that an approach of continual improvement can be adopted that will result in all Members having confidence in the catch data in the future. However, Australia questioned whether the figures provided by Japan in its national report should be used by the SAG and SC in the stock assessment. Japan responded that it believed that the SAG and SC were using all available information including historical figures reported by Japan in order to conduct stock assessment.
44. Australia asked what procedure was used to ensure that landing only occurs at the 8 designated SBT landing ports in Japan. Japan advised that the SBT brought in are below -40°C. When fish are handled at these temperatures, appropriate freezer storage facilities are required and the size of port becomes critical. Commercial ports are too large and fishing vessels do not enter. There are only 8 ports that meet the necessary conditions. In addition, each port has fishing cooperatives. In the smaller ports, the local fishers bring in locally caught products. If SBT came into such ports it would become immediately a news item and this does not happen. Furthermore, in the new management system, companies (i.e. buyers and sellers) that knowingly purchase or obtain illegally landed SBT will be subject to penalties.
45. Australia requested information on the type of penalties that were imposed on the 12 vessels that exceeded their quota in 2005. Japan highlighted that this occurred before the introduction of its new management system starting from April 2006. It also advised that the vessels were subjected to a period of suspension and the vessels were moored at ports under the observation of the Fisheries Agency of Japan. The length of suspension was a period designed to provide an economic deterrent.
46. Australia requested information on the number of vessels that had been inspected by patrol vessels that were deployed during the 2005 season as well as the cost of surveillance activities in the Japanese SBT fishery. Japan responded that it would

provide information on the patrol vessels after the meeting, but that it did not break down its fishery surveillance costs on a specific tuna fishery basis, such as the SBT fishery. Australia noted that some countries have different means of tracking costs and that Australia budgets compliance costs on a fishery by fishery basis. Australia spends \$1 million per annum on compliance in its SBT fishery and that Australia was able to provide a breakdown of the expenditure.

47. New Zealand asked whether the addition of 69t of unused quota to Japan's 2004 quota was actually a carry forward of unused quota from one year to the next. Japan advised that this was when voluntary quotas were set because of lack of agreement on the TAC and national allocation. Therefore, the quota was not set under CCSBT rules.

***Questions on Australia's report***

48. Japan noted that Australia had not conducted a selectivity study for the hooks used in its 40 fish sample and asked if Australia had any plans for the study. Australia remarked that selectivity is a complex issue and that it had not conducted a specific study but that it was known that the specific hooks used caught a wide range of sizes from less than 10kg to greater than 40kg. Australia noted that in conducting the 40 fish sample, fish under 10kg are not counted and this biases the count up towards larger fish. An independent expert had assessed that this results in Australia over-estimating its catch by 2-4%. Australia thought that a selectivity study could be an interesting exercise but it was looking at different methods for estimating the size of its fish such as the stereo video technique.
49. Japan asked if Australia eventually intended to estimate the bias in the 40 fish sample by using the stereo video system in parallel with 40 fish samples. Australia responded that at this point it was only looking at determining the feasibility of the stereo video.
50. Japan remarked that the Extended Scientific Committee adds 20% to the weight of the surface fishery declared by Australia when conducting its assessment because of a lack of confidence in the accuracy of purse seine catch information. Australia responded that this was not an accurate statement and that the Stock Assessment Group (SAG) has looked at a range of scenarios from 0% to 20% for the surface fishery and from 0% to more than 100% for the longline fishery. Australia further noted that the 20% came from comparing the 40 fish sample with commercial in confidence packing list data from the industry. Packing lists are from fresh fish sales, which are fish that are selected for their large size and fatness, which are not necessarily part of the bulk harvest of fish. Therefore, the packing list information contains a biased sample of large SBT and it is not appropriate to compare this with the 40 fish sample. Advice has been received from Professor Trevor Hastie, Head of the Department of Statistics at Stanford University who stated, "I have no faith in the results reported, because I do not have faith in most of the building blocks. Even if I did, the results are estimates of bias and without standard evidence errors are useless". The Chair of the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) clarified that SAG 7 in 2006 examined five scenarios based on the four cases in Attachment 7 (Report of the Special Meeting of the Commission) in runs conducted prior to the SAG

meeting. In order to reduce the number of scenarios to a manageable number, and in the absence of information on the relative plausibility of different scenarios of surface catch, the SAG decided that a reasonable approach would be to shift numbers at age for one of the five scenarios, effectively creating a sixth scenario. The SAG agreed that this new scenario would involve a 20% increase in weight but not the numbers of fish caught.

51. Japan expressed its concern about the possible discrepancy among reported catch mortality (86), observed catch mortality (22) and observer coverage (13%) in the 2003/04 fishing season, and Japan asked Australia to provide an analysis of reported catch mortalities in the surface fishery against observed mortalities for presentation to the next meeting of the ESC. Australia agreed to provide this analysis and noted that based on data collected over several years mortalities are higher on unobserved tows than on observed tows.
52. Australia requested that Japan provide an analysis of fish killed but not landed for its SBT longline fishery, particularly with respect to shark damage and other discards. This issue was discussed in detail in the Compliance Committee where information was provided from a Japanese study on depredation on longline caught tuna which showed significant rates of depredation.
53. Japan noted that Australia reported recreational catches in its national report and asked why recreational catches are not deducted from Australia's national SBT quota. Japan further noted that New Zealand allocate 4t of its national quota to recreational fishing and believed that Australia should also manage its recreational fishing under its national quota. Australia advised that the recreational catches reported in the Australian report include release of live SBT by game fishing clubs. While Australia has some information on the recreational catch, it has very little information concerning the rate of release versus kill in this fishery. Australia is investigating this further and it needs to take this step before it can indicate how it impacts on its total SBT catch. Australia commented that even with the inclusion of the estimated recreational catch over the last 10 years, on average Australia would be catching less than its national allocation.

## ***6.2 Non-Member reports***

54. It was noted that reports had not been received from Cooperating Non-Members (CNM) and that one of the CNMs (the European Community) was not present at the meeting. In previous years, CNMs have been asked to provide a report to the Extended Commission. In the absence of written reports, CNMs were asked to provide brief verbal reports of their catch to this meeting.
55. The Philippines confirmed that its catch for 2006 was 43,424t (it had a 45t quota allocation) in accordance with its letter to the Extended Commission dated 25 June 2007, concerning revision of its report in which it used processed weights (gilled/gutted weight) instead of whole weights. The Philippines also advised (in that letter) that the catch of one of its vessels was 1,592kg, not the 2,000kg that had been previously reported.

56. As submitted previously, South Africa initially had a longline fishery in the 1960s. This fishery terminated in the late 1960s due to poor catch rates and low value of the product. The tuna fishery in South Africa's coastal waters since then was dominated by vessels from Chinese-Taipei and Japan. These bilateral agreements were only terminated in 2002. Catches made by these vessels accrued to the Flag State. South Africa redeveloped its longline fishery in 1997 as an experimental fishery. This fishery was only formalised into a commercial fishery in 2005. Southern bluefin tuna are mainly caught as a by-catch to swordfish, bigeye and yellowfin targeting. Consequently, southern bluefin tuna catches were small, and were as follows:

1997 – 0 t (live weight)  
1998 – 1.0t  
1999 – 0.5t  
2000 – 3.7t  
2001 – 0.5t  
2002 – 17.8t  
2003 – 14.7t  
2004 – 19.0t

57. South Africa is willing to provide information on its southern bluefin tuna catches as requested by the Commission. However, further clarification is required on the “outstanding data” referred to by the Commission, as well as the format of the data.

## **Agenda Item 7. Compliance**

### ***7.1 Report from the Compliance Committee***

58. The Chair of the Compliance Committee presented the reports of the Compliance Committee meetings held during 2007. He noted that he would prefer to have been able to report that more progress had been made.
59. The Second Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC2) was held on 14 and 15 October, immediately before CCSBT 14 and a meeting of the Compliance Committee Working Group (CCWG) was held in April 2007.
60. CCSBT 13 had adopted 3 resolutions on:
- a Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS);
  - a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS); and
  - regulation of transshipments by large scale fishing vessels.
61. The CCWG had wide ranging discussion and undertook considerable drafting work aimed at reaching agreement on the implementation of important Monitoring, Control and Surveillance measures. The meeting came very close to reaching agreement on a draft VMS resolution, and reached agreement on further work to be undertaken.
62. The CC2 meeting included some discussions on the business of the Committee's Terms of Reference. Members had a focus on continued discussions on the

- development and implementation of integrated MCS measures, picking up on the work of the First Meeting of the Compliance Committee and the CCWG meeting.
63. The CC2 reached agreement on the draft resolution on establishment of the CCSBT VMS, which it recommended to the Extended Commission for adoption, this is provided in Attachment 4 of the CC2 report.
  64. The report of the CC2 meeting provides an illustration of some of the extensive discussions on other MCS measures.
  65. In respect of the proposal to implement a Catch Documentation Scheme, very little progress was made. Lengthy discussion was held on this measure at the CCWG meeting including drafting and redrafting of resolutions. Subsequent to that meeting, Australia and Japan undertook further intersessional work on this matter. In addition, an informal meeting was held in Tokyo in September, attended by Japan, Australia and New Zealand Compliance Committee Members and representatives of Korea and Taiwan from Tokyo. Despite these efforts, and discussion at CC2, we were unable to reach agreement on this measure. Paragraph 39 of the CC2 report records some of the areas of disagreement. Paragraph 40 reports on the intentions of Australia and Japan to unilaterally implement their respective CDS proposals on a trial basis. In addition, New Zealand has undertaken to conduct further work on finding an acceptable compromise proposal for a CDS.
  66. A summary of discussion on the adopted resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large Scale Fishing Vessels, is provided in paragraph 50 of the CC2 report.
  67. Two draft resolutions relating to SBT farm compliance tabled by Japan are under active consideration by Australia.
  68. The CC2 meeting had limited time to discuss other MCS measures and only the issue of Port State Measures was discussed. New Zealand presented a paper on this topic and offered, in consultation with other Members, to develop a draft resolution for CCSBT15. There was no consensus on the New Zealand proposal. There was also no time available to consider agenda items relating to the future work program, other business and recommendations to the Extended Commission.
  69. With respect to the timing of the next Compliance Committee meeting, Members recognised that the Committee requires two days of meeting to meet its obligations in respect of regular reporting and assessment of compliance. In line with the Terms of Reference for the Compliance Committee, the Committee will meet immediately prior to the annual meeting of the Extended Commission, unless otherwise decided by the Extended Commission. Some Members believed that the Committee needs additional meeting time in the foreseeable future and suggested a five day meeting. However, no consensus was reached on this point. The Chair of the Compliance Committee noted, however, that Members are committed to continuing discussion on MCS measures during the course of this meeting and intersessionally.
  70. The Extended Commission adopted the CC2 report excluding the VMS resolution.

## ***7.2 Integrated Monitoring, Control and Surveillance System***

### ***7.2.1 Catch Documentation Scheme***

71. New Zealand advised that it is working in cooperation with the other Members to amalgamate the CDS proposals from Australia and Japan in order to obtain a suitable proposal that would be agreeable to all the Members. As an interim step towards developing a CDS, New Zealand proposed the Members adopt amendments to enhance the Trade Information Scheme so as to apply to domestic landings. Some Members required time to consider the proposal. New Zealand circulated a tracked changes version of their amendments for Members consideration.
72. Australia advised in the absence of a comprehensive and agreed CDS that it intended to unilaterally implement its own system. Australia will be seeking to include tagging of individual fish with a machine readable system and it will use this to look at practical issues with verification of paper trails and other problems and will report the results of implementation to the Commission. Australia would be happy if other Members wished to participate in a trial of its system. Australia also hoped that the CCSBT would implement a CDS agreed by all Members. Australia was confident that its system would enable it to provide any data required.
73. Japan expressed its appreciation and respect for New Zealand's intent to develop an amalgamated CDS proposal. Japan noted that Japan has implemented its own tagging system from April 2006. While waiting for the outcomes of New Zealand's efforts, Japan advised that it will continue to use its current tagging system and at the same time Japan will conduct trials based on Japan's current CDS proposal. Japan will report the outcomes of the trials to the Extended Commission.
74. New Zealand commented that it would support any steps that would lead to a full CDS implementation and New Zealand would be happy to look at implementing tagging frameworks. New Zealand preferred to work with a tagging system agreed by the CCSBT but it also supported Australia's intention in relation to implementing a tagging system.
75. Taking account of the advice of Australia and Japan that they would be implementing their own SBT CDS on a trial basis as interim steps towards development of a comprehensive CCSBT CDS that includes tagging, and the fact that Japan has already implemented a tagging system for SBT, the Members agreed that it would be useful if all Members and Cooperating Non-Members endeavour to trial SBT tagging programmes, whether individually or in cooperation with one another. It was further agreed that Members and Cooperating Non-Members should report back to the Compliance Committee in 2008 on the experience of their trial tagging programmes, including by providing information such as the numbers of tags used, their distribution, and how the tag information contributed to the documentation of the catch and trade of SBT. The Compliance Committee should, at its 2008 meeting, review this information to identify strengths, weaknesses, cost effectiveness, practicability and areas for improvement, and report to the Extended Commission at its 2008 meeting.

76. New Zealand proposed that in conducting these tagging trials Members and Cooperating Non-Members should to the extent possible follow a common set of guidelines. For this purpose, New Zealand prepared a set of guidelines (**Attachment 9**)

#### *7.2.2 Vessel monitoring system*

77. Japan advised that adoption of the VMS resolution related to the confidential matters discussed at Agenda Item 3 and that adoption of the VMS resolution also required that issue to be resolved. Japan provided a modification to the VMS resolution, which is at **Attachment 10**.
78. Subsequent to further discussions, New Zealand advised that agreement was not reached on the text of the VMS resolution because of issues related to confidentiality. New Zealand expressed its concern that a proposed amendment by Japan to the agreed VMS resolution text would have created a precedent whereby individual measures were being held hostage to unrelated matters.
79. In response to a question from Australia as to what were the circumstances behind this lack of agreement, New Zealand stated that Japan had requested to make a modification to the annex to the VMS resolution that had been concluded at CC2; that Japan subsequently proposed a change to the annex that, with a further minor change to address concerns raised by other Members, was acceptable to the Members; but that Japan had also proposed a change to the substantive text of the resolution itself, by proposing a clause that linked continuation of the VMS resolution beyond 2008 to broader issues concerning confidentiality not directly relevant to the VMS resolution. Members could not agree on this latter aspect.
80. Australia noted that it was prepared to agree to accept the resolution in the form that it had been agreed to at the Compliance Committee. It was disappointed that after the considerable time and effort that had been expended to achieve consensus at the Compliance Committee Members were now not able to reach agreement.

#### *7.2.3 Regulation of transshipment*

81. Japan noted that when the transshipment resolution was adopted at CCSBT 13, it believed that a mistake was made in relation to the implementation date of the resolution. The CCSBT transshipment resolution was based on IOTC's resolution, but instead of using IOTC's implementation date of 1 January 2009, a date of 1 January 2008 was recorded by mistake. Japan believed that it was not possible to implement the resolution this early (and before the IOTC), particularly when IOTC have had several more years of discussion of this issue than the CCSBT.
82. Taiwan supported Japan's comments. It noted that ICCAT has a similar program and referred to paragraph 48 of the CC2 report which described issues that CCSBT needed to consider in light of the ICCAT experience. Taiwan supported the CCSBT transshipment resolution, but considered that adequate time was required for

implementation and that it would be very difficult to implement a CCSBT transshipment resolution before the IOTC implemented its resolution.

83. Korea was of the same opinion as Japan and Taiwan. Korea noted that ICCAT commenced consideration of this issue in 2003 and that it took many years to put ICCAT's transshipment measure in place. Korea also advised that it is not practical for CCSBT to have a separate Regional Observer Program (ROP) because the catches of Japan, Korea and Taiwan occur in both the ICCAT and IOTC convention areas. Therefore the CCSBT should cooperate with ICCAT and IOTC in implementing a transshipment resolution and a ROP. At CC2, Korea had proposed to change the implementation date of the CCSBT transshipment resolution to 1 January 2009.
84. New Zealand advised that it had major interest in the transshipment resolution because transshipment was recognised as a major loophole for IUU fishing. In addition New Zealand noted that it was also a longlining nation. New Zealand also noted that it was an advocate for harmonisation and for seeking cost effective measures, but this did not mean that New Zealand agrees to adjust measures to the weakest link.
85. New Zealand noted that references to a mistake in the text of the transshipment resolution recalls discussion noted in the CC2 report on whether it was intended that recreational catch should be included in a CDS for SBT.

#### *7.2.4 Independent observer program*

86. Australia noted that although an Independent Observer Program (IOP) was not discussed at CC2, this is a very important issue. Australia believed that agreed IOP standards across RFMOs were required. It further considered that this issue would benefit from harmonisation as discussed at Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs in Kobe in January 2007. Australia commented that the IOP needs to be developed as soon as possible with standards for observing bycatch (particularly sharks, seabirds and turtles) and further recognised the value of an IOP as it will also apply to transshipment vessels in the near future.

#### *7.2.5 Port State measures*

87. Japan commented that when CCSBT considers developing and implementing Port State measures, CCSBT needs to seek the cooperation of South Africa and Indonesia. In particular, Japan believed that South Africa was already implementing Port State measures in other fishery areas.
88. South Africa advised that :
  - Towards the end of last year it developed additional capacity in Fisheries Resource Management. One of the key improvements has been the development of a specialist unit (Offshore and High Seas Fisheries Management - OHSFM) that deals with implementing RFMO management and conservation measures for its domestic and foreign fleets. The development of this capacity is essential when

considering that approximately 1,000 port calls are made a year by foreign fishing vessels. South Africa is committed to combating IUU fishing activities by not allowing port access to any IUU-listed vessels. Moreover, unauthorized foreign fishing vessels, fishing for regulated species, are not allowed to enter South Africa's ports, but if they do enter, then they are not allowed to discharge their catch. Information on the activities of IUU and unauthorized vessels are provided to the relevant RFMOs (including CCSBT, ICCAT, IOTC, SEAFO and CCAMLR) and in some cases to the Flag State Fisheries Authority. South Africa prohibits any transshipments at sea and only allows transshipment in port on the authority of a permit. South Africa has increased the number of random inspections carried out on board foreign fishing vessels in ports and it is now compulsory for all inspections to be reported on. There has also been an increase in the monitoring of vessel discharges.

- A new database system has also been developed which would allow for the efficient reporting of all foreign fishing vessels entering South Africa's EEZ. The report will contain information such as vessel particulars, catch by species and area fished. South Africa does not accept miscellaneous fish in the cargo declarations received from foreign vessel ships agents. The OHSFM has also engaged regularly with the foreign vessel ships agents to educate them on the State's responsibilities to various RFMOs and how IUU fishing undermines management and conservation measures. The South African Fisheries Authority is also strengthening working relationships with its Ports Authority, Navy, National Intelligence Agency and Customs to combat IUU. Lastly, all tuna and swordfish longline vessels fishing for South Africa are required to have a VMS on board and are required to carry observers (100% for foreign-flagged vessels under joint venture and approx. 20% for domestic vessels). All discharges and transshipments from these vessels are monitored by a Fishery Control Officer or Monitor.

#### *7.2.6 Other MCS measures from CCSBT13*

89. The Chair of the Compliance Committee noted that the CC2 meeting ran out of time to get to this item. One of the important issues not covered was the future work program of the Compliance Committee and he hoped that Members might be able to give this consideration during the meeting of the Extended Commission.

#### *7.2.7 Compliance measures for SBT farming*

90. There was no further discussion of this item.

### **Agenda Item 8. Australian SBT farming study**

91. Australia gave a presentation that described its SBT farming study, including the results of its stereo video trials and its plans for further stereo video trials in 2008. The presentation included information from Australia's papers CCSBT-EC/0710/BDG20 and CCSBT-EC/0710/19. A similar presentation was also

provided to SC12 (see paragraphs 35-37 of the SC12 report). A summary of main results from the 2007 trials was:

- Stereo video measurements were made for more than 85% of the fish transferred.
  - The mean length measured by the stereo video was 1.7% to 2.8% (17.8-27.9mm) smaller than the mean direct measurement.
  - Measurements by different observers differed by a maximum of 1%.
  - Hand held stereo video measurement was 9.4% (99.4mm) larger than the true measurement.
92. Australia commented that the main reasons that 15% of the fish were not measured was due to: Overlapping of fish, fish entering the camera field at too acute an angle and fish moving through the field too quickly.
93. Australia advised that it sought 10t of Research Mortality Allowance (RMA) to cover the 7.5t of mortality that was expected through this work. The RMA is required to ensure that the trials proceed. Australia noted that the proposed work will cost \$300,000. If RMA is not available the cost will increase substantially and consequently Australia might not be able to proceed in 2008.
94. Japan questioned whether Australia had presented all the outstanding issues relating to the use of the stereo video or whether there were additional issues such as visibility of water, overlapping of SBT, light intensity or resolution of the camera that needed further consideration. Australia advised that there are a number of outstanding questions, in particular whether the stereo video can take sufficient samples during a full commercial transfer when fish are transferred quickly and with overlap. Adequate light levels and suitable water visibility is required for clear images. Australia advised that until the additional trials are conducted, it cannot be sure that the stereo video can adequately replace its existing system.
95. Japan noted that some of the farms in Mexico had tried stereo video and had found it to be impractical. Japan considered that it was uncertain whether the stereo video technique could be improved to an operational level. Japan also commented that significant improvements had been made in acoustic cameras and questioned whether Australia had investigated the latest acoustic equipment.
96. Australia advised that it commenced looking at alternative methods in 2002. At that time it thought that acoustic methods were not suitable for the accuracy required. Australia was unable to find any suitable techniques at that time and this is why it had been spending time trying to develop the stereo video technique. Australia also noted that stereo video was the main tool for measuring growth of those fish in Norwegian salmon farms and the manufacturers of the Norwegian system have acknowledged that the Australian stereo video system is better than the system used in Norway. However, Australia advised that if Japan provided information on the acoustic system Australia would be happy to consider it again.
97. In relation to questions regarding the time required for manual measurements of SBT with the stereo video system, Australia advised that it could provide information on the time required later, but also noted that it would not be necessary to measure all SBT to get a good estimate of the weight of the Australia SBT catch.

98. Japan presented the results of the acoustic camera system experiments for Pacific bluefin tuna in Japan (CCSBT-EC/0710/BGD15). Japan stated that the acoustic camera is an already established technique that is used for fishery management, such as salmon in the North America. Judging from the results of Pacific bluefin tuna experiments, it appears to be sufficient ability to be used for size monitoring of SBT farming. The acoustic camera has several advantages compared to the stereo video system, such as providing subjective length measurement values with enough accuracy and automatically in very short time, not affected with light conditions or turbidity of sea water, and consist of small scale devices. Japan recommended that the acoustic camera system should be introduced to the farm SBT monitoring.
99. Discussion following the presentation focused on the accuracy of the technique and the degree of validation that had been conducted. There is an assessment of accuracy conducted by the manufacturer and this indicated a +/- 2cm accuracy for fish measuring about 2m. Japan stated that for fish approximately 1m in length, the accuracy was thought to be about +/- 1cm.
100. Japan offered to lend the camera together with their engineers to Australia for testing in Australian farms. Australia thanked Japan for the offer and indicated that it would be interested in trialling the camera subject to satisfactory information on the accuracy of the camera.
101. Japan presented CCSBT-EC/0710/BGD16 that described Japan's observations during its visit to Port Lincoln to observe SBT farming operations. The results of the visit revealed the following main issues:
- From an aerial survey of the farming operations, Japan believed that there were more farming pens than advised to the Japanese delegation while at Port Lincoln. This was later checked with satellite photographs.
  - While observing fish being transferred from a tow cage into a farming pen a number of dead and dying SBT were observed by Japan. Photographs of some of these fish are provided at **Attachment 11**. In addition, the average weight of the fish in this tow cage (from the 40 fish sample) was reported to be 17.1kg. However, an experienced Japanese scientist who was present believed that the average weight was in excess of 20kg based on his visual estimate.
  - Japan did not have the opportunity to see the 40 fish sample and requested video footage of a complete 40 fish sampling.
  - Local operators (3 people) advised the Japanese delegation that growth rates in the farms were a magnitude between 1.5 and 1.7, which is less than doubling in growth often stated by Australia. Japan also commented that it had received information that local sardines with a low fat content were recently being fed to the SBT.
102. In relation to these comments, Australia responded that its SBT farms and farming are highly scrutinized and monitored by AFMA, the South Australian Government and the Australian public. Furthermore, Australia advised that:

- In noting Japan's observation that there were 149 pens at Port Lincoln, Australia agreed that there are more than 140 pens in the waters around Port Lincoln. They stated that some pens at Port Lincoln are operated by the South Australian Government Research Institute (SARDI) which is engaged in aquaculture research. There are pens for different species such as kingfish and there are pens that are fallow or are ready in the event of pens needing replacement. Furthermore, the South Australian Government's website provides, amongst other details, information on the number of farms and details of ownership and environmental monitoring information.
- In relation to Japan's observations of dead fish, Australia responded that Australia's farmers wish to reduce mortalities as they are an economic loss. Mortalities are recorded and are provided to Members through Australia's TIS reports and in 2005 Australia reported in excess of 12,000 mortalities in farming operations. In addition, Australia believed that Japan was viewing a grow-out pen and noted that dead fish in these photographs have already been counted against quota.
- Regarding the visual estimate of weight by the Japanese scientist compared to Australia's direct measurements of weight, Australia stated that visual estimates of weight are far less accurate than direct weight measurements.
- The recent Japanese visit was requested at short notice and the timing was when tow cage arrivals are irregular and unpredictable. Unfortunately since the Japanese delegation were only in Port Lincoln for about four days, their visit did not coincide with the arrival of a tow cage, and they were unwilling to extend their stay, hence they were unable to view a 40 fish count. Australia advised that February was the best month for seeing the 40 fish sampling process and extended an invitation for CCSBT Members to visit and view a 40 fish sample or any part of the monitoring process.
- In relation to growth rates, Australia noted that the information industry had provided was net growth rate, that is it excludes gills and guts and freezer loss and represents information from shorter term grow-out. Further, Australia noted that Japan had also spoken to a local scientist who confirmed the doubling in growth. Australia cited three papers from the international refereed literature in relation to the very rapid growth rates of bluefin tuna. A paper in *Aquaculture Research* by Aguado-Gimenez and Garcia-Garcia (2005) demonstrated that farmed Atlantic bluefin tuna nearly doubled in weight (32 to 63kg) in 232 days. A study by Ticina, Katavic and Grubisic (2007) published in *Aquaculture* found that 1 year old Atlantic bluefin tuna showed a 134% weight increase in 244 days. They also found that the biomass of tagged Atlantic bluefin decreased due to resultant starvation and that it took the fish 2 to 3 months to recover to their initial weight. Katavias, Tieina and Franicevics (2001) reported in the ICCAT Standing Committee on Research and Statistics that after 515 days of cage culture Atlantic bluefin tuna quadrupled their weight from 9 to 39 kg. Australia also advised that "local sardines" (pilchards) which have high nutrition value is only about 30% of the SBT diet in the farms and that there is a complex process for selecting the type

of feed depending on the stage of the fish in the production cycle and prevailing environmental conditions.

103. Australia also stated that Japan had agreed that its delegates would follow the CCSBT Rules of Procedure in relation to the confidentiality of its visit to the Australian farms at Port Lincoln. Nevertheless an article appeared in a Japanese newspaper on 11 April 2007 that related details of the visit and made inaccurate claims about the farming operations. Australia advised that it was concerned about this breach of confidentiality. Australia was concerned that one of the photos in Japan's presentation of its visit had appeared in that newspaper article.
104. Japan presented growth rate results from a recently published study of SBT growth in pens at Port Lincoln. The growth rates in this study from March to July/August only resulted in about a 1.5 increase in weight. Australia responded that the data presented demonstrated the impressive growth capacity of SBT. The data were from a research study of different feeding regimes and the fish were tagged, both of which are likely to seriously compromise growth rates. However the study still achieved very rapid growth rates. Previously cited study (Aquaculture Research, Ticina, Katavic and Grubisic) indicated that it takes fish 2-3 months to recover their weight after tagging.
105. Australia showed a short video footage of one of its 40 fish samples. The video showed the process of weighing, measuring and tagging the fish after it had been caught. The following comments were made in relation to the footage and the process of 40 fish sampling:
- Japan advised that it had requested to see the entire process from when hook is thrown in water to the fish being brought on board and to include the sampling of all of the fish in the sample. This would provide a better idea of the how the hook and line are used; the length of time involved and how many small fish are excluded from the sample.
  - Australia did not have a video of an entire sample, but committed to producing a complete video of a 40 fish sample that is conducted, during the next season, and providing copies of the video to the other Members. Australia noted that it can provide Members with its standards for the hooks and lines used as well as samples of the gear. Australia also remarked that it had provided the entire data set of the 40 fish samples over a number of years which includes the fish that are under 10kg, to the Independent Panel of Australian Farming Operation and on other occasions.
  - Japan noted that the artificial sampling rule (fish less than 10 kg being rejected) does not result in a true reflection of the size distribution of the fish in the tow cage. Australia noted that the study by Professor O'Neil, head of the Statistics Department at the Australian National University, had estimated that excluding fish under 10kg results in Australia over-estimating its catch by 2-4% annually.
  - Australia advised that the samples are usually taken just before the tow cage enters the Port Lincoln area. There are a range of sheltered areas that are preferred for conducting the sample. Samples are completed in one day (2-3

- hours), but prevailing weather conditions can occasionally cause a sample to be abandoned.
106. Australia reminded Members that the Independent Review of Australian SBT Farming Operations Anomalies (Farm Review) reported that “the regulation of the industry is a rigorous and well managed process with no apparent anomalies and no scope for over-catch via misreporting”. Australia recognises that its process is based on sampling and in any sampling regime, be it longline caught fish or fish being placed into farms, there are estimation errors. Australia has been doing research at its own cost to continue to improve the sampling regime for farmed fish. This has included opening the process to independent review and these reviews have been made available to CCSBT. Australia has been seeking information on similar estimation errors that might exist in longline fishing, such as how accurate weights are that are taken on the deck of a boat in rolling seas, but to date we have received no information. However, Australia recognises that any estimation errors associated with the longline fishery are trivial when compared with the anomalies identified in the paper “comparison of CCSBT catch data with Japanese auction sales of frozen SBT (CCSBT-EC/0510/25)” based on data provided by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. Australia continues to question why the catches reported in Japan’s national reports can vary so widely from the amount of SBT that is sold in the markets in Japan.
107. Japan advised that the Farm Review also stated that “The Review Panel identified two main areas where potential anomalies may occur in estimating SBT catch: loss of weight during tow; biases in the 40 fish sample”. Japan noted that the timetable for the Australian SBT Farm study in paragraph 44 of the CCSBT 13 report had not been met and hoped that Australia would be able to implement the schedule.

#### **Agenda Item 9. Recreational fisheries**

108. Japan noted that Japan, Korea and Taiwan do not have any recreational fishing and that the CCSBT has not been provided with figures concerning Australia’s recreational catch since 2003. The report of SC12 stated that “To ensure a high probability of stock rebuilding, all unreported and under-reported catches must be eliminated...” and noting internet articles of recreational SBT being caught in Tasmania, Japan asked Australia to work on estimating its recreational catch. Japan recognised the difficulties in managing recreational fisheries, but believed that Australia’s recreational catch should be managed and included in its national allocation.
109. Australia referred to table 6 of its national report that showed the level of recreational catch for some years prior to 2003. It was noted that the recreational catches are highly variable. Australia advised it is looking into its recreational catch to examine the rate of kill versus the rate of release and will report back to the Extended Commission when it has more information. Australia also commented that there have been many years in which the Australian catch has fallen short of its

national allocation and that its recreational catch would easily be accommodated by such shortfalls in catch.

110. Japan commented that regardless of the amount, it is the responsibility of managers to manage all types of fisheries and Japan looked forward to seeing a report on Australia's new recreational catch information and Australia's new way of managing its recreational fishery.
111. Australia noted that recreational fisheries in Australia are managed by the States not the Commonwealth and this involves coordination between the State and Commonwealth agencies.
112. The Chair noted that the Extended Commission anticipated a report from Australia to the Extended Commission on the management of its recreational fishery.

#### **Agenda Item 10. Report from the Extended Scientific Committee**

##### ***Report from the Chair of the Extended Scientific Committee***

113. The ESC Chair presented document CCSBT-EC/0710/32. The Chair highlighted the following issues discussed at Twelfth Meeting of the Scientific Committee:
  - Reported global catches
  - Review of fisheries indicators- recruitment, spawning biomass, and exploitable biomass
  - Assessment of stock status
  - Management advice
  - Management procedure implications
  - Review of the SRP
  - 2008 Workplan
114. No new model based assessment was conducted in 2007. However, fishery indicators were reviewed in 2007. The EC endorsed the following conclusions regarding stock status from the ESC based on the 2006 scenario results and the 2007 review of indicators:
  - There was no appreciable sign of change in stock status since 2006;
  - Recruitments from the last decade are estimated to be well below the levels in the period 1950 – 1980;
  - Analysis of the available information from the indicators and the scenarios indicate low recruitment in 2000 and 2001 and probably also in 2002 and 2003;
  - Results of the scenario evaluations in 2006 are generally consistent with the 2005 assessment, and indicate the SBT spawning biomass is at a low fraction of its original biomass, well below the 1980 level, and below the level that could produce MSY; and

- Rebuilding spawning biomass would almost certainly increase sustainable yield and provide security against unforeseen environmental effects.
115. The Extended Commission endorsed the management recommendations made by the ESC (SC12 report, paragraph 69) in 2007, summaries of which are as follows:
- Accurate catch and effort data are critical to any stock assessment or management procedure and there needs to be assurance that future data are accurate. Therefore, further work is required to reduce the uncertainty about historical catches and CPUE.
  - The indicator analysis did not provide any appreciable signs of change in stock status and hence there is no need to revise the management recommendations on catch levels from 2006.
  - Because the TAC has been set for 2007 – 2009 and no changes are anticipated until 2009, the SAG will need to consider new available information in 2009 and use scenario modeling to evaluate the impact of different future catch levels on stock status.
  - A management procedure needs to be adopted as a basis to provide management advice in 2011 or 2012.
  - Previous management procedure development assumed that the sole indicator used for input was LL 1 CPUE and its age structure. There is now agreement that future management procedures should be based on inputs from a broader range of indicators.

***Discussion of the Report of the Extended Scientific Committee***

116. New Zealand noted that the SAG/ESC will continue to undertake annual indicator analyses and report the results to the Extended Commission.
117. Australia remarked that in the absence of reliable data, the indicators have become more important. Australia then asked if any of those should be emphasised or were they given equal importance by the ESC. The ESC Chair replied that Attachment 9 of the ESC report covers the priority of the indicators. The priorities were grouped into 4 categories (H, M, L and essential). Characterisation of catch (quantity and size) and the development of future CPUE indices were regarded as essential. The ESC did not discuss in detail the relative priorities of the other indicators.
118. Australia asked about the timeframe for future management procedure development. The ESC Chair replied that if required a preliminary management procedure could be developed for 2009 but the ESC preference would be to develop a more complete management procedure for 2011.
119. Australia enquired whether the practical issues of a management procedure had been identified. The ESC Chair responded that key issues still relate to historical CPUE, so the report from the proposed intersessional work and possible CPUE modeling workshop will provide a key input to the future development of a management procedure. Given the improvements to data collection that were implemented in 2006 it may be that a future management procedure may only be based on data from 2006 onwards. A future management procedure may also be based on fishery

independent data, but the ESC will evaluate the results of the CPUE work before having a full discussion on that issue.

120. Japan noted that LL1 CPUE has been a major input to the stock assessment model and management procedure. However, the management of the Japanese longline fishery was changed after April 2006, and this will have a substantial impact on the way that the Japanese fleet operates. Japan asked the ESC Chair's view on the impacts of these changes on the consistency or lack thereof between the 2 CPUE series. The ESC Chair responded that this issue is potentially very difficult to resolve. However, this issue has been successfully dealt with in some fisheries, and this would need to be explored for SBT.
121. Japan commented that there are other CPUE series from Korea, Taiwan, and New Zealand and hoped that these will be evaluated. The ESC noted that a future management procedure should include various other fishery indicators. Japan asked which other indicators are under consideration. The ESC Chair responded that alternative indicators for use in management procedure development will be evaluated at the SAG/ESC meetings in 2008.
122. Japan stated that a number of indicators have been investigated in the past – longline CPUE, aerial surveys, acoustic surveys, Indonesian spawning ground survey, etc. Further, Japan stated that all of these indices other than Japanese longline CPUE have their problems and faults. Japan asked the ESC Chair what his views were on the possible future use of these various indices. The ESC Chair responded that in regard to CPUE, Attachment 4 of the SAG report (extract from CPUE workshop) outlines progress on each of its terms of reference. It made specific recommendations on how to deal with the past data and, by extension, future data. The intersessional work in 2007/08 will be investigating a number of the issues of past and future data after the change in the Japanese management system. There also needs to be a close look at all the available recruitment indices to evaluate if they can be used as fishery independent indices. The future use of the Indonesian spawning biomass index also needs to be examined by the scientists who are closer to the data.
123. Japan stated that the current assessment of SBT relies heavily on Japanese CPUE and therefore CCSBT has to change the way it conducts future assessment of the stock because about half of the TAC set by the CCSBT is caught by Australian surface fisheries for farming. The ESC Chair replied that Japan's understanding is largely correct. There was a large emphasis at the ESC in reducing the uncertainties in the past CPUE and this is being addressed intersessionally and the outcomes of this work will be important to future assessment and management procedure development. The new tagging methods can potentially result in estimates of absolute biomass. Given the efforts that are being made to address the catch anomalies and the new tagging methods under development, the ESC Chair commented that there is a strong possibility of developing a management procedure in the future.
124. Japan noted that in relation to the 2007 management recommendations, the ESC stated that further work is needed to reduce uncertainty about historical catches and CPUE. Japan stated that the ESC report also refers to the potential bias in the 40 fish

sampling of the Australian farming operation and the size composition and mean weight from this sampling will need to be revised to reduce any uncertainty of both historical and future catch levels. Japan asked what the ESC Chair's view is on this matter. The ESC Chair stated that the view of the ESC was that provision of accurate catch and effort data in the future was critical to stock assessment and management procedure development.

125. Japan referred to the Table in Attachment 5 of the ESC 12 report. Japan indicated that the table should not be made public according to rule 10 of the CCSBT Rules of Procedure.
126. The ESC Chair indicated that the issue of confidentiality was not brought up by any Member during ESC meeting.
127. The following discussion on Attachment 5 of the SC 12 report centered on the components of the column headed "Retrospective IUU catch estimate scenario". The column is made up of estimates from one of the Japanese market anomaly scenarios and one of the Australian SBT farm anomaly scenarios. Japan requested that Attachment 5 of the ESC 12 report not be made public under Rule of Procedure 10(5). New Zealand stated that this action sets a precedent. While New Zealand fully respects the Commission's confidentiality arrangements, they fully endorse the past practice of releasing Commission reports in their entirety. Australia stated for the record that the global SBT catch by flag state data should be part of the public record.
128. Japan stated for clarification that the SC 12 report can be released but Attachment 5 should be deleted from the released version. There would be another version containing Attachment 5 for use by the Commission. The Extended Commission agreed that the data in Attachment 5 can be used in the stock assessment and management procedure development process by the SAG and ESC. Furthermore, the country reported catches are not restricted and can be made public.
129. Australia requested that the retrospective IUU scenario should be separated into LL fishery and surface fishery. Japan indicated that this task was not necessary at this point, but suggested that this request should be made from Australia to the ESC. Australia requested that the column labelled retrospective IUU should be split into four columns (1) IUU for longline (2) bias for longline (3) IUU for surface fishery, (4) bias for surface fishery. Australia further clarified that the various scenarios for the surface fishery dealt with possible bias and estimates of catches, whereas no bias had been identified in the longline fishery and it was unclear how much of the estimates of catch was due to IUU fishing and how much was associated with biased sampling. Japan requested that in the future, this table should also include a column of recreational catches by Australia.
130. The Extended Commission endorsed the recommendation from the ESC that the 2008 SAG and ESC meetings would be devoted almost entirely to a management procedure workshop with a review of the fisheries indicators as well.

#### **Agenda Item 11. Total Allowable Catch and its allocation**

131. The meeting noted that CCSBT 13 set the TAC of Members for 2007 to 2009 for most Members and 2007 to 2011 in the case of Japan and that this was only to be reviewed if exceptional circumstances emerged in relation to the stock. The meeting also noted that the report from the Extended Scientific Committee did not show any indication of a change in the status of the stock since 2006 and that the TAC set by CCSBT 13 was in the range recommended by the Extended Scientific Committee. Consequently, the Extended Commission reconfirmed its decision on the TAC and its allocation as specified in paragraphs 60 to 69 of the CCSBT 13 report.
132. The Extended Commission also agreed to maintain the interim catch allocations for 2008 for Cooperating Non Members to the levels specified at paragraph 64 of the CCSBT 13 report.
133. New Zealand presented its paper (CCSBT-EC/0710/30) on a proposal for over and under fishing for southern bluefin tuna.
134. Korea fully supported New Zealand's proposal.
135. Australia supported the principle of an over and under regime for national allocations, but also believed this must be supported by MCS to monitor the catch. Australia had some concerns about the permissible level of over catch currently in the proposal. Australia recognised that it is difficult to achieve a single level as there is a wide range of allocations between Members, for example, Australia would be permitted to have a 526.5t over catch without penalty (except for payback) and Australia considered this to be too high, whereas the European Community permissible overcatch would only be a few fish. Australia thought that a sliding scale was a good idea to deal with this issue and that the proposal required refinement of the numbers to ensure there is no economic incentive to over catch.
136. Japan wished to consider the detail of the proposal further. A concern of Japan's was allowing the carry forward of under catch considering the current low level of the SBT stock. Japan also noted that some other RFMOs, such as ICCAT, have over catch provisions with rules and penalty provisions in relation to pay back of over catch.
137. Taiwan supported New Zealand's proposal and noted that the carry-over level and over catch penalty should be subject to further negotiation among Members.
138. The Chair noted that there was strong support for New Zealand's proposal and invited New Zealand to discuss the detail further with Members.
139. The Extended Commission gave further consideration to an under and overfishing proposal developed by New Zealand (CCSBT-EC/0710/30). The proposal was further developed in the margins of the meeting. No consensus position was developed on the original form of overfishing provisions proposed by New Zealand so as an interim solution (pending the development of a system specifically for CCSBT based around the original New Zealand proposal) the ICCAT overfishing provisions were included within the New Zealand proposal for consideration. While some Members agreed that such a proposal could be adopted others asked for examples of how this measure was implemented in the ICCAT area because it

appeared to present implementation problems. In light of those implementation problems the resolution could not be agreed.

140. The New Zealand proposal remains a work in progress and is attached as **Attachment 12**. This proposal will be further developed intersessionally by New Zealand for further consideration by Members of the Extended Commission.

### **Agenda Item 12. Report from the joint tuna RFMO meetings**

141. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/0710/08 concerning the joint meeting of tuna RFMOs. The meeting developed three draft courses of action:
- Key areas and challenges;
  - Technical work to cooperate across RFMOs to address the challenges; and
  - Follow-up actions.
142. A Technical Working Group Meeting was then held in Raleigh, USA in July 2007 which considered trade and catch documentation schemes.
143. Five recommendations were made by the Executive Secretary in paper CCSBT-EC/0710/08. The meeting endorsed those recommendations, noting that the “Course of Actions” had been endorsed and not just endorsed in principle.
144. In addition to the items noted in paper CCSBT-EC/0710/08, it was noted that other important outcomes from the Kobe meeting were in relation to performance reviews of the tuna RFMOs and harmonisation of measures amongst the RFMOs.
145. Taiwan commented that Taiwan’s tuna fisheries cover three oceans, so for effective implementation there is a need for harmonisation with other RFMOs in terms of compliance measures. If different regions adopt different measures, it will be difficult for implementation. Taiwan therefore suggested that any measures adopted in CCSBT in the future be consistent with other RFMOs.
146. New Zealand advised that it was an advocate of harmonisation, but that in New Zealand’s view, this did not mean that the weakest system should set the standard.

### **Agenda Item 13. CCSBT performance review**

147. The Chair noted previous discussions on the effectiveness of RFMOs and reviews of their performance, noting that a performance review for CCSBT had been agreed at CCSBT 13, but not subsequently prioritised (CCSBT-EC/0710/20 refers). The Chair further noted developments in 2007, including the outcomes of the Kobe meeting (CCSBT-EC/0710/Info 03), and the Chatham House paper on reviewing RFMOs (CCSBT-EC/0710/Info 02).
148. New Zealand summarised its paper (CCSBT-EC/0710/29), and introduced Ingrid Jamieson, its nominee for the proposed performance review working group.

149. Australia noted it had already commented on the importance of performance reviews of all RFMOs, particularly CCSBT. Australia was in general agreement with New Zealand's paper, but had some specific comments on the Terms of Reference (TOR). In particular, the composition of the panel should be clearly defined. Australia suggested the following wording: "The panel shall include one participant from each Member, and an independent expert agreed by Members. The panel shall also include a participant from the Secretariat." Australia noted its support for the inclusion of an external expert as part of the review panel.
150. Taiwan thanked New Zealand for its work on the paper. It noted the suggestion to include external experts. Taiwan was unsure whether or not this aspect had been included in the 2008 budget. However, if it had already been budgeted for, Taiwan would support the inclusion of an independent expert.
151. Japan thanked New Zealand for its efforts, and asked for clarification on the status of decisions that were made at CCSBT 13, and how it could be ensured that future review work would proceed. Despite agreement at that meeting, no performance review had occurred in 2007. The Executive Secretary explained that while names had been sought electronically to fulfil the requirements of CCSBT 13, and some names had been provided, a working group had not been established and no review had occurred. In relation to ensuring future work proceeded, it would depend on sufficient energy being put in by all participants.
152. Korea noted the criteria in New Zealand's paper for the external expert, and noted its view that in addition, the person chosen should have a good working knowledge of CCSBT in particular.
153. Japan expressed concern about the wording of item (ii) of the proposed terms of reference in Annex One of the New Zealand paper, in relation to the group making recommendations including any necessary changes to the Convention. There was some concern that it is Parties to the Convention who should make any necessary changes to the Convention. It was clarified that the performance review working group would make recommendations, which may include suggestions in relation to the Convention text, to the EC, and that Members would subsequently consider the recommendations and make decisions as required. New Zealand noted there was no specific proposal to alter the Convention, but the wording was included so as not to constrain the considerations of the working group. Australia also noted that other RFMOs, for example ICCAT, have recognised the need to alter their Convention texts to modernise them in line with international best practice. Nonetheless, the Chair clarified that Members did not have any specific intention to change the Convention at this stage, and it was agreed to delete the phrase "including any necessary changes to the Convention" from (ii) of the Terms of Reference in Annex One of the New Zealand paper, without limiting the scope of what the performance review working group may consider for improving the performance of CCSBT.
154. Members noted the importance of ensuring the transparency and credibility of the performance review, and discussed ways in which independent experts could be involved in the review in order to achieve this. The New Zealand paper proposed

including an independent expert as part of a performance review working group, who would work intersessionally and would also have one meeting.

155. Japan and Taiwan suggested an alternative approach which they considered would be more time and cost effective: for Members to conduct self-evaluation based on the criteria in Attachment B of the New Zealand paper. Independent experts could subsequently review the performance review report. New Zealand and Australia noted this was the approach envisaged at Kobe, which Members had agreed to, and in subsequent discussions.
156. New Zealand noted it preferred to have the independent expert involved in the review process from the start. The reasons for this are to counter difficulties that might arise for someone who is independent coming to terms with CCSBT's operation while working in isolation; and to avoid the situation that could arise were two conflicting reports to result from the review.
157. Members agreed to proceed with a performance review for CCSBT in 2008, and agreed on the amended Terms of Reference for the performance review working group, as contained in **Attachment 13**. Members also agreed both the report and the expert(s)' comments on it would be made available on the CCSBT website.

**Agenda Item 14. Report from the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG)**

158. On behalf of the Chair of the ERSWG (Dr. Uozumi), Japan briefly introduced the outcomes of the Seventh Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group.
- The meeting was held in Tokyo during July 2007. All Members of the Extended Commission and observers from ACAP and Birdlife International attended the meeting.
  - While the meeting reviewed updated information since the sixth meeting of the ERSWG in February 2006, such as national reports from Members and new information on ERS, the meeting spent the majority of time on discussion on draft recommendations concerning: ERS data collection and provision; reducing the bycatch of seabirds; and conservation and sustainable utilisation of sharks.
  - Participants to the ERSWG spent a considerable amount of time and effort in finalising these draft recommendations. However, the ERSWG could not reach agreement on draft recommendations. Consequently, the ERSWG decided to seek guidance on the following matters from the Extended Commission:
    - Whether or not the CCSBT can make binding resolutions on ERS;
    - Whether the ERSWG should monitor the effect of farming on ERS; and
    - How to proceed with the six draft recommendations (attachment 5 to 10 of the ERSWG7 report).
159. The Chair invited statements from the NGO observers on ERS matters.

160. WWF and TRAFFIC advised that:

- They have already stated that they are deeply concerned with the lack of progress by CCSBT relating to the management of ecologically related species (ERS) in SBT fisheries over the last 12 years.
- As an absolute minimum, from this meeting WWF and TRAFFIC hope for:
  - Agreement to adopt ERS mitigation measures within 12 months, that are already used in other RFMOs & CCAMLR – for example night setting and line weighting; and appropriate shark mitigation measures that are detailed in the TRAFFIC report – “Confronting Shark Conservation Head On” that has previously been supplied to delegates.
  - A process to be put in place within the next twelve months to establish consistent data collection and reporting standards for ecologically related species in SBT fisheries.
  - The Commission to consider the establishment of an independent review panel of nominated ERS ‘experts’ to ensure that these issues receive due consideration as an integral part of fishing for SBT.
- This is in area of performance review where currently the Commission has little progress to report, particularly in comparison with other regional fisheries management forums. This meeting would seem an ideal opportunity to layout a framework for progressing these major issues.

161. The Humane Society International (HSI) advised that:

- HSI came to this meeting with grave concerns over the rate of seabird and shark bycatch in the longline fisheries under the purview of the CCSBT. Yet, rather than discussing practical measures to deal with these critical problems, we are disturbed to find that Members are still arguing over the mandate of the Commission to deal with bycatch and arguing over the Terms of Reference for the Working Group that was set up to deal with it.
- Ten thousand albatross are being killed a year by SBT longline fisheries. These include species heading for certain extinction unless the impact of longline fishing is addressed.
- Other RFMOs are tackling their bycatch problems, admittedly with differing degrees of success. The CCSBT lags far behind all of them.
- Whatsoever, in reading Member country reports to this meeting, we even note that not all Member countries mandate the use of the one mitigation measure the CCSBT did manage to agree to a decade ago, describing tori lines as a voluntary measure.
- HSI implores you all to, today, resolve the dispute over the Commission and ERS mandates to deal with bycatch and to immediately move on to reaching agreement on practical measures to prevent seabird and shark bycatch – adopting those that have proven to be effective in other RFMOs. In particular we would commend line weighting and night setting as measures that have the greatest potential to address seabird bycatch.

162. The Chair asked Members if they would be willing to seek and abide by professional advice regarding the Extended Commission's mandate to make binding measures on ERS matters. In relation to this:

- New Zealand responded that the seeking of advice would further delay matters and that Members had suitable professional expertise present at this meeting to resolve the issue.
- Australia noted that its interpretation was that the Extended Commission's mandate can be as broad as the Commissioners wish to make it. Australia also noted the impacts of fishing for SBT involved both the target and bycatch species.
- Taiwan agreed with Korea's previous comment. The issue is not whether the measure is binding or not. The issue is that Australia and Japan have different views on the recommended resolutions and Taiwan hopes that both sides can reach agreement.
- Japan advised that its position was clear. This is that any matter can be discussed, but there will only be legally binding measures for SBT and Japan was not prepared to accept New Zealand's position at this time.

163. Extensive discussion was held in relation to the guidance requested of the Extended Commission by ERSWG 7. The status of these discussion is summarised as follows:

- Whether the CCSBT can make binding measures for ERS related issues: This was discussed in both plenary and heads of delegation without agreement. Some Members believed CCSBT could adopt binding resolutions, while other Members expressed their view that the CCSBT could not adopt binding resolutions. The meeting did not reach consensus.
- Whether ERSWG should monitor the effects of farming on ERS. Australia stated its view on this, but the meeting could not reach consensus.
- How to proceed with the 6 draft resolutions from ERSWG 7. The meeting did not have substantial discussion on this issue.

164. Australia advised that it takes bycatch and interaction with ERS seriously, particularly in relation to seabirds, sharks and turtles. Australia implemented a threat abatement plan for seabirds in 1998 with target limits for seabird catches in its longline fisheries. Australia also has a catch limit of 20 sharks per trip in Commonwealth fisheries and sharks cannot be finned. Australia follows FAO guidelines for turtles. Australia believes that the ERSWG is an important and essential element of the CCSBT and believed that CCSBT has a mandate to make binding resolutions on ERS matters. Australia noted that seabird mitigation measures were particularly relevant to CCSBT due to the distribution of SBT fishing in relation to seabird populations. In addition some species of sharks listed by CITES (e.g. Porbeagle) are also distributed within the SBT habitat. Australia hopes that the Commission will agree to allow the ERSWG to continue its work and make recommendation to the CCSBT that can become binding resolutions.

165. Australia advised that:

- Australia is very concerned that after 12 years, the CCSBT has made little progress on ERS issues. Australia considers that not only does the CCSBT have a mandate to make binding resolutions on ERS, it also has a responsibility to ensure ERS are not adversely impacted by fishing activities. These responsibilities are outlined in various international obligations.
  - In relation to farming and ERS, Australia has regularly informed Members that SBT farms are subject to strict environmental impact assessment and monitoring to comply with domestic regulations. The information on these assessments and monitoring is publicly available on the web ([www.sardi.gov.au/pages/sbt/public/welcome\\_sbt.htm:sectID=912&tempID=14](http://www.sardi.gov.au/pages/sbt/public/welcome_sbt.htm:sectID=912&tempID=14)) and has been provided at the SAG and SC. Australia is willing to report on the results of the environmental monitoring of farming activities and discuss the contents at meetings of the ERSWG. As the farming occurs in State waters this will be done in conjunction with the South Australian government who are responsible for this monitoring. In doing this Australia would want to ensure that the ERSWG does not develop into a group that discusses farming activities exclusively, but has technical discussions based on relative risk to ERS and international obligations (such as IPOAs). Australia also notes that the farms contain SBT that have been removed from their normal oceanic ecosystem and relocated into the coastal waters of South Australia and hopes that things will not progress to the point where there are discussions around SBT held in land-based facilities for propagation.
  - Australia will continue to collect data on ERS from all its fishing activities and undertake measures to mitigate seabird bycatch and ensure the management of shark catches. This is in line with Australia's domestic requirements, such as our legislative commitment to minimising bycatch and the broader impacts of fishing on ecosystems, our Threat Abatement Plan for addressing the impact of longlining on seabirds and our NPOA for the Conservation and Management of Sharks.
  - Australia regards the technical advice, such as would be provided by the ERSWG in meeting its terms of reference, as important to supporting CCSBT to address urgent ERS issues. The ERSWG should develop a work program on the basis of risk to the ERS associated with fishing activities and international obligations.
166. New Zealand described its views in paper CCSBT-EC/0710/31. New Zealand was disappointed in the outcome of ERSWG7 and that this technical working group became involved in a policy debate which hindered its progress on technical matters. New Zealand explained that it considers that CCSBT has a mandate and an obligation to act, and that recording seabird interactions without taking further steps was not acceptable. New Zealand also considered that referring the problems to other RFMOs was also not acceptable. In relation to harmonisation of measures between RFMOs, New Zealand advised that it supported harmonisation but that harmonisation should not be driven by the weakest link. Because of the geographical area of the SBT fishery, New Zealand believed that CCSBT has the responsibility to take firm and strong action on these issues. There is also a broader issue of the mandate of the ERSWG, which requires consideration by this commission. New Zealand suggested that participants at this meeting form a small

working group and attempt to resolve some of these issues. Finally, in addition to the request for guidance from the ERSWG, the Extended Commission needs to provide firm advice to the ERSWG for its work in the future.

167. New Zealand advised that:

- It wishes to express its deepest disappointment with the continued lack of progress in this Commission on ERS issues. It is unacceptable that a RFMO managing a fishery which is associated with high levels of bycatch incidence on vulnerable ERS remains unable to take decisions on these issues. New Zealand notes that all Members but for Japan were in a position to agree to adopt binding measures on these issues. New Zealand calls on Japan to revisit its position in this regard. It is further disappointing that we cannot even agree on a process or timeframe to resolve these types of issues.
- New Zealand are also highly disappointed that this important issue, as with other issues we have been discussing this week, seems to be being used as a pawn in disagreements over other matters being considered by the Commission. The net result has been that the work of this Commission has actually been wound backwards in the past week, in the sense that hard fought outcomes negotiated earlier this year have been undone, such as on VMS. While New Zealand appreciates that different points of view are sustainable on these other matters, we do not consider it acceptable that the entire agenda of this Commission can be hijacked in this fashion. CCSBT are confronted with the image of a dysfunctional organisation, an image sustained by the events of years past. New Zealand sincerely hopes that the review process we have set in motion will help us to move past this state of affairs. In the meantime, New Zealand implores Members to rediscover the spirit and meaning of compromise, which entails concessions on all sides, in order for this Commission to move forward.
- For now, with the failure of the Commission on the matter, NZ will continue to implement ERS measures in relation to our fishing activities, including:
  - Mandatory seabird bycatch mitigation measures (night setting and use of tori lines);
  - Collection of data on catches of non-target species; and
  - Ensuring the sustainability of shark harvest, through the use of overall catch limits for the main bycatch species
- New Zealand calls on other Members, in particular those involved in longline fishing, to follow suit.

#### **Agenda Item 15. Scientific Research Program (SRP)**

168. The Chair of the Extended Scientific Committee introduced this item and noted that most of the issues were covered in the report of the ESC. Attachment 9 of the ESC report lists components of the future SRP and their relative priorities from “Essential” to “Low”. An immediate recommendation was that the conventional tag

deployments should not occur in 2007/08 and instead, work should focus on developing tagging methods that do not require voluntary reporting.

### ***15.1 Indonesian catch monitoring***

169. Japan advised that from April 2002, cooperation has occurred between the IOTC, Japan's OFCF and Indonesia to conduct catch monitoring at Jakarta and Cilicap. This joint program completed its first stage in March 2007 and the second stage of the joint program has commenced in April 2007. From April this year Japan has a 3 year program and Japan has budgeted over \$330,000 per year for this program.
170. Indonesia noted that the Indonesian catch monitoring was conducted from 2002 to 2006 in collaboration with the OFCF, IOTC and CSIRO from Australia. From 2007 the program is conducted and funded by the Indonesian government and we support the monitoring activities by the Japanese government.
171. Australia noted that the joint Australian-Indonesian SBT Catch Monitoring Programme commenced in 1992 and has been focussed on the main SBT landing ports (Benoa, Cilacap, Batere and Seleko). This monitoring is the only direct source of information about trends in the age structure of the SBT spawning stock and has shown that landings of adult SBT by Indonesian vessels reached as high as 2,500t in 1999. This information is essential to the development of management advice within the CCSBT and the CCSBT has endorsed the continuation of this work at several past meetings.
172. For the past 15 years, Australia has supported the Indonesian SBT Catch Monitoring Programme without contributions from other Members. The costs of this programme are currently in the order of \$150,000 per year. In addition to this, Australia has also supported associated work on otolith analysis and Indonesian CPUE. Australia noted that the IOTC monitoring programme commenced in 2002 is not focussed on SBT and hence if the SBT-focussed programme was suspended or halted, key information would not be collected. In recognition of the importance of Indonesian SBT catch monitoring, Australia asked that the CCSBT consider funding this project in the future.

### ***15.2 Aerial survey***

173. Australia noted that in the ESC priorities, the aerial survey has the highest priority of the SRP programs in the recruitment monitoring category. The aerial surveys have been going for a long period and have been refined over the years with sophisticated analyses being developed for these data. This project costs \$575,000 per year and is a critical element to ensure our understanding of SBT stock. Australia has continued to support this program due to its high importance and would appreciate assistance from other Members with the cost of this research.
174. Japan advised that in the early 1990s Australia and Japan created a workshop framework for monitoring of recruitment and that the two countries have cooperated with each other on that work.

### ***15.3 CCSBT tagging program***

175. The ESC Chair repeated his earlier comment that the ESC recommended not to continue deployment of conventional tags in 2007/08, but that monitoring of tag returns should continue.
176. The meeting endorsed this recommendation of the Extended Scientific Committee.

### ***15.4 Outcomes of the 2007 SAG/SC review of the SRP***

177. The ESC Chair advised that the ESC regarded three areas of work as being essential and that priorities from high to low had been given for the other areas, and that all priorities are listed in Attachment 9 of the ESC report.

### ***15.5 Other research projects***

178. Japan noted that the robustness of Japanese longline CPUE was becoming questionable because of the drastic change of the fishing patterns and that in light of this, CCSBT needed to look at the methodologies appropriate for SBT stock assessment. Japan suggested that there may need to be an expert meeting on SBT stock assessment methodology in the near future.
179. The ESC Chair commented that a large number of the stock assessment approaches will be covered in the management procedure workshop proposed for September 2008. He advised that leading stock assessment experts would be at this meeting and that consequently; this workshop provided an important and cost effective way to look into this issue.

## **Agenda Item 16. Cooperating Non-Members**

180. The Executive Secretary advised that the Philippines and South Africa had been fully complying with the conservation and management measures of the CCSBT, but that there were serious shortcomings with the level of cooperation from the European Community.

### ***16.1 Philippines***

181. The Philippines advised that it has complied with the processes of the CCSBT Authorised vessel list, the CCSBT Trade Information Scheme and has satisfied other reporting requirements, including participation at annual meetings of the Extended Commission. The Philippines requested continuation of its status as a Cooperating Non Member together with its 45t allocation.
182. The Extended Commission approved the continuation of the Philippines current status.

### ***16.2 European Community***

183. The Extended Commission noted that the European Community had not met its obligations to the CCSBT. New Zealand recalled the discussion at CCSBT 13 for minimum expectations for Cooperating Non Members and attendance at meetings. It was agreed that the Chair would write a stern letter to the European Community requesting that it comply with the requirements of the CCSBT and that it participate in annual meetings of the Extended Commission. It was also agreed that the European Community would be asked to confirm whether it had caught any SBT during 2007.

### ***16.3 South Africa***

184. South Africa advised that its past catch data has been provided to the Executive Secretary in fulfilment of the request from the Extended Commission. South Africa has cooperated with the Extended Commission and subject to capacity restraints, South Africa will participate wherever possible at future meetings.
185. The Extended Commission approved the continuation of South Africa's current status.

## **Agenda Item 17. Relationship with Non-Members**

### ***17.1 Indonesia***

186. The Chair noted with pleasure that Indonesia expected to become a full Member of the Commission in the near future.
187. Indonesia noted paper CCSBT-EC/0710/14 from the Secretariat and requested that three corrections be recorded for that paper as follows:
- Paragraph 1 (under the heading "Relationship with Indonesia") stated that Indonesia had declined the invitation to become a Member or Cooperating Non Member of the CCSBT. What happened was that at that stage, Indonesia was not ready to be involved in the CCSBT due to internal legal processes. Therefore that paragraph should be read as "Indonesia has been invited to become a Member or Cooperating Non Member of the CCSBT but was not able to do so".
  - Paragraph 2 (under the heading "Relationship with Indonesia") indicated that Indonesian fishing vessels have moved on to the high seas. However, due to technological and financial constraints, not all vessels have the capability to operate on the high seas.
  - Paragraph 3 (under the heading "Relationship with Indonesia"). Indonesia commenced applying a system of fisheries management control from 2004 by introducing catch monitoring program. To improve the system, particularly on statistical data collection Indonesia has been collaborating with IOTC/OFCF as well as with the Australia government through ACIAR, CSIRO and DAFF.

### ***17.2 Others***

188. No other non-Members were considered.

### ***17.3 Action Plan***

189. It was agreed that the Action Plan should not be invoked.

## **Agenda Item 18. Activities with other organisations**

### ***18.1 Relationship with CCAMLR***

190. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/0710/12 in regards to the relationship with CCAMLR. The paper provided three options on the way to proceed.
191. Taiwan advised that at the annual meeting in 2005, the Extended Commission agreed to have an agreement with CCAMLR that covered SBT fishing in CCAMLR's convention area. However in 2006, agreement could not be reached within CCSBT because the terms required by CCAMLR involved management conditions beyond what CCSBT had in place. Taiwan supported option 3 of the Secretariat's paper if no new systems needed to be adopted by the CCSBT, but Taiwan was not confident that CCAMLR could accept that response. Taiwan also noted that it wanted to become a cooperating non member of CCAMLR and hoped that CCSBT Members could support Taiwan's application to CCAMLR.
192. Japan also hoped to seek compromise with CCAMLR. Japan felt it could accept many of CCAMLR's requirements, but that there were some detailed areas that it could not accept. Japan also noted that in the 2005/06 season and so far in the 2007/08 season, that there was no fishing in CCAMLR waters by Japanese SBT vessels. Japan thought that if CCAMLR was aware of the limited nature of SBT fishing in CCAMLR's waters, that CCAMLR might be more comfortable with a compromise.
193. Australia noted that most of the CCSBT Members had agreed to CCAMLR's response because CCAMLR is a consensus Commission and most CCSBT Members are also CCAMLR members. Australia did not wish to dilute the capacity of CCAMLR to manage its area by having lower standards for SBT vessels. Australia also recalled that there was a proposal submitted to ERSWG 7, proposing that conservation and management measures be deferred to other RFMOs. Australia noted that the proposal from Japan on seabirds referred to IATTC, IOTC and WCPFC, but not to CCAMLR. Australia was concerned that this may be because Japan might not wish to apply CCAMLR's requirements when fishing in CCAMLR waters.
194. New Zealand was of the view that all vessels in CCAMLR waters should be bound by CCAMLR conservation measures and that option three in the Secretariat paper was not acceptable. New Zealand noted that CCAMLR applies high standards

because the area is unique and saw no reason to relax those standards for SBT fishing.

195. Japan advised that its SBT longline vessels used tori lines and that when they are in the CCAMLR convention area, they only engage in night setting with tori line and they do not use plastic packaging bands. However, Japan does not have 100% observer coverage. Apart from certain fisheries, CCAMLR requires 100% observer coverage and this is not physically possible for Japanese tuna longliners at this stage. Japan is mindful of the environmental and ecological concerns and it has measures in place to address those matters. Japan requested that its intervention be passed on to CCAMLR.
196. Korea noted that when this was discussed at CCAMLR in 2006, CCAMLR did not accept the CCSBT's position. Korea believes that nothing has changed in relation to this.
197. The Philippines confirmed that Philippine fishing companies have been advised to stay out of CCAMLR area.
198. The Chair noted that there was not much fishing in CCAMLR waters and questioned whether the significant effort required to reach agreement was justified.
199. Japan explained that this matter contained complicated and yet essential issues. The characteristics of the area is such that against the background of global warming there is a large influence which may effect the migration pattern of SBT. So, it might be that fishing vessels need to go further south to catch SBT. Japan does not want to see that happening in the short term, but it is contemplating these matters.
200. Australia recognised the issues raised by Japan about the effects of global warming and that this could result in increases in fishing for SBT in the CCAMLR area. In May 2005 an Australian inspection vessel in the CCAMLR area sighted three Japanese SBT longline vessels fishing. It requested to board and inspect them in line with CCAMLR procedures but this was refused. Australia believes that the Commission should agree to clear procedures so that such incidences do not happen in the future.
201. Japan advised that the Japanese tuna longliners refrained from operating in the CCAMLR convention area after this incident. In that time, Japan investigated that incident and reported the result of the investigation back to Australia.
202. That Chair advised that there need to be further intersessional work between the Executive Secretary and CCAMLR on this matter and that it would be useful to obtain more detail on the reservations that Taiwan, Japan and Korea had on the specific items within option 3

### ***18.2 Others***

203. No other organisations were considered.

### **Agenda Item 19. Research Mortality Allowance for 2008**

204. CCSBT-EC/0710/23 outlined the recommendations and discussions from the Extended Scientific Commission on Research Mortality Allowances (RMA).
205. The Extended Commission agreed on the two RMA proposals that were endorsed by the Extended Scientific Committee. The agreed proposals were the Australian proposal for a mortality allowance of 5 tonnes to tag 20 adult SBT with pop-up satellite archival tags in the Tasman Sea and possibly the Indian Ocean, and the Japanese proposal for a mortality allowance of 1 tonnes for the trolling survey and acoustic tagging survey in 2007/08.
206. There was considerable discussion of the Australian request for RMA for use in the stereo-video trials to be undertaken as part of the Australian SBT Farming Study (AFS). It was noted that the Extended Scientific Committee did not reach consensus on the proposal.
207. Australia reminded Members that at CCSBT 13 it was recognised that RMA would be required to undertake the experiments under the AFS as otherwise the costs of the work would be prohibitive. Australia noted that they have reduced their initial request for 15 tonnes down to 10 tonnes while noting that it is only expected that 7.5 tonnes will be used.
208. Japan noted that originally Australia requested 15 tonnes for this work and have revised this request to 10 tonnes. At the Extended Scientific Commission Japanese scientists could not agree to Australian RMA proposal. However, Japan noted that resolving uncertainty in Australian Farming operations was an important issue to Japan and that they have had many interventions on this matter during this meeting. Japan was supportive of the AFS experiments to address uncertainties in the farming operation.
209. Japan requested that if the experimental design could be modified to address the potential biases (e.g. estimation of growth rates) discussed at CCSBT 13 then Japan would be able to accept the 10 tonne RMA proposal. Further, Japan encouraged Australia to consider using acoustic camera technology and offered to provide an acoustic camera and an engineer who can operate a camera to assist Australia in this regard.
210. Australia thanked Japan for their kind offer and were pleased to discuss it further. Australia reminded Members that Australia funds a range of SBT scientific activities including the aerial survey and the Indonesian catch monitoring project in addition to the AFS experiments. Given the limited research funds any modifications to the farm experiments could have implications for the funding of the other activities. Australia indicated that considerably planning is required for these experiments to ensure fish, pontoons, and scientists were available. It requested that a decision on the RMA proposal be made promptly to allow time for the ordering of new stereo-video technology and that would be tested.
211. Following further discussions, Australia agreed to develop a trial to test the accuracy of both stereo and acoustic camera technology. Japan agreed to the use of 10 tonnes

of RMA for such a proposal. The Extended Commission agreed to a 10 tonne allowance of RMA for Australia.

#### **Agenda Item 20. Program of work for 2008**

212. The meeting adopted the proposed workplan, which is at **Attachment 14**.

#### **Agenda Item 21. Other business**

213. Australia made the following statement:

- In relation to discussion during the course of the meeting and questions raised by Australia on Japan's national report we have provided to Members a copy of a document that was an Australian authored document submitted to CCSBT 12, entitled a "Comparison of CCSBT Catch Data with Japanese Auction Sales of Frozen SBT" (CCSBT-EC/0510/25).
- This document, which includes an abstract in Japanese, uses publicly available market data sourced from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) website and shows that the amount of southern bluefin tuna available on the Japanese market greatly exceeds the reported Japanese catch as presented in Japan's national report. The report suggests that in the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 that the amount of SBT available on the Japanese market was of the order of 8,696 – 11,260 tonnes higher per year than expected based on the reported Japanese catch. Australia recognizes that the information contained in the paper is an incomplete analysis and does not include all markets where SBT is sold, hence it is likely to be an under-estimate of the amount of SBT on the Japanese markets.
- Based on this publicly available data Australia is concerned about how this information reflects on the catches presented in Japan's national report. For 2002, 2003, 2004 Japan's report of catches in its paper is less than half of the weight of SBT identified from the publicly available market data from the TMG.
- Australia recognizes that CCSBT needs to develop a greater understanding of these anomalies and hence we request Japan, as a matter of flag state responsibility, investigate these anomalies. The investigation would address a range of uncertainties that Australia has identified in relation to the estimates of longline catch and this may help to explain, in part, the very large discrepancies between reported catch and the weight of SBT in the Japanese markets. Australia would like the following issues clarified:
  - a. Accuracy of measuring SBT on deck;
  - b. Estimate of length change of SBT after mortality;
  - c. Weight change during freezing;
  - d. Accuracy in reporting discarding and high grading, including on board consumption and discarding of whale and shark damaged fish; and
  - e. Accuracy of the processed weight to whole weight conversion ratio.

- Australia recognised that in relation to items (a), (d) and (e):
  - That intra- and inter-seasonal variability will require experiments to take place over a number of seasons with appropriate replication. This is likely to take place over a minimum three year period.
  - Different fishing practices (such as bait, vessel, setting practices, location and date of set) will have an effect on (a), (c) and (d) and this will have a large impact on the experimental design and confidence intervals given the number of variations that would need to be considered.
- However, the seasonal results will be reported.
- Australia also requested Japan to endeavour to complete work on the experimental design and experimental work as soon as practicable with an emphasis on finalizing (a), (b) and (d) in the first year. The requested schedule for this work is:
  - Japan submits a draft initial experimental design to address the issues raised to other CCSBT Members - end November 2007
  - Comments from other CCSBT Members - end December 2007
  - Finalise initial experimental design – mid January 2008
  - Finalise tender for experimental project – end February 2008
  - Implementation of experimental approach – February 2008
  - Submission of initial results to Commission – May 2008
  - Submission of revised experimental design – July 2008
  - Examination of results and revised design by ESC – September 2008
  - Examination of the results by the Extended Commission – October 2008
  - Second year study commences 1 December 2009
  - Annual report prepared each July for consideration by Extended Scientific Committee.
- Recognising that it is extremely important to address discrepancies between the catches reported in the Japanese national report and the publicly available data from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, we see this investigation as a valuable work to fulfilling the objectives of the CCSBT.
- Australia may request to Japan for Australian experts to attend these trials.

214. Japan made the following statement:

- Japan stated that the paper, which Australia has just circulated, was submitted to the CCSBT12. At the CCSBT12, Australia and Japan decided to have independent review panels relating to Australian SBT farming operations and Japanese SBT market. These two panels have looked at the past estimates on Australian surface catch and amount of SBT distributed in Japanese market, but the views on the past estimates are different among panel members; consequently, they were not able to come up with consensus on past estimates. Members of these two panels have requested the contents of their reports not be published. In relation to Japanese longline fisheries, Japan has introduced a very strict SBT management system since April 2006. In contrast, as mentioned in the opening statement by Japan, there is ongoing problem of accuracy in catch by Australian

surface fisheries for SBT farming. Japan asked Australia to rectify its domestic managements of surface fisheries and SBT farming operations.

## **Agenda Item 22. Close of meeting**

215. Australia re-iterated that its government was currently in caretaker mode. Australia has negotiated in good faith, but agreements wait confirmation from the incoming government. This arrangement also applies to the funding and consequently no guarantees can be made concerning Australia's ability to continue to fund research projects such as the Indonesian catch monitoring and the aerial survey.

### ***22.1 Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the CCSBT***

216. The Chair and Vice-Chair will be nominated by New Zealand and Korea respectively.
217. The Third Meeting of the Compliance Committee will be held in Auckland, New Zealand on 12-13 October 2008. The 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Commission will be held at the same location from 14 to 17 October 2008.

### ***22.2 Confidentiality of Commission documents***

218. The Extended Commission confirmed that reports of the Japanese Market Review and the Australian Farm Review produced in 2006 would remain confidential.
219. The meeting confirmed that any document that referred to information from a restricted (confidential) document would itself become restricted from public release unless the entity who referred to the restricted document obtained explicit consent from the authors of that document.
220. New Zealand noted that for transparency, it hoped that the reports could be released at some stage in the future.
221. The Extended Commission agreed that, with exception of Attachment 5 of the SC12 report, the documents and reports of meetings under the jurisdiction of CCSBT 14 could be made publicly available from noon (Canberra time) on 22 October 2007.

### ***22.3 Adoption of report***

222. The report was adopted.

### ***22.4 Close of meeting***

223. The meeting closed at 1:30am, 20 October 2007.

## **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 Observers
- 7     (a) General Budget for 2008; (b) Special budget for 2008
- 8     Review of SBT Fisheries – Reports from Members of the Extended Commission
- 9     Guidelines for SBT tagging
- 10    Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System (as proposed by Japan)
- 11    Pictures taken during Japan's Port Lincoln Site Visit in March 2007
- 12    Draft Resolution for under and over catch
- 13    Terms of Reference of the Performance Review Working Group
- 14    Workplan

**Agenda**  
**Extended Commission of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission**  
**Canberra, Australia**  
**16-19 October 2007**

1. Opening of the Meeting
  - 1.1. Recognition of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the Fourteenth 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. Independent Observer participation at CCSBT14
3. Handling Confidential Matters Concerning the CCSBT
4. Report from the Secretariat
5. Finance and Administration
  - 5.1. Report from Finance and Administration Committee
  - 5.2. Discussion on Finance Issues and Adoption of the CCSBT Budget
6. Review of SBT Fisheries
  - 6.1. Member reports
  - 6.2. Non-Member reports
7. Compliance
  - 7.1. Report from the Compliance Committee
  - 7.2. Integrated Monitoring Control and Surveillance System
    - 7.2.1. Catch Documentation Scheme
    - 7.2.2. Vessel monitoring system
    - 7.2.3. Regulation of Transshipment
    - 7.2.4. Independent Observer Program
    - 7.2.5. Port State Measures
    - 7.2.6. Other MCS measures from CCSBT13
    - 7.2.7. Compliance Measures for SBT Farming
8. Australian SBT Farming Study
  - 8.1. Examination of 2006 Results
  - 8.2. Discussion on Australian SBT Farming Study
9. Recreational fisheries

10. Report from the Extended Scientific Committee
11. Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation
12. Report from the Joint Tuna RFMO Meetings
13. CCSBT Performance Review
14. Report from the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
15. Scientific Research Programme
  - 15.1. Indonesian Catch Monitoring
  - 15.2. Aerial Survey
  - 15.3. CCSBT Tagging Programme
  - 15.4. Outcomes of the 2007 SAG/SC review of the SRP
  - 15.5. Other research projects
16. Cooperating Non-members
  - 16.1. Philippines
  - 16.2. EU
  - 16.3. South Africa
17. Relationship with Non-members
  - 17.1. Indonesia
  - 17.2. Others
  - 17.3. Action Plan
18. Activities with Other Organisations
  - 18.1. Relationship with CCAMLR
  - 18.2. Others
19. Research Mortality Allowance
20. Program of Work for 2008
21. Other Business
22. Close of Meeting
  - 22.1. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the CCSBT
  - 22.2. Confidentiality of Commission Documents
  - 22.3. Adoption of Report
  - 22.4. Close of meeting

**List of Participants  
Extended Commission of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission  
Canberra, Australia  
16-19 October 2007**

**CHAIR**

Mr Daryl QUINLIVAN  
Deputy Secretary  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
Edmund Barton Building, Blackall Street  
Barton ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA

Mr Allen GRANT  
Executive Manager  
Fisheries & Forestry  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 5777  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4875  
Email: Allen.Grant@daff.gov.au

**COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE CHAIR**

Mr David WOOD  
Chief Fishery Officer  
Ministry of Fisheries  
PO Box 1020 GBL House, 256 Lambton Quay  
Wellington  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone: +64 4 819 4664  
Fax: +64 4 819 4360  
Email: dave.wood@fish.govt.nz

Mr Simon VEITCH  
International Fisheries  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 4643  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4875  
Email: Simon.Veitch@daff.gov.au

**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE CHAIR**

Dr John ANNALA  
Chief Scientific Officer  
Gulf of Marine Research Institute  
350 Commercial Street Portland, Marine 04101  
USA  
Phone: +1 207 772 2321  
Fax: +1 207 772 6855  
Email: jannala@gmri.org

Mr Stephen ROWCLIFFE  
International Fisheries  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 3871  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4875  
Email: Stephen.Rowcliffe@daff.gov.au

**AUSTRALIA**

Dr John KALISH  
General Manager  
Fisheries & Aquaculture  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 4045  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4875  
Email: John.Kalish@daff.gov.au

Dr James FINDLAY  
Fisheries, Forestry & Social Sciences  
Bureau of Rural Science  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 5954  
Fax: +61 2 6272 3882  
Email: James.Findlay@brs.gov.au

Mr Kevin MCLOUGHLIN  
Fisheries & Marine Science Program  
Bureau of Rural Science  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 4015  
Fax: +61 2 6272 3882  
Email: Kevin.McLoughlin@brs.gov.au

Mr Raj PATIL  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +62 2 6272 4518  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4600  
Email: raj.patil@daff.gov.au

Mr Jay HENDER  
Fisheries & Marine Science Program  
Bureau of Rural Science  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 6658  
Fax: +61 2 6272 3882  
Email: Jay.Hender@brs.gov.au

Ms Georgina CLEMENTS  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +62 2 6272 5526  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4600  
Email: georgina.clements@daff.gov.au

Ms Barbara SMITH  
Manager, Governance, Trade and Aquaculture  
Fisheries & Aquaculture,  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 4391  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4875  
Email: barbara.smith@daff.gov.au

Mr Warren KING  
Director  
Japan Section, North East Asia Branch  
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
R G Casey Building  
John McEwen Crescent, Barton ACT 0221  
AUSTRALIA  
Email: Warren.King@dfat.gov.au

Mr Franco ALVAREZ  
Policy Officer, Fisheries & Aquaculture  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 4694  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4875  
Email: franco.alvarez@daff.gov.au

Mr Philip KIMPTON  
Executive Officer  
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
R G Casey Building  
John McEwen Crescent, Barton ACT 0221  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6261 3124  
Email: Philip.Kimpton@dfat.gov.au

Ms Brione WHITE  
Policy Officer, Fisheries & Aquaculture  
Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 5998  
Fax: +61 2 6272 4875  
Email: brione.white@daff.gov.au

Mr Toshi KAWAGUCHI  
Policy Officer  
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
R G Casey Building  
John McEwen Crescent, Barton ACT 0221  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6261 2245  
Email: Toshi.Kawaguchi@dfat.gov.au

Ms Elizabeth ANDREWS  
Policy Officer  
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
R G Casey Building  
John McEwen Crescent, Barton ACT 0221  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6261 1111  
Email: Liz.Andrews@dfat.gov.au

Mr Malcolm SOUTHWELL  
Senior Manager  
Licensing & Compliance  
Australia Fisheries Management Authority  
PO Box 7051, Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6225 5308  
Email: Malcolm.Southwell@afma.gov.au

Ms Anagha JOSHI  
Legal Officer  
Office of International Law  
Attorney-General's Department  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6250 6254  
Email: Anagha.Joshi@ag.gov.au

Ms Heidi PRISLAN  
Senior Project Officer  
Australia Fisheries Management Authority  
PO Box 7051, Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6225 5397  
Email: heidi.prislan@afma.gov.au

Ms Trysh STONE  
Senior Manager  
Tuna & International  
Australia Fisheries Management Authority  
PO Box 7051, Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6225 5311  
Email: Trysh.Stone@afma.gov.au

Mr Ben WESTLAKE  
Senior Fisheries Management Officer  
Australia Fisheries Management Authority  
PO Box 7051, Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6225 5362  
Email: Ben.Westlake@afma.gov.au

Mr Ryan MURPHY  
Manager  
Southern Bluefin Tuna  
Australia Fisheries Management Authority  
PO Box 7051, Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6225 5304  
Email: Ryan.Murphy@afma.gov.au

Mr Andrew MCNEE  
Assistant Secretary  
Marine Environment Branch  
Department of Environment and  
Water Resources  
GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6274 2462  
Fax: +61 2 6274 1542  
Email: Andrew.McNee@environment.gov.au

Mr Ben MUNSTERMANN  
Licensing & Quota Management Officer  
Australia Fisheries Management Authority  
PO Box 7051, Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6225 5425  
Email: ben.munstermann@afma.gov.au

Ms Claire HOWLETT  
Director  
Sustainable Fisheries  
Department of Environment and  
Water Resources  
GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6274 1917  
Fax: +61 2 6274 1542  
Email: Claire.Howlett@environment.gov.au

Ms Karina MCLACHLAN  
Assistant Director  
Sustainable Fisheries  
Department of Environment  
and Water Resources  
GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6274 2800  
Email: Karina.Mclachlan@environment.gov.au

Mr Terry ROMARO  
Ship Agencies Australia  
PO Box 1093  
Fremantle WA 6959  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 8 9335 5499  
Fax: +61 8 9335 5045  
Email: terry@saa.com.au

Mr Brian JEFFRIESS  
CEO  
Australian SBT Industry Association  
PO Box 416, Fullarton SA 5063  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 419 840 299  
Fax: +61 8 8373 2508  
Email: austuna@bigpond.com

Mr Michael THOMAS  
AFE Sarin Group  
PO Box 53  
Kent Town SA 5071  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 8 8410 4766  
Fax: +61 8 9476 6342  
Email: Michael.Thomas@saringroup.com.au

Mr Ben HUR  
Managing Director  
Dae Young Fisheries P/L  
Suite 9, 240 Longueville Road, Lane Cove  
NSW, 2066  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 9420 4002  
Fax: +61 2 9240 3834  
Email: daeyoung@bigpond.net.au

Mr Andrew WILKINSON  
General Manager  
Tony's Tuna International P/L  
Pine Freezer Rd  
Port Lincoln 5606  
SA  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 8 8682 2266  
Fax: +61 8 8683 0646  
Email: andrew@tonystuna.com.au

#### **FISHING ENTITY OF TAIWAN**

Mr Yong Man KIM  
Ship Agencies Australia  
PO Box 1093  
Fremantle WA 6959  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 9789 3577  
Email: kimsan@saa.com.au

Mr. Hong-Yen HUANG  
Deputy Director  
Deep Sea Fisheries Division  
Fisheries Agency  
No.2, Chaochow St. Taipei  
TAIWAN 100  
Phone: +886 2 33436111  
Fax: +886 2 33436268  
Email: hangyen@msl.f.gov.tw

Mr Richard LINDSAY  
AFE Sarin Group  
1/6 Phipps Close, Deakin ACT 2600  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 438 687 001  
Email: richard@afe.net.au

Mrs. Shiu-Ling LIN  
Specialist  
Deep Sea Fisheries Division  
Fisheries Agency  
No.2, Chaochow St. Taipei,  
TAIWAN 100  
Phone: +886 2 33436129  
Fax: +886 2 33436268  
Email: shiuling@msl.f.gov.tw

Mr. Yu SHANG  
Second Secretary on Home Assignment  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2, Kaitakelan Blvd.,Taipei  
TAIWAN  
Phone:+886 2 23482527  
Fax: +886 2 23617694  
Email: yshang@mofa.gov.tw

Mr. Ching-Lin TSUEI  
First Secretary on Home Assignment  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2, Kaitakelan Blvd.,Taipei  
TAIWAN  
Phone:+886 2 23482517  
Fax: +886 2 23121161  
Email: cltsuei@mofa.gov.tw

Mr. Yin-Ho LIU  
Chairman  
Indian Ocean Operating Committee  
of Taiwan Tuna Association  
3F-2, NO.2, Yu Kang Middle 1st RD, Kaohsiung  
TAIWAN  
Phone:+886 7 8419606  
Fax: +886 7 8313304

Mr. Wen-Jung HSIEH  
Advisor  
Taiwan Deep Sea Tuna Boat-Owners and  
Exporters Association  
3F-2, No.2, Yu-Kang Middle 1st Rd, Kaohsiung  
TAIWAN  
Phone:+886 7 8419606  
Fax: +886 7 8313304  
Email: siunion-fishery@msa.hinet.net

Mr. Kuan-Ting LEE  
Secretary  
Taiwan Deep Sea Tuna Boat-Owners and  
Exporters Association  
3F-2, No.2, Yu-Kang Middle 1st Rd, Kaohsiung  
TAIWAN  
Phone:+886 7 8419606  
Fax: +886 7 8313304  
Email: simon@tuna.org.tw

Mr. Hsin-Wei KO  
Secretary  
Overseas Fisheries Development Council  
of the Republic of China  
No.19, Lane 113, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Rd.  
Da-an District, Taipei City 106  
TAIWAN  
Phone:+886 2 27381522 ext. 139  
Fax: +886 2 27384329  
Email: hsinwei@ofdc.org.tw

#### **JAPAN**

Mr Jun YAMASHITA  
Director-General  
Resource Management Department  
Fisheries Agency of Japan  
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100-8907  
JAPAN  
Phone:+81 3 3502 8459  
Fax: +886 7 8313304

Mr Kiyoshi KATSUYAMA  
Director for international negotiation  
International Affairs Division  
Fisheries Agency of Japan  
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100-8907  
JAPAN  
Phone:+81 3 3502 8459  
Fax: +81 3 3502 0571

Mr Takaaki SAKAMOTO  
Assistant Director  
International Affairs Division  
Fisheries Agency of Japan  
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100-8907  
JAPAN  
Phone:+81 3 3502 8459  
Fax: +81 3 3502 0571  
Email: takaaki\_sakamoto@nm.maff.go.jp

Mr Yukito NARISAWA  
Planner  
Far Seas Fisheries Division  
Fisheries Agency of Japan  
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100-8907  
JAPAN  
Phone:+81 3 6744 2364  
Fax: +81 3 3595 7332  
Email: yukito\_narisawa@nm.maff.go.jp

Mr Takuya TANIMOTO  
Fishery Division  
Economic Affairs Bureau  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100-8919  
JAPAN  
Phone: +81 3 5501 8000 (ext. 3665)  
Fax: +81 3 5501 8332  
Email: takuya.tanimoto@mofa.go.jp

Dr Tomoyuki ITO  
National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries  
5-7-1 Orido, Shimizu  
Shizuoka 424-8633  
JAPAN  
Phone: +81 543 36 6033  
Fax: +81 543 35 9642  
Email: itou@affrc.go.jp

Mr Masamichi MOTOYAMA  
National Ocean Tuna Fisheries Association  
Coop Bldg 7F  
1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 101-8503  
JAPAN  
Phone: +81 3 3294 9633  
Fax: +81 3 3296 1397

Mr Toshiaki KANAZAWA  
National Ocean Tuna Fisheries Association  
Coop Bldg 7F  
1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 101-8503  
JAPAN  
Phone: +81 3 3294 9633  
Fax: +81 3 3296 1397

Mr Masahiro ISHIKAWA  
President  
Japan Tuna Fisheries Cooperative Association  
31-1 Eitai 2-chome, Koutou-ku  
Tokyo 135-0034  
JAPAN  
Phone: +81 3 5646 2382  
Fax: +81 3 5646 2652

Mr Nozomu MIURA  
Manager  
International Division  
Japan Tuna Fisheries Cooperative Association  
31-1 Eitai 2-chome, Koutou-ku  
Tokyo 135-0034  
JAPAN  
Phone: +81 3 5646 2382  
Fax: +81 3 5646 2652  
Email: miura@japantuna.or.jp

Mr Kimio NISHIKAWA  
Advisor  
Japan Tuna Fisheries Cooperative Association  
31-1 Eitai 2-chome, Koutou-ku  
Tokyo 135-0035  
JAPAN  
Phone: +81 3 5646 2382  
Fax: +81 3 5646 2652

Mr Hiroshi HANEDA  
Advisor  
Japan Tuna Fisheries Cooperative Association  
31-1 Eitai 2-chome, Koutou-ku  
Tokyo 135-0035  
JAPAN  
Phone: +81 3 5646 2382  
Fax: +81 3 5646 2652

## **NEW ZEALAND**

Mr Arthur HORE  
HMS and RFMO Manager  
Ministry of Fisheries  
PO Box 19747, Auckland  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone: +64 9 820 7686  
Fax: +64 9 820 1990  
Email: arthur.hore@fish.govt

Ms Stephanie HILL  
Fisheries Advisor (HMS)  
Ministry of Fisheries  
PO Box 19747, Auckland  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone: +64 9 820 7785  
Fax: +64 9 820 1990  
Email: stephanie.hill@fish.govt.nz

Mr Shaun DRISCOLL  
Manager Investigation Services  
Ministry of Fisheries  
PO Box 1020, Wellington  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone:+64 4 819 4204  
Fax: +64 4 819 4644  
Email: shaun.driscoll@fish.govt.nz

Mr Charles HUFFLETT  
Solander  
PO Box 5041, Cross Quay, Port Nelson  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone:+64 3 545 9650  
Fax: +64 3 545 9651  
Email: cch@solander.co.nz

## **REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Ms Eidre SHARP  
Manager Compliance Advice  
Ministry of Fisheries  
PO Box 1020, Wellington  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone:+64 4 819 4623  
Fax: +64 4 819 4632  
Email: eidre.sharp@fish.govt.nz

Dr Kyu-jin SEOK  
Counsellor  
International Cooperation  
Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries  
140-2 Jongno-Gu, Gye-Dong, Seoul  
REPUBLIC OF KOREA  
Phone:+82 2 3674 6995  
Fax: +82 2 3674 6996  
Email: icdmomaf@chol.com  
piscas@momaf.go.kr

Dr Shelton HARLEY  
Principal Scientist  
Ministry of Fisheries  
PO Box 1020, Wellington  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone:+64 4 819 4267  
Fax: +64 4 819 2261  
Email: shelton.harley@fish.govt.nz

Mr Jin-Young SON  
Managing Director  
Sajo Industries Co. Ltd.  
Seoul, KOREA  
REPUBLIC OF KOREA  
Phone:+82 2 3277 1706  
Fax: +82 2 365 6079, 313 8079  
Email: sonjiny@sajo.co.kr

## **COOPERATING NON-MEMBER**

### **PHILIPPINES**

Mr Andrew JENKS  
Deputy Director Legal  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone:+64 4 439 8595  
Email: Andrew.Jenks@mfat.govt.nz

Mr. Gil ADORA  
Assistant Director  
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources  
Quezon City  
PHILIPPINES  
Phone:+63 2 929 7122  
Fax: +63 2 426 6589  
Email: gi\_adora@yahoo.com

Ms Marina ANDERSON  
Second Secretary  
New Zealand High Commission  
Canberra, ACT, Australia  
AUSTRALIA

Mr. Richard SY  
President  
Sun Tai Int'l Fishing Corp  
Manila, Philippines  
PHILIPPINES  
Phone:+63 2 244 5565  
Fax: +63 2 2445566  
Email: syrcharld@pltdtdsl.net

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

Mr Tafula SHAI  
Second Secretary: Political  
South African High Commission  
State Circle, Yarralumla, Canberra ACT 2600  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6272 7300  
Fax: +61 2 6272 7364  
Email: info@sahc.org.au

## **OBSERVER**

### **INDONESIA**

Dr Suseno SUKOYONO  
Director  
Fishery Resources Management  
Directorate General of Capture Fisheries

Ms Ratu Silvy GAYATRI  
First Secretary  
Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia

### **HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL**

Ms Nicola BEYNON  
Program Manager  
Humane Society International  
PO Box 439 Avalon NSW 2107  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 9973 1728  
Fax: +61 2 9973 1729  
Email: nicola@hsi.org.au

### **TRAFFIC INTERNATIONAL**

Mr Glenn SANT  
Global Marine Programme Leader  
TRAFFIC International  
PO BOX U115, University of Wollongong,  
NSW, 2522  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 42213221  
Mbl: +61 418416030  
Email: gsant@traffico.org

## **WWF**

Dr Ghislaine LLEWELLYN  
Program Manager Oceans  
WWF  
GPO Box 528 SYDNEY NSW 2001  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 82021227  
Fax: +61 2 92811060  
Email: gllewellyn@wwf.org.au

Miss Lorraine HITCH  
Sustainable Fisheries - Project Leader  
WWF  
GPO Box 408 CANBERRA ACT 2601  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6120 0104  
Fax: +61 2 6257 4030  
Email: lhitch@wwf.org.au

### **CCSBT SECRETARIAT**

PO Box 37, Deakin West ACT 2600  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: +61 2 6282 8396  
Fax: +61 2 6282 8407

Mr Neil HERMES  
Executive Secretary  
Email: nhermes@ccsbt.org

Mr Kiichiro MIYAZAWA  
Deputy Executive Secretary  
Email: kmiyazawa@ccsbt.org

Mr Robert KENNEDY  
Database Manager  
Email: rkennedy@ccsbt.org

### **INTERPRETERS**

Ms Saemi BABA

Ms Kumi KOIKE

Ms Yuki TAKANO

**List of Documents**  
**The Extended Commission of the Fourteenth Annual Commission Meeting**

**(CCSBT-EC/0710/ )**

01. Draft Agenda and the Annotation
02. List of Participants of Extended Commission and CCSBT14
03. Draft List of Documents
04. (Secretariat) Report from the Secretariat
05. (Secretariat) Revised 2007 Budget
06. (Secretariat) Draft 2008 Budget
07. (Secretariat) Report from the Compliance Committee
08. (Secretariat) Report from the Joint Tuna RFMO Meetings
09. (Secretariat) Review of SBT Fisheries
10. (Secretariat) Report from the Extended Scientific Committee
11. (Secretariat) Cooperating Non-members
12. (Secretariat) Relationship with CCAMLR
14. (Secretariat) Action Plan
15. (Secretariat) Activities with Other Organisations
16. (Secretariat) Workplan
17. (Secretariat) Confidentiality of Extended Commission Documents
18. (Secretariat) Report from the ERSWG meeting
19. (Secretariat) Australian farming study progress in relation to CCSBT13
20. (Secretariat) CCSBT Performance Review,
21. (Secretariat) Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation
22. (Secretariat) Scientific Research Program
23. (Secretariat) Research Mortality Allowance
29. (New Zealand) Reviewing the performance of CCSBT
30. (New Zealand) Over and under fishing proposal for southern bluefin tuna
31. (New Zealand) Recommendations and future operation of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
32. (SC Chair) Report of the 8th Meeting of the CCSBT Stock Assessment Group and the 12th Meeting of the Scientific Committee

**(CCSBT-EC/0710/SBT Fisheries- )**

Australia - Australian's Annual Review of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery

New Zealand - Review of New Zealand SBT Fisheries

Japan - Japanese national report

Taiwan - Review of Taiwan's SBT Fishery of 2005/2006

Korea - Review of Korean SBT Fishery of 2005/2006

**(CCSBT-EC/0710/BGD )**

02. (Australia) Australia's proposal for a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme
04. (Australia) Centralised Vessel Monitoring System for the CCSBT
06. (Australia) Implementation of CCSBT Independent Observer Programme
07. (Australia) Illegal Unreported, Unregulated Vessel Register
08. (Australia) Implementation of boarding and inspection regimes for the CCSBT
12. (Japan) Draft Resolution on Southern Bluefin Tuna Farming
13. (Japan) Draft resolution on establishment of the CCSBT record of farming facilities
15. (Japan) Possibility of use of acoustic camera system for counting and measuring captured Southern Bluefin Tuna for the farming
16. (Japan) March 2007 Australian (Port Lincoln Site Visit) Southern Bluefin Tuna Farming Operations Actual Conditions Observation Visit Report
17. (Japan) Japan's proposal on CDS
18. (Japan) Comparison of Australian and Japanese CDS proposals
19. (Japan) Domestic management of SBT fisheries in Japan
20. (Australia) Tuna farm monitoring: Mediterranean, Mexico and Australia
21. (Australia) Assessing operational feasibility of stereo video and Evaluating monitoring options for the SBTF Farm Sector
22. (Australia) Report of the Joint RFMO Technical Working Group meeting (July 2007)
24. (Taiwan) The Experience of the Implementation of ICCAT at-Sea Transshipment Programme for CCSBT Reference

**(CCSBT-EC/0710/Info )**

02. (New Zealand) Recommended Best Practices for Regional Fisheries Management Organisations
03. (Secretariat) Report of the Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs, Kobe, Japan (January 2007)

**(CCSBT-EC/0710/Rep )**

01. Report of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2005)
02. Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (February 2006)

03. Report of the Special Meeting of the Commission (July 2006)
04. Report of the Seventh Stock Assessment Group Meeting (September 2006)
05. Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2006)
06. Report of the First Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2006)
07. Report of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2006)
08. Report of the First Meeting of the Compliance Committee Working Group (April 2007)
09. Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (July 2007)
10. Report of the Eighth Stock Assessment Group Meeting (September 2007)
11. Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2007)

**Opening Statement by Australia**

I would like to extend our welcome to the Chair, members of the Commission, delegates, observers, the Chair of the SC and CC and the staff of the Secretariat. We are here for the 14th meeting of the CCSBT.

The Members of CCSBT are all friends; we have met many times in the past and have been able to resolve many difficult matters successfully. Recently, all Members of this Commission met at the APEC meeting in Sydney and had fruitful and cooperative discussions on a range of issues as would be expected among friends. And, of course, we are major trading partners.

We have had our differences in the CCSBT and the public is aware of these issues. However, as friends we have been able to work together to overcome many problems and we can overcome these as well. It is time to move forward.

The world views the CCSBT through these incidents. We need to work together to deal with the matters that have arisen as a result of these issues and demonstrate to the public that we can effectively manage the southern bluefin tuna resource and also ensure that our activities do not result in adverse ecosystem impacts.

The way that this Commission carries out its business is important and some may consider that it has hampered our ability to make progress. This may be due, in part, to the 'old style' convention of the CCSBT and the lack of transparency associated with rules regarding confidentiality. We are looking forward to discussing the way we conduct our work and we look forward to the independent review of the Commission in the coming year. We hope that the independent review will highlight those issues that require improvement to ensure a more effective and efficient CCSBT.

Last year we considered key issues that would impact upon the long-term sustainability of the southern bluefin tuna resource. We were able to take positive steps and agreed on national allocations. We do not believe this issue needs further discussion at this meeting. We have taken the advice of Scientific Committee (SC) and reduced the total allowable catch to within the range recommended by the SC.

However, these allocations were based on the ability to keep catches by all fleets within the agreed limits and to ensure that illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing was eliminated. To achieve this we need an integrated system of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) measures, including a catch documentation scheme (CDS), vessel monitoring systems (VMS) and transshipment measures. We will also need to agree in the near future on other measures including port state measures and observer programmes. We need to agree and implement effective measures for MCS measures recognizing that MCS is the backbone of sound sustainable management.

Australia also acknowledges that science is also important to ensure the sustainability of SBT stocks. Over the last 20 years Australia has expended about \$50 million on research related to SBT and we have not always received a return on this investment. For example, we have expended considerable time and funds on establishment of a management procedure, but this cannot go ahead at this time due to problems with historical data. In order to move forward with implementation of the management procedure we need to ensure that the information that is used for this procedure is accurate. Again, MCS measures are critical here.

I have so far focused issues that are specific to the CCSBT, but we have relationship with other RFMOs, such as CCAMLR, WCPFC, IOTC and ICCAT. The tuna RFMOs were the focus of the meeting in Kobe in January 2007 and at Kobe we agreed that we need to work together to harmonize measures to ensure the effective conservation of stocks. This harmonization focused on MCS issues, but also considered matters of science. We believe it is important that the CCSBT engage in processes to ensure effective harmonization with other RFMOs, with the matters of CDS, VMS and transshipment among the most urgent.

Of course, RFMOs are made up their members States and fishing entities. We all work together effectively in other RFMOs, the WCPFC is a key example, and we should be able to do the same at this RFMO.

We also need to look beyond developments at RFMOs and recognize the importance given to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) fisheries resolution, the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and other agreements and the role this are playing in ocean governance and fisheries management. If we do not deal effectively with important issues at the CCSBT, it is likely that these issues will be discussed and resolved elsewhere.

Australia recognizes the primacy of RFMOs and that fully functional, effective RFMOs are important to ensure the sustainability of fishery resources. Australia wants the CCSBT to be able to demonstrate to the world that this RFMO can effectively manage the southern bluefin tuna fishery and ensure that there are no adverse impacts on the environment where the fishery takes place.

I also need make a brief statement to advise you that a Federal election has been called in Australia and the Australian Government has entered caretaker mode.

Under the caretaker conventions, any agreement on Australia's behalf will be subject to the endorsement of the incoming government. We do not anticipate any difficulties in this regard as these discussions are part of Australia's long-term policy on fisheries. However, we are required to make this brief statement to inform members.

Thank you

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

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen.

First and foremost, on behalf of the Taiwan delegation, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Government of Australia for providing this excellent inspiring venue to hold our meeting. I would also like to extend our thanks to all staffs of the Secretariat for preparing this meeting although some Secretariat's work needs to be improved, in particular the efficiency of administrative operation. In respect of logistic support in each meeting from the Secretariat, we hope the discussion paper for each agenda item able to be provided to members for review prior to the meetings as practiced in the past.

At the last Extended Commission meeting, members recognized the critical importance of adopting and fully implementing at the earlier possible time an integrated package of compliance measures. In April this year, the first meeting of the Compliance Committee Working Group was held in response to the mandate from the Extended Commission. Basically, we support the direction that CCSBT has been moving forward in meeting the objectives for the SBT fishery. However, taking into account the feasibility and cost effectiveness in implementation while being broadly applied to all fisheries, we believe the MCS measures shall be designed in a manner in coincidence with a common principle which was reached at the first joint meeting of tuna RFMOs in January this year in Kobe, Japan, emphasizing the need for harmonization and consistency among RFMOs. Since our fishing vessels fishing for tunas cover three oceans, we therefore consider that any measure adopted in CCSBT shall be consistent with those measures taken by other RFMOs.

Basing on that concept, over the past one year, the ongoing discussed draft proposal in relation to Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) draws our most attention and concern. Among the MCS measures, CDS has been recognized by members as the first priority to reach agreement in this meeting. As we all know, the purpose of the establishment of CDS is to try to collect essential information for tracking SBT. It is important and necessary for mutually complementary with other compliance measures in order to combat IUU fishing. We really support to establish such a mechanism, but more willing to request that the measure could be fulfilled as easy as possible. We do not hope to see any proposed approach become a heavy burden to the fishermen in the midst of up-rising oil price in recent years, or become a trade barrier in the end. We have noted that two proposals have been put forward respectively by members in this meeting for our deliberation. It is hoped the members can develop an applicable approach to be taken willingly by the tuna fishing and farming industry.

From the sharing of SBT quota allocation among members decided at the last Extended Commission meeting, we have also noted that the SBT allocation for farming purpose accounts for almost half of TAC. When we try to establish an integrated MCS measures, we should consider the balance between marine fishery and farming fishery. In this meeting, we encourage members heading for that direction.

In addition, there are a lot of issues that we also concern in this meeting, such as Australian SBT farming study, results of ERS working group meeting, and progress of scientific stock assessment. We hope members have more concrete discussions during this meeting.

Due to the SBT spawning areas emerging in the Indonesian waters, the full cooperation from the Indonesian government will help the management and conservation of SBT resources. We are glad to hear that the Indonesian government is preparing to apply for acceding to CCSBT. Taiwan would express its greatest welcome to the accession of Indonesia to CCSBT.

Lastly, we look forward to working constructively, and in a spirit of cooperation, with you all over the next few days this week and further producing fruitful results.

Thank you.

**Opening Statement by Japan**

Chairman and distinguished delegates, good morning.

First of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to officers of the Secretariat who made enormous effort to hold this meeting and officers of the Australian Government for hosting the meeting. I assume that the officers faced many difficulties in preparing for the meeting, but the officers have provided wonderful environments for the meeting. As I am Japanese, I cannot figure out how important the Old Parliament House is in Australia. It is a great pleasure for me to be able to participate in the annual meeting of the CCSBT which is held in this historical and momentous building.

Since the annual meeting last year, we have made efforts to resolve issues and increase mutual understanding by holding a number of workshops, working group meetings and informal bilateral meetings. In Japan, we have contributed to the development of the Extended Commission through our limited ability by holding the CPUE workshop in May, the ERS (Environmentally Related Species) working group meeting in July and an informal meeting on compliance in September.

In regard to compliance, Japan not only participated in meetings but also made efforts to further enhance compliance by continuing the SBT individual tagging system which was introduced from April 2006 onwards, continuing the fishing vessel IQ (Individual Quota) system and commencing VMS operations. We consider that introduction of the CDS (Catch Documentation Scheme) is one of the important elements for enhanced compliance in the future. On the basis of the discussions in the Compliance Committee's working group meeting in April this year, we drafted a Japanese proposal for the CDS and submitted it to the CCSBT. In accordance with the resolution on the CDS which was adopted last year and the principles for the CDS which was agreed in the year before last, the CDS should accurately monitor all catches from the stage of catches, including recreational catches. Additionally, we consider that details required by the CDS should be applied impartially and equally to all fisheries, including long-line fishing, purse seine fishing and recreational fishing.

In regard to compliance, Japan pointed out the issues of Australia's purse seine fishing and fish farming at the 12th annual meeting of the CCSBT, which was held in October 2005. Two years have passed since then, but great concerns still remain concerning catch volume by purse seine fishing and representativeness of the 40 fish sampling. Additionally, in regard to duties of observers who go onboard Australian fishing vessels, only records of embarkation are provided. We hear that actual growth of SBT in farming varies according to producer (company) and according to farming pen; however there have not been any explanations with specific figures at all to date.

Japan is very concerned about this situation and submitted a document titled "Comparison of age frequencies for the Australian farmed southern bluefin tuna between

40 fish sampling and harvest data” to the Extended Scientific Committee meeting this year in order to contribute to SBT resource management. Japanese scientists analysed in the said document that catches by Australian purse seine fishing were mainly three-year old fish and estimated that 5,750 tonnes to 6,296 tonnes of SBT were caught in the 2003-04 fishing season and that 6,910 tonnes to 7,897 tonnes of SBT were caught in the 2004-05 fishing season. As catch volume by purse seine fishing reported by the Australian Government are 4,874 tonnes in the 2003-04 fishing season and 5,215 tonnes in the 2004-05 fishing season, it is probable that approximately 1,000 tonnes to 2,500 tonnes were over caught by Australian purse seine fishing every year.

Japan feels that what is worst is the stereo video camera which Australia repeatedly explained. In the Extended Scientific Committee meeting last year, a representative of Australian scientists explained that “it would be able to be commercialised immediately as the technology had been established”. In the meeting of the Extended Commission after that, it was explained that “additional experiments were needed in order to commercialise the technology and therefore opinions of other members would be taken into account if there were good methods for investigation”. This year, Australia again requested the Extended Scientific Committee that “observation of experimental pens would be necessary by using a stereo video camera in order to increase precision of technology and therefore Australia would need 15 tonnes of RMA (Research Mortality Allowance) for investigation”. We are not asking for research for the sake of research nor 100% precision. What we are asking for is a practical and specific investigation of commercial farms in order to ensure compliance. As long as Australia maintains that they do not have methods to directly check catch volume by purse seine fishing, it is necessary to investigate SBT farming from a stage of transferring SBT from a towing cage to pens until harvesting.

Although such a request was already made several years ago, substantial improvement has not been made at all in the management of Australian farming in the past two years. In the meeting of the Extended Scientific Committee this year, we agreed to undertake stock assessment by not using the figures of catch volume by Australian purse seine fishing reported by the Australian government but by using a scenario which includes increase of the said reported figure by 20% and shift of a size composition from two-year and three-year old fish to four-year old fish. I would like to ask the Australian side to consider this situation seriously by all means and contribute to better management of SBT farming. In order to help contribute to better management of SBT farming, Japan submitted a “proposal concerning compliance measures for SBT farming” to the annual meeting this year. We hope that the said proposal will be adopted in the meeting this year so that compliance in SBT farming will be improved even slightly. In order to contribute to appropriate resource management of SBT, Japan proposes the use of an acoustic echo camera in the meeting this year for monitoring of catch volume by Australian purse seine fishing. This is different from the stereo video camera, which is at an experimental stage, but is a technology already commercialised in North America etc. for specific measurement of fish.

Finally, I would like to touch upon the management of recreational fishing. In recent years, catch volume by Australian recreational fishing has not been reported. In New Zealand, about four tonnes of quota for recreational fishing is managed within the national catch allocation; however such a measure is not taken in Australia.

Approximately 80 tonnes of catches were reported in the past, but since then there has not been any report at all. Such an attitude by the Australian side resulted in deep doubts by us. Last year, members of the Extended Commission took an extremely careful approach in approving 10 tonnes to 45 tonnes of catch quotas for cooperating non-members and called for catch reports. We heard that five tonnes of SBT were caught in one recreational fishing competition in Australia. If nobody is able to explain annual catches by recreational fishing, we consider that such a situation is regarded as a problem by other countries. We intend to request that the Australian side provide explanations concerning such doubts and take measures in good faith.

Lastly, I would like to close my opening statement by wishing that we will be able to exchange views and hold discussions on a wide range of matters with members of the Extended Commission and that the meeting will be fruitful.

Thank you, Mr. chairman.

**Opening Statement by New Zealand**

Mr Chairman, I will be brief. Firstly my thanks to Australia for hosting this meeting, and the fine weather and venue that they have provided for us this week. The Extended Commission is again at a crossroad following the important decisions made at CCSBT 13. These decisions were premised on the fact that the Extended Commission would continue to make progress on the development of a monitoring control and surveillance system to provide confidence to members that reported levels of catch in the fishery reflect the actual catches that occur.

There are also other important decisions for the Extended Commission at this meeting to bring it into line with international best practice. These include a review of the Extended Commission's performance, and decisions in relation to ecologically related species. On the last issue we note that in our view the Extended Commission lags behind world best practice.

As always New Zealand is here to work constructively with other members. That willingness is qualified by our view that the Extended Commission must make real progress on important issues.

We note that to date progress on monitoring control and surveillance measures has been slow. We urge members to consider all options that will allow us to make positive progress at this meeting.

**Opening Statement by the Republic of Korea**

Mr. Chair, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Korean delegation, I would like to thank the Australian Government for hosting this meeting and to convey my sincere respect and gratitude to all of delegates for their valuable support this meeting.

It is a great honour and pleasure for us to meet delegations of the Member States, Cooperating Non-member States and representatives of various organizations that share common interests in Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT).

Korea believes that many important factors of MCS will be addressed and discussed to strengthen conservation measures for SBT.

MCS Measures are a key tool in eliminating IUU fishing and will contribute to Members' conservation efforts and provide opportunities for strengthen to its national regulations for SBT fishery.

For effective resources management, all member countries should work together to establish all necessary measures against IUU fishing activities. As responsible fishing nations, we all should take an active part in activities to combat IUU fishing. Korea is also determined to cooperate with other member states in establishing all necessary measures to eventually eliminate IUU fishing activities.

The all relevant CPCs's participation in MCS programmes designed to conserve and manage SBT would enhance the Commission's international standing and credibility to the world as one of the successful RFMOs and could serve as a beacon for the MSY of SBT.

Adoption of robust MCS thru the thorough consultation among the relevant CPCs would add a crucial element to the Commission's contribution to conservation efforts and MSY of SBT.

There is a need for prompt conservation and management measures, however, it should be implemented in a feasible and fair manner within the extent of which all member states will be able to practically and physically accommodate, taking into account each state's fishing situation.

As a responsible deep sea fishing nation, Korea looks forward to working with you during the next few days for making progress on decisions concerning MCS programs for protecting our common asset and MSY of SBT.

Thank you.

**Opening Statement by the Philippines**

Before anything else, I would like to thank the Government of Australia, on behalf of the Philippine delegation, for hosting the CCSBT 14 meeting in this beautiful and peaceful city of Canberra.

The Philippines since becoming a Cooperating Non-Member of the CCSBT in 2004 and has participated actively and fully for the conservation and management of Southern Bluefin Tuna although with only a by-catch quota of 45 mt.

Mr. Chairman, the Philippines adheres to the principles enunciated in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) particularly the agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UNIA). To demonstrate our commitment towards the conservation and management of tunas in all oceans of the world, the Philippines become a member of ICCAT, IOTC and WCPFC.

We participate in this CCSBT 14 meeting not only to show our Commitment but more importantly to put forward our National aspirations in the light of the current national quota allocation and compliance requirement issues.

The Philippine delegation welcomes the agenda for this meeting and looks forward to discuss the different agenda items with other delegations.

Thank you.

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

Mr Chairman, South Africa had a short-lived longline fishery targeting southern bluefin tuna in the 1960s. This fishery caught more than 1500t of southern bluefin tuna in coastal waters between 1960 and 1968. The fishery was finally abandoned in the late 1960s due to poor pricing and declining catch rates. It was only in 1997 that South Africa redeveloped its tuna longline fishery. This fishery operated under experimental conditions until 2004 and mainly targeted swordfish, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna. The fishery was finally commercialised in 2005. Hence, South Africa's longline fishery is relatively new and is still in the process of being developed.

Some of the challenges encountered in developing our domestic longline fishery are the shortage of skills and vessels to target tuna effectively. In addressing these challenges South Africa has allowed Right Holders to enter into charter agreements with foreign vessel owners for a limited time period as a means of transferring skills to South Africans. This stringently managed joint venture programme also makes provision for vessels to re-flag to South Africa thereby providing suitable vessels for our developing fishery.

Mr Chairman, with regard to southern bluefin tuna, South Africa is a range state with southern bluefin tuna occurring inside our exclusive economic zone (EEZ) during certain times of the year. Despite southern bluefin tuna occurring in South Africa's waters our landings of this species has been relatively small as the domestic vessels have generally not targeted this species due to marketing challenges and the problem of unsuitable vessels to target these species effectively. However, this situation will change in the near future as the joint venture programme continues with the assistance of foreign flagged vessels.

South Africa acknowledges that southern bluefin tuna stocks have been severely depleted and has co-operated with CCSBT to ensure that all the management and conservation measures have been implemented for our domestic fishery, including the submission of catch and effort statistics, size frequencies, and vessel registers. Moreover, South Africa has ensured that all fishing vessels are equipped with VMS, foreign vessels carry scientific observers on all fishing trips, size sampling on board vessels are excellent, catch logbooks are detailed, and that the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) is implemented. We have also improved our system for issuing catch statistical documents this year and we are currently working on a system to improve the reporting of catch statistical documents accompanying imports.

South Africa wishes to assure the Members of this Commission that we remain committed to efforts in eradicating IUU fishing activity and as such we are continually improving upon our Port State Control measures. In addition, four patrol vessels have also been acquired to improve compliance in our waters. South Africa has an important role to play in the management and conservation of southern bluefin tuna given:

- 1) the close proximity of South Africa to one of the most important international fishing grounds for this species, and;
- 2) the high usage of South African ports by foreign flagged fishing vessels.

South Africa has much to offer CCSBT, but at this stage we are faced with capacity constraints for meeting attendance. Furthermore, due to the small country allocation of 40t and the fact that our fishery currently catches southern bluefin tuna predominantly as a by-catch of swordfish, bigeye and yellowfin tuna targeting, South Africa is unable to commit to becoming a full member of the CCSBT at this time.

Mr Chairman, we thank you for this opportunity to bring these matters before the Commission.

**Opening Statement by Indonesia**

Good morning distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Indonesian Government, I would like to thank the Executive Secretary of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna and the Government of Australia for including Indonesia in the Extended Commission to the 14th Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of SBT.

May I take this opportunity to once again express Indonesia's interest in joining the CCSBT as a full member. In this regard I should like to advise this forum that to upgrade Indonesia's status from an observer to a full member, we have to undergo an internal legal process.

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia has gained great support from relevant agencies. To date we are awaiting for the Presidential Decree for Indonesia to become a full member of CCSBT.

Thank you.

**Opening Statement by the Humane Society International**

Humane Society International (HSI) welcomes the opportunity to be present as an Observer at this 14th Annual Meeting of the Commission.

While HSI has a longstanding concern for the sustainability of the southern bluefin tuna (SBT) population, our foremost concern for this particular meeting is to see the problems of seabird, shark and marine turtle bycatch addressed as a matter of urgency.

The CCSBT management area overlaps with the distribution of 17 of the world's 24 albatross species. It is possibly the Regional Fisheries Management Organisation having the most significant impact on this group of birds, the majority of which are threatened with extinction. It is estimated that approximately 13,500 seabirds are killed in CCSBT fisheries annually, and that 10,000 of these birds are species of albatross.

Since 1997 the CCSBT has required the compulsory use of tori lines (bird scaring lines) in its longline fishing operations below 30 degrees south. While tori poles do deter seabirds, experience internationally is that they are not an effective enough mitigation measure to reduce seabird bycatch to ecologically sustainable levels. It is therefore not surprising that seabird mortality rates reported to the CCSBT have remained consistently high in the ten years since the measure was adopted.

A number of other mitigation measures are available which can be used in conjunction with tori lines that are proving to be effective in minimising seabird bycatch in other longline fishing operations. For example, the options of night setting and line weighting have seen seabird bycatch rates decline dramatically at the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, so much so that the CCAMLR Scientific Committee reported that no albatross were observed captured in the regulated longline fisheries in the CCAMLR Convention Area in 2005/2006.

HSI strongly urges CCSBT Members to agree to the urgent adoption of night setting and line weighting as mandatory measures, coupled with other bait protection strategies, during all SBT longline fishing operations. Without a requirement for either night setting or line weighting, HSI is concerned that the CCSBT fisheries will continue to be responsible for unacceptable seabird mortality rates.

Further, HSI recommends that seabird mitigation measures be applied south of 25° south because data from Australia shows that threatened species of albatross and petrel are caught between 30 and 25 degrees latitude. This has led the Australian Government to require seabird mitigation measures in its pelagic longline fleet south of 25 degrees.

To address the problem of shark bycatch, HSI recommends the adoption of a non retention policy, a prohibition on the use of wire traces, closures for high risk areas and

times and a total prohibition on finning in the form of a requirement that any sharks that are retained should be landed with their fins attached naturally to their carcasses.

HSI calls for an urgent investigation into the extent of marine turtle bycatch in SBT longline fisheries, particularly those operating on the SBT spawning grounds where the risk of turtle bycatch is likely to be high.

HSI believes the CCSBT will be viewed unfavourably if decisive action is not taken to address these serious problems this year. Such action was called for in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries 2006 and would be consistent with the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the FAO International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries and the FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks.

**Opening Statement by TRAFFIC International**

Thank you Mr Chairman.

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, would like to thank the Commissioners of the Convention for this opportunity to participate as an observer to the meetings of the Commission and Extended Commission. We look forward to assisting with these critical deliberations and the implementation of its decisions, so as to ensure continued progress on the conservation of southern bluefin tuna and its ecologically related species.

TRAFFIC views the acceptance of non-government observers into the deliberations of the Commission as the first step in adding transparency into the process that surrounds CCSBT. There are many steps to be taken with the transparency of catch and trade to ensure that IUU fishing for SBT by Members and Non-Members becomes an action of the past. We consider at CCSBT13 that those steps have been planned for with the agreement of Resolutions on a Catch Documentation Scheme, Vessel Monitoring System and Transshipment. It is imperative that these Resolutions are fully developed and implemented as soon as possible and that discussions on integrated monitoring, control and surveillance systems that began at CCSBT13 continue.

TRAFFIC supports the development of the management procedure within CCSBT, but we maintain a focus on its full implementation as a priority and that discussions focus on returning SBT stocks to those that can be considered biologically safe as “the spawning biomass is at a low fraction of its original biomass and well below the 1980 level as well as below the level that could produce maximum sustainable yield.”. We recognize that there are concerns with the historical catch data for determining catch levels, but do not believe this should allow for further delays in implementation and that a suitably precautionary procedure should be adopted immediately.

TRAFFIC is concerned by the lack of progress in ensuring the conservation of ecologically related species and of particular concern to TRAFFIC is the lack of adequate controls over the catch and retention of sharks.

Finally, Mr Chairman, TRAFFIC has been participating in these discussions for the last 14 years and we consider progress by CCSBT has seen major ups and downs over that time. However, TRAFFIC looks forward to when we can fully associate transparency of process, catch and trade with the Convention and that we are all confident we have SBT and its ecologically related species on a confirmed sustainable footing.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

Glenn Sant  
Global Marine Programme Leader  
TRAFFIC International

**Opening Statement by World Wildlife Fund**

Mr Chairman,

WWF welcomes the opportunity to observe the 14<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna. We hope that allowing WWF and other non-government organizations to observe this meeting, signals a new approach by the Commission towards more transparency in the management of Southern Bluefin Tuna fisheries.

Two important areas that WWF has focused on in respect of this Commission have been the status of the target stock and the impact of SBT fishing on non-target species.

With the SBT stock still considered to be at critically low levels, WWF considers that the scientific uncertainty associated with determining catch levels dictates the need for the immediate adoption of precautionary management arrangements through implementation of the management procedure.

Relative to other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, WWF is concerned at the lack of progress by CCSBT to address the impacts of the fisheries on non-target species. We are aware that all members of the Commission are members or cooperating non-members of other RFMOs and/or CCAMLR, where bycatch information is not only collected and independently verified, but mitigation measures that seek to reduce the take of seabirds, sharks and other marine species are also in place. It is unclear why there is a sustained reluctance to implement measures in the southern bluefin tuna fisheries that you have already agreed to and adopted in other regional forums.

We urge the CCSBT to build on the successes we have seen in other forums and immediately adopt consistent data collection standards, observer programs and mitigation measures, to understand and reduce impacts on non-target species. To assist governments in such considerations, we would like to draw delegates attention to a recent WWF publication that examines issues concerning ecologically-related species in southern bluefin tuna fisheries<sup>1</sup>. The report provides a series of strong recommendations to address the issues that appear to persist in the management of non-target species in the CCSBT.

WWF looks forward to contributing to these issues and others as the meeting progresses and as always, to working with individual Members to ensure that the Commission is implementing processes that reflect the very highest standards and principles of sustainable fisheries management.

---

<sup>1</sup> Lack, M. 2007. *Behind the Façade: A decade of inaction on non-target species in southern bluefin tuna fisheries*. WWF International.

## Attachment 7a

## General Budget - 2008

INCOME	Approved				
	<u>2009 Indicative</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007 revised</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Variation</u>
<b><u>Contributions from members</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,590,615</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,446,013</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,378,600</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,378,600</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>
Japan	\$576,760	\$524,327	\$499,883	\$499,883	\$0
Australia	\$513,271	\$466,610	\$444,856	\$444,856	\$0
New Zealand	\$128,768	\$117,062	\$111,605	\$111,605	\$0
Korea	\$185,908	\$169,007	\$161,128	\$161,128	\$0
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$185,908	\$169,007	\$161,128	\$161,128	\$0
<b><u>Staff Assessment Levy</u></b>	<b><u>\$78,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$69,205</u></b>	<b><u>\$75,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$75,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>
<b><u>Carrvover</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$61,457</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>
<b><u>Interest on investments</u></b>	<b><u>\$20,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$20,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$28,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$34,000</u></b>	<b><u>-\$6,000</u></b>
<b><u>Cash Reserve</u></b>	<b><u>\$49,875</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$100,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$100,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>
<b><u>Transfer from 2008 Special Budget</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$49,875</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>
<b><u>Special Contribution from Miyazaki Prefectur</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$16,014</u></b>	<b><u>\$20,000</u></b>	<b><u>-\$3,986</u></b>
<b>TOTAL GROSS INCOME</b>	<b><u>\$1,738,490</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,646,551</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,597,614</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,607,600</u></b>	<b><u>-\$9,986</u></b>

## EXPENDITURE

<b><u>ANNUAL MEETINGS - ( CCSBT15)(CC3)</u></b>	<b><u>\$142,840</u></b>	<b><u>\$120,537</u></b>	<b><u>\$123,735</u></b>	<b><u>-\$3,198</u></b>
Consultants	\$32,000	\$27,718	\$0	\$27,718
Interpretation Costs	\$35,000	\$29,753	\$26,535	\$3,218
Hire of venue	\$10,850	\$20,900	\$32,250	-\$11,350
Hire of Equipment	\$19,800	\$17,500	\$15,450	\$2,050
Miscellaneous Costs	\$12,690	\$7,466	\$35,000	-\$27,534
Publication and Translation	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$5,000
Secretariat	\$13,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indonesian Participants costs	\$4,500	\$2,200	\$4,500	-\$2,300
Contribution from Miyazaki Prefecture	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b><u>SPECIAL MEETING</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>
<b><u>13th SC &amp; 9th SAG</u></b>	<b><u>\$339,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$246,010</u></b>	<b><u>\$300,165</u></b>	<b><u>-\$54,155</u></b>
Interpretation Costs	\$50,000	\$43,700	\$44,415	-\$715
Hire of venue	\$15,000	\$17,843	\$22,750	-\$4,907
Hire of equipment	\$20,000	\$14,905	\$20,000	-\$5,095
Hire of Consultants - SAG Chair, SC Chair, Advisory Panel	\$200,000	\$137,475	\$190,000	-\$52,525
Miscellaneous Costs	\$10,000	\$5,038	\$16,000	-\$10,962
Publication and translation	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$7,000	\$7,000
Secretariat	\$18,000	\$13,049	\$0	\$13,049
Science support	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indonesian participants costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b><u>SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS</u></b>	<b><u>\$103,040</u></b>	<b><u>\$162,188</u></b>	<b><u>\$157,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$5,188</u></b>
ERS Working Group	\$0	\$73,531	\$74,000	-\$469
CCWG	\$0	\$44,161	\$45,000	-\$839
CPUE Modelling Workshop	\$55,000	\$44,496	\$38,000	\$6,496
Performance Review	\$48,040	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interim Management Procedure Workshop	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b><u>SPECIAL PROJECTS</u></b>	<b><u>\$129,500</u></b>	<b><u>\$157,149</u></b>	<b><u>\$143,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$14,149</u></b>
Surface tagging loss	\$0	\$49,875	\$0	\$0
Operating Model/Management Strategy Development	\$19,500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tagging program coordination	\$110,000	\$107,274	\$143,000	-\$35,726
<b><u>SECRETARIAT COSTS</u></b>	<b><u>\$772,296</u></b>	<b><u>\$746,239</u></b>	<b><u>\$759,700</u></b>	<b><u>-\$13,461</u></b>
Secretariat Staff Costs	\$461,000	\$438,486	\$455,000	-\$16,514
Staff Assessment Levy	\$73,000	\$69,205	\$75,000	-\$5,795
Employer Super/Social security	\$80,000	\$73,081	\$85,000	-\$11,919
Worker's Compensation/ travel/contents Insurance	\$20,100	\$16,484	\$21,000	-\$4,516
Travel/transport - O/seas and domestic	\$55,584	\$92,008	\$86,700	\$5,308
Miscellaneous Translation of Commission and Committee Reports	\$25,000	\$29,915	\$20,000	\$9,915
Training	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0
home leave allowance, repatriation grant and removal costs	\$7,612	\$21,938	\$15,000	\$6,938
Other employment expense	\$5,000	\$3,122	\$0	\$3,122
Staff liability fund	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b><u>OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS</u></b>	<b><u>\$110,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$104,034</u></b>	<b><u>\$124,000</u></b>	<b><u>-\$19,966</u></b>
Office lease	\$40,000	\$36,343	\$40,000	-\$3,657
Office costs	\$36,000	\$32,045	\$36,000	-\$3,955
Provision for new/replacement assets	\$20,000	\$26,500	\$34,000	-\$7,500
Telephone/communications	\$8,000	\$6,020	\$11,000	-\$4,980
Miscellaneous	\$6,000	\$3,126	\$3,000	\$126
<b><u>TRANSFER TO CASH SURPLUS A/C</u></b>	<b><u>\$49,875</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>
Transfer to Cash Surplus A/c (Special Budget Repayment)	\$49,875	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE</b>	<b><u>\$1,646,551</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,536,157</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,607,600</u></b>	<b><u>-\$71,443</u></b>

**Attachment 7b**

**Special Budget - 2008**

<b>INCOME</b>	<b><u>2008</u></b>
<b><u>Contributions from members</u></b>	<b><u>49,875</u></b>
Japan	18,085
Australia	16,094
New Zealand	4,038
Korea	5,829
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	5,829
<b>TOTAL GROSS INCOME</b>	<b>49,875</b>



**Australian Government**

**Bureau of Rural Sciences**

# **AUSTRALIA'S ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA FISHERY**

by

P.I. Hobsbawn, J. Hender, S. Rowcliffe and R. Murphy

*Working Paper CCSBT-EC/0710/ST Fisheries-Australia  
presented at the Extended Commission of the Fourteenth Meeting of the  
Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna*

Canberra,  
October 2007

# Contents

<b>Contents.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Operational Constraints on Effort.....</b>	<b>4</b>
Regulatory Measures .....	4
<b>3. Catch and Effort.....</b>	<b>5</b>
Discards .....	5
<b>4. Historical Catch and Effort .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5. Annual Fleet Size and Distribution.....</b>	<b>10</b>
South Australia.....	10
Western Australia.....	10
New South Wales.....	10
Tasmania .....	11
Queensland .....	11
<b>6. Historical Fleet Size and Distribution.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>7. Fisheries Monitoring .....</b>	<b>11</b>
Catch Disposal Records .....	12
Australian Daily Fishing Log and Farm Transit Log.....	12
Farm Disposal Record .....	12
Observer Program .....	12
<b>8. Other Factors .....</b>	<b>13</b>
Import/Export Statistics .....	13
Markets .....	13
Observer Coverage .....	13
<b>Appendix 1: SBT Season Dates 1988–89 to 2005–06 .....</b>	<b>15</b>

## 1. Introduction

This report summarises catches and fishing activities in the 2004–05 and 2005–06 quota years<sup>1</sup> of the Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*; SBT) Fishery. It also provides preliminary data on the 2006–07 surface fishery.

The Australian domestic SBT catches for the 2005 and 2006 calendar years were 5244 t and 5635 t, respectively. The 2006 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 2004–05 quota year catch was 5248 t; and for the 2005–06 quota year catch was 5308 t.

**Table 1:** Total domestic catch of SBT for calendar years and quota years

Calendar Year	Catch (t)	Quota Year	Catch (t)
1990	4586	1989–90	4849
1991	4489	1990–91	4316
1992	5248	1991–92	4894
1993	5373	1992–93	5212
1994	4700	1993–94	4937
1995	4508	1994–95	5080
1996	5128	1995–96	5188
1997	5316	1996–97	4978
1998	4897	1997–98	5097
1999	5552	1998–99	5232
2000	5257	1999–00	5257
2001	4853	2000–01	5247
2002	4711	2001–02	5262
2003	5827	2002–03	5391
2004	5062	2003–04	5120
2005	5244	2004–05	5248
2006	5635	2005–06	5308

---

<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.

## 2. Operational Constraints on Effort

### ***Regulatory Measures***

Domestic operations are managed through individual transferable quotas (ITQs) granted as Statutory Fishing Rights (SFRs) under the *Southern Bluefin Tuna Management Plan 1995*.

The Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) uses a risk based compliance strategy in the SBT purse seine and longline fisheries. This includes targeted compliance operations to check fishing vessels at sea, and at landing ports; a comprehensive audit trail from the time SBT are caught to the time they are exported, including random audits of fishing companies and export establishments; and then an annual review of compliance risks leading to refined strategies for the following season.

Australia has continued to use a combination of area restrictions, minimum quota holdings, fishery observers, and mandatory Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) to reduce the incidental catch and mortality of SBT caught in the domestic longline fishery. A SBT habitat model incorporating archival tag and observer data with sea surface and sub-surface temperatures, is used to predict likely areas of high SBT abundance and hence the location of restricted access zones. In the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (ETBF), areas with a high probability of SBT interactions have been determined and are referred to as the Core Zone and Buffer Zone. For the 2004–05 season, access to the Core Zone during the months of May to October was subject to 100% observer coverage, and mandatory minimum quota requirements. Access to the Buffer Zone was subject to 25% observer coverage, and mandatory minimum quota requirements. These requirements were modified for the 2005–06 season so that the level of observer coverage depended on the amount of quota carried, as per Table 2.

**Table 2:** SBT Quota Holdings and Related Levels of Observer Coverage

Quota holding required to access zone	Level of observer coverage required (%)
0 – 500 kg (core and buffer)	100
> 500 kg (buffer)	25
500kg – 2 tonnes (core)	100
2 tonnes – 5 tonnes (core)	75
5 tonnes – 10 tonnes (core)	50
10 tonnes – 20 tonnes (core)	25
>20 tonnes (core)	10

To improve compliance and management outcomes for its domestic fishery, and to better meet international management obligations, Australia implemented a range of amendments to its *Southern Bluefin Tuna Management Plan 1995* on 1 December 2004. These included:

- revised objectives, management measures, and performance criteria;
- incorporation of the Commission's current stock-specific reference point;
- the development of a by-catch action plan and strategies to reduce broader environmental impacts;
- amendments to enhance the accountability of SBT Statutory Fishing Right holders against their allocated quota; and,

- daily at sea reporting of SBT taken and transferred into tow cages, provisional deduction of SBT quota based on at sea estimates of catch, and daily VMS or manual reporting of catch and tow vessel locations.

### 3. Catch and Effort

In 2005–06, 99.9% 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 2005–06 is shown in Table 1. Catch by season with number of vessels and vessel search hours is at Appendix 3. The Australian catch of SBT for the calendar years 2005 and 2006 is mapped in Figure 1 and Figure 2 respectively.

**Table 3:** Catch of SBT by fishing method in 2002–03, 2003–04 and 2004–05 Seasons

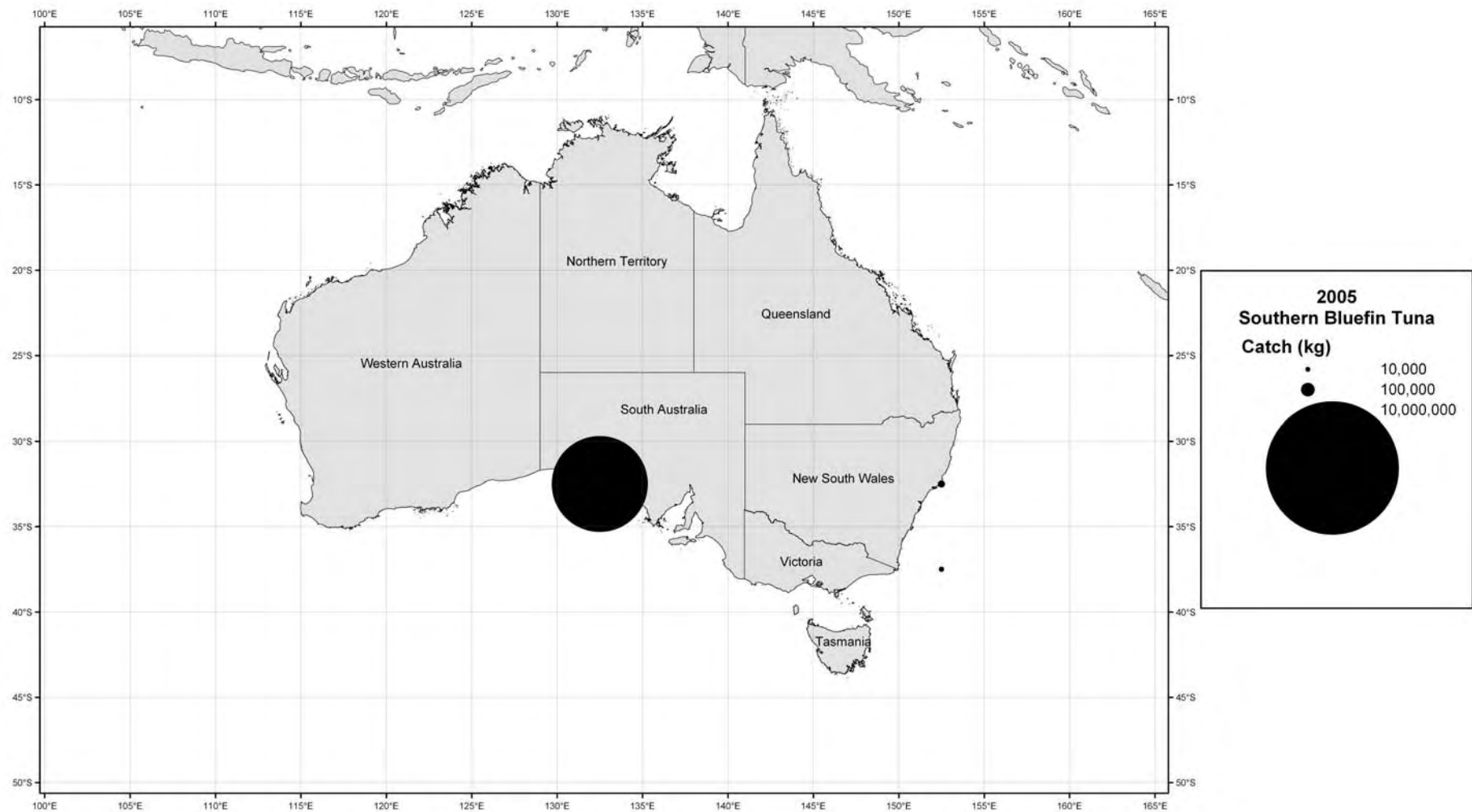
<b>2004–05</b>		
Purse seine	South Australia	5214 t
Longline	New South Wales	35 t
<b>2005–06</b>		
Purse seine	South Australia	5302 t
Longline	New South Wales	6 t

Insufficient data were available to provide an estimate of the recreational catch in 2005 and 2006.

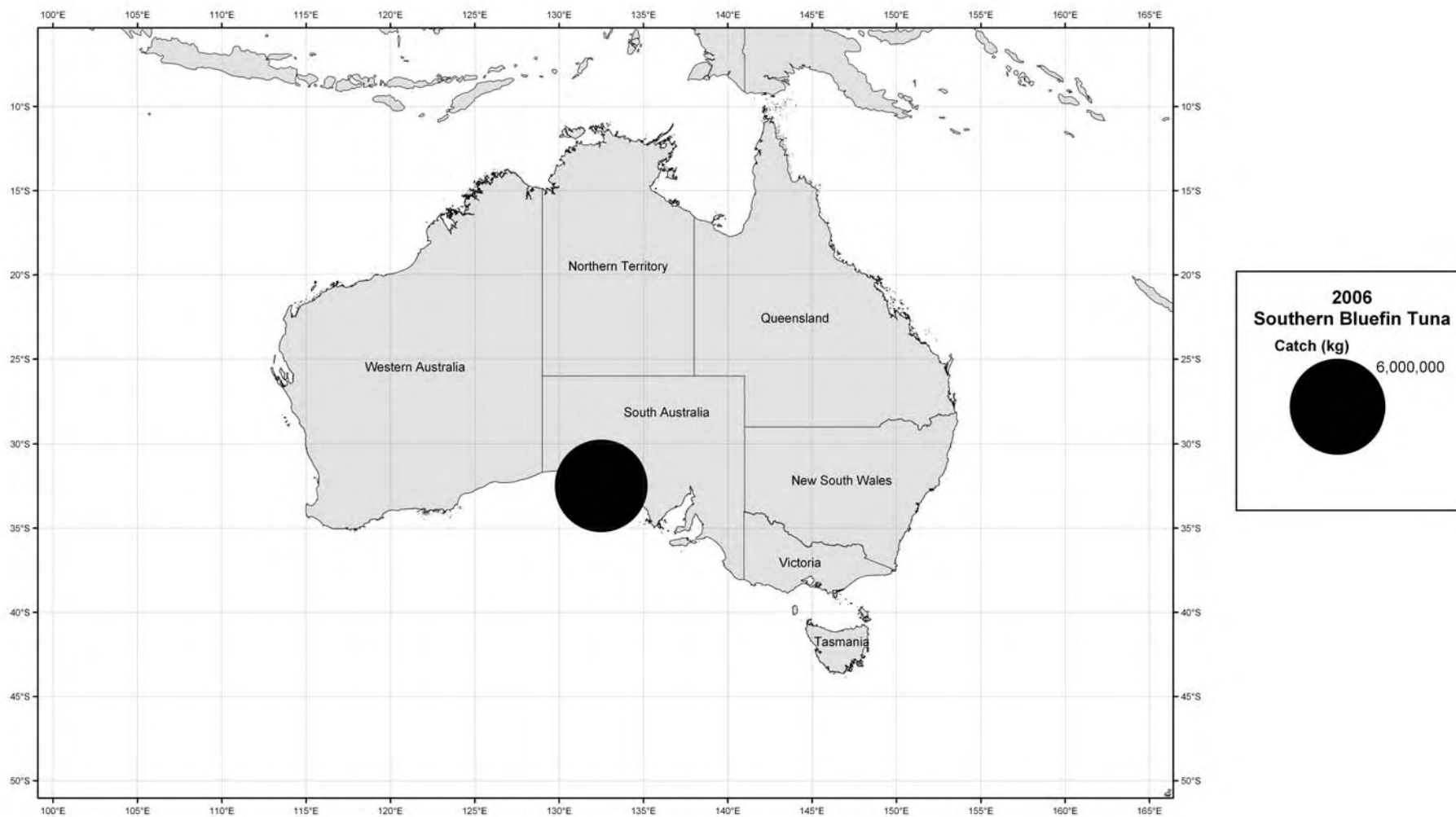
#### ***Discards***

During the 2005–06 and 2006–07 seasons, no discarding of SBT was observed or reported in logbooks collected in the purse seine fishery in the Great Australian Bight.

In 2004, AFMA observers monitored longline operations in the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery during the months and areas in which SBT are most likely to be taken incidentally (i.e. south of 30°S from May to September). Observer data showed that 61% of longline caught SBT were discarded during the observed operations. In contrast, the level of SBT discards recorded in logbooks from other vessels fishing during the same period south of 30°S was only 10%. In response to this new information the Australian Fisheries Management Authority has implemented tighter access controls and implemented 100% observer coverage for the 2005 and 2006 season in areas and at times where there is a high risk of SBT being caught. Note that this definition is more restricted than the definition outlined above for when and where SBT are most likely to be taken.



**Figure 1:** Australian SBT catch in 2005



**Figure 2:** Australian SBT catch in 2006

In 2006 in the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (ETBF), south of 30° S and during the months of May to September (the months in which SBT are usually caught), 17 observers monitored 126 thousand hooks of a season total of 416 thousand, representing 30.2% observer coverage of longline effort during the SBT migration. The total catch number of SBT caught while observers were on board was 39 of which 17 were retained, 21 were discarded (20 of which were released alive) and 1 was tagged. Note that tagged fish have not been included as discarded fish. Individual retained fish ranged from 116–193 cm in length. The size distribution of the discarded ETBF longline catch of SBT from 2002 to 2005 is shown in Figure 1. ETBF logbooks for 2006 showed 6 tonnes (73 fish) of SBT were retained in the ETBF fishery and only 3 (4%) were discarded. Further details on discarding are provided in Attachment 1.

During 2006, BRS observers monitored 2% of longline operations in the Southern and Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery. There were no SBT observed caught in the fishery in 2006.

#### 4. Historical Catch and Effort

Australian catch by gear and State for the quota years 1988–89 to 2005–06 is shown in Table 5. Catch and effort (number of search hours and number of vessels) by season, for seasons 1994–95 to 2006–07, in the purse seine fishery are shown in Table 4.

**Table 4:** Purse seine catch and effort for seasons 1994–95 to 2005–06

Season	Estimated Catch (t)	Actual Catch (t)	No. Boats	Vessel Search Hours	No. Sets	1° Squares Fished
1994–95	2179	2009	5	526	104	5
1995–96	2859	3442	6	631	89	11
1996–97	3134	2505	7	769	118	13
1997–98	3916	3629	7	671	143	8
1998–99	4418	4991	7	972	129	3
1999–00	4746	5131	8	764	107	5
2000–01	5100	5162	8	799	129	2
2001–02	5400	5234	7	1309	159	3
2002–03	5188	5375	7	1276	150	5
2003–04	5299	4874	6	1202	160	4
2004–05	5225	5215	8	1168	139	4
2005–06	5463	5302	7	1304	156	6
2006–07	5024	5231	6	1447	160	8

Overall the data available on recreational catch of SBT is limited but an initial review revealed high year-to-year variability in catches and the locations in which SBT were taken. For the past ten years, indicative estimates of annual recreational catches ranged between 3 and 85 tonnes with the highest catches occurring around Tasmania (Table 6). These data are indicative estimates only and are based on a range of different data sources.

**Table 5:** Australian catch by gear and State for quota years 1988–89 to 2004–05

Quota Year	Western Australia				South Australia				New South Wales			Tasmania			Large Longliners			Australia Total				Total
	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	All Gears
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	!0	219	219	0	0	0	4433	664	664	0	5097
1998–99	0	0	^0	0	28	4991	^0	5018	~0	97	97	!0	116	116	0	0	0	5016	216	216	0	5232
1999–00	0	0	^0	0	0	5130	13	5143	0	114	114	0	!0	0	0	0	0	5130	127	127	0	5257
2000–01	0	0	^0	0	0	5162	6	5168	0	32	32	0	!0	0	0	0	0	5162	38	38	0	5247
2001–02	0	0	7	7	0	5234	0	5234	0	*22	*22	0	!0	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
2003–04	0	0	≈0	0	‡0	4874	†0	4874	0	*226	*226	0	20	0	0	0	0	4874	247	247	0	5120
2004–05	0	0	0	0	0	5214	0	5214	0	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	5214	35	35	0	5248
2005–06	0	0	0	0	0	5302	0	5302	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5302	6	6	0	5308

# 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 and 2003–04 NSW longline catch also includes QLD longline catch due to confidentiality guidelines.

≈ 2002–03 and 2003–04 WA longline catch is included in NSW longline due to confidentiality guidelines.

† 2003–04 SA longline catch is included in NSW longline due to confidentiality guidelines.

‡ 2003–04 additional SA purse seine catch that did not go into farm cages is included in SA farm cages catch due to confidentiality guidelines.

While there are insufficient data at present to quantify the total recreational catches of SBT for 2004–05 and 2005–06, high spatial catch variability was evident from anecdotal reports. 2004–05 was a good season in South Australia but poor elsewhere, especially in Tasmania where the annual southern bluefin tuna tournament produced very disappointing catches of SBT (i.e. no SBT were caught). In 2005–06, South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania experienced a good season for recreational SBT catches.

**Table 6:** Indicative estimates of recreational catch (tonnes) by Australian recreational fishers, 1994 to 2006  
(Source: NSW Fisheries).

<b>Year</b>	<b>Recreational Catch (t)</b>
1994	16
1995	insufficient data
1996	insufficient data
1997	insufficient data
1998	38
1999	3
2000	10
2001	60
2002	85
2003	insufficient data
2004	insufficient data
2005	insufficient data
2006	insufficient data

## 5. Annual Fleet Size and Distribution

In 2005–06, a total of 14 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 2005–06 quota year, but various live bait, pontoon-towing and feeding vessels were also involved. Fishing commenced in mid December 2005 and finished in mid March 2006 for the season. There was some further finishing at the end of November 2006, which falls into this quota year.

### ***Western Australia***

There was no fishing for SBT off Western Australia in the 2005–06 quota year.

### ***New South Wales***

During 2005–06, seven domestic longliners participated at some time in the area of the fishery for older juveniles and adults in deeper waters off NSW. Longline fishing off NSW commenced in early June 2006 and finished at end of September 2006.

## ***Tasmania***

There was no fishing for SBT off Tasmania in the 2005–06 quota year.

## ***Queensland***

There was no fishing for SBT off Queensland in the 2005–06 quota year.

## **6. Historical Fleet Size and Distribution**

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 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. Utilisation of the Australian SBT TAC in ‘farming’ operations increased from 3% of the TAC in 1991–92 to 98% in 1999–00 and it has remained at similar high levels 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.

## **7. Fisheries Monitoring**

There are a series of logbooks and associated catch records that are required by law to be completed by fishers and fish receivers and sent to AFMA for the purposes of monitoring, compliance and research. The type of form used is dependent on the type of method used to catch SBT in the fishery. All of the data provided from Logbooks and Catch Disposal Records must be supplied to AFMA within specified time periods specific to each record.

### ***Catch Disposal Records***

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

### ***Australian Daily Fishing Log and Farm Transit Log***

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

### ***Farm Disposal Record***

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

When SBT are transferred from tow cages to the fish farms, a video record must be carried out by the AFMA contracted monitoring company. The video recording is then used to undertake a count of the fish that are transferred into the fish farm. This count of captured fish will be multiplied by the average fish weight (derived from a 40 fish sample) and decremented from quota using the Farm Disposal Record. AFMA Compliance Officers observed at sea operations during both the 2005/06 and the 2006/07 seasons.

### ***Observer Program***

Observer programmes for the purse seine fishery have been in place since the 2002/03 season, and for the longline fishery (south-eastern part of the ETBF) since the middle of 2002.

The monitoring arrangements in the SBT fishery continue to be reviewed and refined in order to improve monitoring and compliance. To minimise the risk of non-quota take of SBT by longliners off New South Wales, since 2000, access to the waters through which SBT migrate has been restricted to vessels holding SBT quota.

## **8. Other Factors**

### ***Import/Export Statistics***

The Trade Information Scheme that records all exported Australian fish has been implemented and refined. A Trade Information Scheme (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***

In 2005/06, 19.5t of SBT were retained for the Australian domestic market.

During the period January 2006 to December 2006, SBT was exported to China (533kg); Great Britain (2,841kg); Hong Kong (158kg); Republic of Korea (489kg); Philippines (10kg); Thailand (74kg); United Arab Emirates (196kg); United States (72t); and Japan (8,561 t).

During the period June 2006 to August 2006 SBT imports from New Zealand amounted to 1,261kg.

### ***Observer Coverage***

#### ***Purse Seine Fishery – Great Australian Bight 2006–07***

The purse seine observer programme for the 2006–07 Australian SBT fishing season monitored fishing and tow operations between 33 and 34°S and 131 and 133°E in January, February and March 2006. One Australian and one South African observer monitored 9 purse seine sets representing 5.6% of the total sets in which fish were taken in 2006–07. From these observations an estimated 280 tonnes of SBT were caught during observed sets representing 5.6% of the estimated tonnage caught for the 2006–07 season. Less than the 10% target coverage occurred during the 2006-07 season due to an unexpectedly low number of sets (effort), and as a result catches, that occurred on the observed voyages. The low level of catches was likely to have been influenced by the time of year and environmental factors.

Observers also monitored and recorded SBT mortalities on two towing operations. Observer coverage on purse seine vessels was limited to January, February and March hence the data is not necessarily representative of the entire fleet over the December to April purse seine fishing season.

#### ***Longline Fishery***

In 2006 in the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (ETBF), south of 30° S and during the months of May to September (the months in which SBT are usually caught), 17 observers monitored 126 thousand hooks of a season total of 416 thousand, representing 30.2% observer coverage of longline effort. The total catch number of SBT caught while observers were on board was 39 of which 17 were retained, 21 were discarded (20 of which were released alive) and 1 was tagged. Note that tagged fish have not been included as discarded fish. Individual retained fish ranged from 116–193 cm in length. The size distribution of the

discarded ETBF longline catch of SBT from 2002 to 2005 is shown in Figure 1. ETBF logbooks for 2006 showed 6 tonnes (73 fish) of SBT were retained in the ETBF fishery and only 3 (4%) were discarded.

In 2006, in the Southern and Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery 2% of operations were observed. There were no SBT observed caught in the fishery in 2006.

## Appendix 1: SBT Season Dates 1988–89 to 2005–06

Quota Year	Start Date	End Date
1988–89	1 October 1988	30 September 1989
1989–90	1 October 1989	30 September 1990
1990–91	1 October 1990	30 September 1991
1991–92	1 October 1991	31 October 1992
1992–93	1 November 1992	31 October 1993
1993–94	1 November 1993	31 October 1994
1994–95	1 November 1994	15 December 1995
1995–96	16 December 1995	15 December 1996
1996–97	16 December 1996	30 November 1997
1997–98	1 December 1997	30 November 1998
1998–99	1 December 1998	30 November 1999
1999–00	1 December 1999	30 November 2000
2000–01	1 December 2000	30 November 2001
2001–02	1 December 2001	30 November 2002
2002–03	1 December 2002	30 November 2003
2003–04	1 December 2003	30 November 2004
2004–05	1 December 2004	30 November 2005
2005–06	1 December 2005	30 November 2006
2006–07	1 December 2006	30 November 2007

## **Review of Taiwan's SBT Fishery of 2005/2006**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Taiwan has been fishing for southern bluefin tuna (SBT) since 1970s. The SBT is being caught partly by seasonal target fishery and partly by the albacore fishery as by-catch. Seasonal target fishery is conducted mainly by longliners equipped with super-low temperature freezers, 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 total annual catch in 2006 was preliminarily estimated to be 963 mt, increased by 22 mt from 941 in 2005.

### **2. OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS ON EFFORT**

#### *Regulatory Measures*

Taiwan became a member of the Extended Commission of CCSBT in 2002, and agreed to limit its annual catch of SBT to 1,140 mt. Fishing vessels for seasonal target fishery and by-catch on SBT are differentiated and individual quota has been allocated to each of the vessels in the two fisheries. Every vessel is required to register with the Taiwan Tuna Association, whether for target or by-catch fishery, and obtain prior approval from the government before catching SBT. In 2006 about 99.7% of the annual catch limit was allocated to the seasonal target vessels, while the remaining 0.3% to the by-catch vessels.

In order to collect SBT catch information in a timely manner and to control the total SBT catch not to exceed the catch limit, as from 1996 every vessel that catches SBT was required to submit weekly report on its catch of SBT by weight as well as its fishing location to the fisheries authorities. This system was refined in 2002 to obtain more accurate catch information, including the length measurement of each fish caught. In June 2000, Taiwan began to implement a Trade Information Scheme (TIS) for the export of SBT, meeting the requirement of TIS as adopted by CCSBT. As from 2002, all vessels fishing for SBT have been required to be installed satellite-based Vessel Monitoring

System (VMS) for transmitting the positions of vessels in a timely manner to the monitoring center. Fishing in spawning area of SBT as suggested by Scientific Committee is prohibited and document of TIS will not be issued to any fish caught from the spawning area to protect the spawning stock.

### **3. CATCH AND EFFORT**

In the 2006 fishing season, the actual catch was 963 mt caught by 36 active vessels, including seasonal target and by-catch fishery. About 93% of the Taiwanese SBT catch was caught in the southern and central Indian Ocean, and remaining 7% in the southwestern Indian Ocean extending to the eastern boundary of the Atlantic Ocean.

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

In the early 1980s, the annual catch of SBT was relatively small, with a catch of less than 250 mt. Following the expansion of tuna long-line fleet and exploitation of fishing grounds, there has been a prominent increase in the annual catches. A significant increase in the annual catch of SBT was observed from 1989 to 1992, with a record catch of exceeding 1,100 mt, 1/4 of which was from drift net fishery. Following the prohibition of drift-net fishery on the high seas in 1993 in compliance with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/215 calling for global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas by 31 December 1992, the annual catch of SBT decreased to a stable level, with fluctuation between 800 and 1,600 mt during the last decade (Table 1).

### **5. ANNUAL FLEET SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION**

In 2006, there were 36 longline vessels fishing for SBT, of which most vessels operated in the Indian 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 southwestern 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**

Following the prohibition of drift-net fishing in 1993, SBT was caught only by longline fishery in the three oceans, but mainly in the Indian Ocean. According to the weekly report and trading information, there were more than 100 vessels fishing for SBT during 1998-2001. Due to the quota management regulation set by Fisheries Agency, the number of vessels which were authorized to fish for SBT decreased drastically to 61 in 2002, increased to 100 in 2003, decreased to 92 in 2004, and further decreased to 57 in 2005 and 36 in 2006. The number of vessels significantly decreased in 2005-2006 because partial vessels shifted to target on oilfish in the waters off South Africa.

## **7. FISHERIES MONITORING**

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

- I. Weekly report for SBT catch is required for submission to Fisheries Agency through Taiwan Tuna Association. As from 2002, provision of such information as daily catch, daily fishing location and daily discards is required in the weekly report when applying for SBT statistical document.
- II. As from April 2002, vessels catching SBT are required to install VMS equipments in order to monitor the positions of the vessels.
- III. An experimental scientific observer program on SBT fisheries has been launched since 2002. In 2006, 3 observers were placed on 3 SBT fishing vessels. The observer coverage rate by hooks was about 12.78% and by catch about 4.26%. The low level of observed catch was the reason that, among 3 observed vessels, 2 changed their target species and departed from the SBT fishing ground.
- IV. TIS program has been implemented to collect updated and detailed catch information. In applying for TIS document, the applicant is required to submit the transshipment document issued by the cargo carriers. After unloading of the catch in Japan, the applicant is required to submit to Fisheries Agency the transaction record validated by the verification firm for further verification of catch statistics.

## **8. OTHER FACTORS**

### *Markets*

In 2006, about 817 mt SBT catch were exported to Japan for sashimi market and 23 mt were exported to South Africa. For the purpose of promotion, since 2006 Fisheries Agency has required industries to transship partial catch back to Taiwan for domestic consumption. In 2006, the amount of domestic consumption was about 123 mt, an increase of 112.5 mt compared to the previous year.

### *Seabirds mitigation measures*

On May 5, 2006, Fisheries Agency promulgated the National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (NPOA-Seabirds) and simultaneously implemented regulations on the requirement of installation oftori lines on longline vessels operating in areas south of 28°S.

Table 1. Annual SBT catches by Taiwanese deep-sea longline and drift net fisheries during 1971-2006.

Unit: metric ton

Year	Deep Sea Longline	Drift Net	Total
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
2004	1,298		1,298
2005	941		941
2006*	963		963

(\*Data of 2006 is preliminary.)

**Review of Japanese SBT Fisheries in the 2006 Fishing Season**

**1. Preface**

In the 2005 fishing season, Japan discovered that its catch exceeded the allocated quota (6,065 tonnes) by 1,790 tonnes. From the point of view of recovering and managing resources, Japan decided to restrain its actual catches by more than 1,500 tonnes in the 2006 fishing season, and consequently Japan's total catch in the 2006 fishing season became 3,693 tonnes.

Also, Japan drastically changed the SBT fisheries management system from the 2006 fishing season. The new system includes an individual SBT quota system for individual fisherman/fishing vessel, tagging requirement on fish caught and designation of ports where SBT is allowed to be unloaded. The new system was introduced from 1 April 2006. (Please refer to the appendix 1 concerning details.)

**2. Operational restrictions on effort**

From the 2006 fishing season, the number of fishing vessels is restricted by allocating fishing quotas for individual fisherman/fishing vessel.

In addition, the Japanese government dispatched patrol vessels to monitor Japanese tuna fishing vessels.

**3. Catch and effort**

In the 2006 fishing season, 133 fishing vessels caught SBT, and there was no report of discarding from these fishing vessels. There was no report of SBT catches by recreational fishery either. All of the SBT caught by Japanese tuna fishing vessels are considered to be consumed in Japan.

**4. Catch and effort in the past**

- (1) In the 2000 fishing season, the Japanese government voluntarily established Japan's quota at 4,578 tonnes, 1,487 tonnes less from the country quota of 6,065 tonnes agreed in 1997. However, as the ITLOS's provisional measure was revoked in August 2000, Japan changed the voluntary quota to the original 6,065 tonnes in September 2000. Actual catches by Japan in the 2000 fishing season were 6,027 tonnes.
- (2) In the 2001 fishing season, Japan commenced fishing operations with the provisional quota of 6,065 tonnes. After that, Japan consulted with other members concerned and decided its voluntary quota at 6,421 tonnes. Actual catches by Japan in the 2001 fishing season were 6,647 tonnes.
- (3) In the 2002 fishing season, Japan commenced fishing operations with the provisional quota of 6,065 tonnes and actual catches were 6,192 tonnes.
- (4) In the 2003 fishing season, the Japanese government voluntarily reduced its quota by 226 tonnes from the 6,065 tonnes and set the quota at 5,839 tonnes. Actual catches were 5,770 tonnes.

- (5) In the 2004 fishing season, Japan set its quota at 6,007 tonnes by reducing 127 tonnes of over catches in the 2002 fishing season from 6,065 tonnes and by adding 69 tonnes of unused quota in the 2003 fishing season. Actual catches were 5,982 tonnes.
- (6) Actual catches in the 2005 fishing season were 7,855 tonnes, and Japan exceeded its quota (6,065 tonnes) by 1,790 tonnes.

## 5. Annual scale and distribution of fishing fleet

133 fishing vessels caught SBT in the 2006 fishing season.

## 6. Scale and distribution of fishing fleet in the past

- (1) In the 1999 fishing season, a total of 227 fishing vessels operated (less 30 vessels over the 1998 fishing season). This is because Japan reduced the number of tuna long-line fishing vessels in accordance with the Action Plan agreed by the FAO.
- (2) In the 2000 fishing season, Japan reduced the number of SBT fishing vessels to 172 vessels in accordance with the fishing restrictions based on the ITLOS's provisional measure. However, as the provisional measure was revoked, the fishing quota was increased in September. Consequently, 27 vessels were added, and a total of 199 fishing vessels operated SBT fishing.
- (3) In the 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 fishing seasons, the total numbers of operating fishing vessels were 227, 224, 221, 222 and 222 respectively.

## 7. Monitoring of fishing

Activities to monitor fishing in the 2006 fishing season are as follows:

- (1) A new SBT management system was introduced in addition to the existing management systems (i.e. dispatch of patrol vessels, VMS monitoring, etc.). Under the new system, fishing quotas are allocated for individual fisherman/vessel, there is a requirement to tag on each individual SBT caught, SBT have to be unloaded at designated ports (all SBT were inspected by officers of the Fisheries Agency of Japan), and possession and sales of illegally caught SBT are prohibited.
- (2) The Japanese government took necessary measures to manage and monitor fishing operations by dispatching patrol vessels to fishing grounds, arranging scientific observers on SBT fishing vessels, requesting all SBT fishing vessels to install a VMS and requesting SBT fishing vessels to submit a daily report on their locations to the Japanese government.
- (3) Three patrol vessels were dispatched to SBT fishing grounds.
- (4) Twelve scientific observers (a total of 13) were dispatched. Observer coverage of Japanese SBT tuna vessels were: 9.8% in the number of fishing vessels, 8.8% in the number of hooks and 6.1% in the number of SBT caught. The total cost of these dispatched observers was about 43.5 million yen (US\$395,000).

## 8. Other factors

### Import/export statistics

The amount of imported SBT in 2006 was 9,701 tonnes (processed weight), less than 73 tonnes over 2005. Most of the imports were from CCSBT members (1. Australia; 2. Taiwan; 3. New Zealand). In particular, imports from Australia were 8,609 tonnes, accounting for 88.7% of total import of SBT.

## **Appendix 1**

### **Japanese New SBT Fishery Regulation**

The followings are outline of our new regulation which executed from 1 April 2006.

- The new regulation introduced an individual SBT quota system for individual fishing vessel. Initially 142 vessels were allocated individual quota for 2006 fishing season.
- It includes a tagging system that requires Japanese fishermen to tag each individual SBT caught, and the tag must have a serial number and fishing vessel's call sign.
- It also requires Japanese fishermen to land their SBT at eight designated ports only, and all SBT landings will be inspected by governmental-official inspectors from the Fisheries Agency.
- In the new regulation, not only the fishermen, but also companies (i.e. buyers and sellers) that knowingly purchase or process illegally caught and landed SBT will be considered to have committed a criminal offence and will be subject to penalties. The penalties could be up-to 2-years imprisonment and/or up-to five hundred thousand yen fine.
- In case of serious offenses, the concerned fishermen will be deprived all SBT quota for over the next five years.

## SBT Import Statistics of Japan

Appendix 2

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

( 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	2004 from January to December	2005 from January to December	2006 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	9,748,627	8,740,606	8,609,706
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	1,089,597	765,758	874,689
Korea	75,836	562,573	671,497	1,649,851	1,056,953	785,426	932,889	954,285	491,446	138,277	51,752	101,252
New Zealand	202,636	128,249	88,640	120,176	213,576	212,316	199,813	240,338	260,731	228,905	147,431	105,945
Indonesia	207,758	317,687	368,634	282,265	310,552	127,012	77,528	181,322	48,825	23,899	23,744	
Seychel					1,129		32,435	176,740				
Philippines		182		4,415	69,170	15,041	16,197	54,828	44,678	84,897	44,835	7,307
China *	9,183				373	3,738	3,172	15,173	35,004	1,508		
South Africa									4,201			2,523
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							9,980 <sup>1</sup>		
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									47,144 <sup>1</sup>		
Total	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	11,372,834	9,774,126	9,701,422

Source: Japan Trade Statistics, Ministry of Finance

<sup>1</sup> These figures are believed to be northern bluefin tuna so they should not be considered part of the global SBT catch.

## Review of New Zealand SBT Fisheries

### 1. Introduction

Since the start of New Zealand's 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 occasional small catches by trolling and a small bycatch in the mid-water trawl fishery for hoki. The domestic fishery is composed of a wide range of vessel types, including many small owner-operated boats and a few large low temperature longliners on charter from overseas.

SBT was introduced into the Quota Management System (QMS) effective 1 October 2004, with a Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) of 413 t. The remainder of New Zealand's TAC of 420 t is allocated to recreational (four tonnes) and customary fishers (one tonne), and other sources of fishing-related mortality (two tonnes). The introduction to the QMS has seen a change from the "Olympic" race for fish seen in previous years. This introduction has been associated with a consolidation of the SBT longline fleet.

The most recent fishing season (2005/06) resulted in the lowest NZ catch in 10 years (238 t). This is attributed to two main factors: the absence of new recruitment into the NZ longline fishery leading to decreased vulnerable biomass (as illustrated in the continued period of low CPUE in the charter fleet); and the decline in longline effort from the domestic fleet and charter fleets.

Initial indications are that catches for 2006/07 are higher (342 t to end of July 2007).

### 2. Operational Constraints on Effort

#### *Legislative measures*

All New Zealand fishers operating within New Zealand's SBT fishery or on the high seas must hold the relevant domestic or high seas fishing permit and operate from registered fishing vessels. Conditions may be attached to the high seas fishing permit to regulate the activity of the vessels, including catch reporting and transshipment requirements. All New Zealand flagged vessels registered in New Zealand are technically authorised to take SBT, although only a small proportion do so.

New Zealand continues to impose the previously agreed national catch limit for SBT of 420 t (whole weight). SBT was introduced into the New Zealand QMS effective 1 October 2004. There have been a number of improvements in the management of New Zealand's SBT fishery as a result of the move to QMS management. Three forms of catch reporting for the commercial fishery are required (catch and effort, landings, and reports by receivers of fish). Reports of catch are balanced on a monthly basis against quota to improve the monitoring of catches. Significant financial penalties apply to fishers who do not cover their annual catch of SBT with quota, thereby limiting the potential for over catch. These domestic catch reporting requirements are in addition to CCSBT's Trade Information Scheme (TIS), which is also in place.

Another outcome of QMS introduction has been a rationalisation of fishing effort, in conjunction with an extension of the fishing season to focus on periods when SBT are in the best possible condition for capture.

### 3. Catch and Effort

The New Zealand SBT fishery was initially a handline and troll fishery. With the advent of domestic longline fishing (starting in 1990), longline effort has almost completely replaced trolling and handline fishing effort. Small amounts of SBT continue to be caught by trolling, and there is a small SBT bycatch in the mid-water trawl fishery. Total SBT catches are summarised by calendar year and fishing year (1 October to 30 September) in Table 1.

Effort for the charter fleet by calendar year and CCSBT region is provided in Figure 1. Most catch and effort occurs in region 6, which covers the west coast of the South Island (WCSI) fishing grounds. Over the period 2001-2004 there was no targeting of SBT (and no catches of SBT) by the charter fleet in region 5, which covers the east coast North Island (ECNI) fishing grounds. In 2005, the two charter vessels did fish for SBT in the latter part of the season in region 5, and experienced higher catch rates than they had in region 6.

Longline effort for the domestic fleet by calendar year and region is provided in Figure 2. A significant longline fishery operates outside the SBT fishing season, with some bycatch of SBT. It is important to separate the domestic and charter data out to better understand the New Zealand SBT fishery.

For catches, the importance of the WCNI and ECNI has varied since 1995. Target effort increased dramatically in both regions from 1995 to 2003, but has decreased since then, particularly in region 6.

Nominal CPUE by fleet across all regions (based on targeted longline effort) is provided in Figure 3. Charter CPUE averaged around 3 SBT per 1000 hooks from 1997-2002. Associated with the lack of new recruitment, CPUE declined dramatically in 2003. CPUE has stayed at these historically low levels until a slight increase in 2006 for the charter fleet. This increase occurred in the core area of the charter fishery (region 6), and may be due to the appearance of some small recruits. The domestic CPUE has followed a similar pattern over time to the charter CPUE, although it is traditionally not as high.

#### *Recreational and Customary Catches of SBT*

Since 1 October 2004, New Zealand has allowed five tonnes of its national allocation for non-commercial catches. Due to the locations and seasons during which SBT are now found in New Zealand waters (generally winter months, in areas with little recreational fishing), it is unlikely this allowance has been approached.

There have been some reports of bycatch of SBT in the recently developed sport fishery for Pacific bluefin (*Thunnus orientalis*) off the west coast of the South Island. Generally, SBT are only taken early in the season (July), with the catch being almost entirely Pacific bluefin during August – September, when most of the effort occurs. The overall tonnage of SBT retained is thought to be low. Many of the SBT have been tagged and released.

In order to better estimate the level of recreational catch in relation to the allowance made under our national allocation, New Zealand will monitor the Pacific bluefin fishery during the current season.

There are no estimates of SBT catches by Maori non-commercial fishing. Although one tonne of the non-commercial allowance is for customary catches, actual take is believed to be negligible.

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

The number of vessels catching SBT peaked in 2002 and has since declined to only 56 vessels in 2006 (Table 2). In 2005 and 2006 only two charter vessels fished for SBT in New Zealand fisheries waters, which is less than recent years.

The spatial distribution of fishing effort and SBT catches from the charter and domestic fleets are provided in Figures 4 and 5.

New Zealand's fishing year starts 1 October and finishes 30 September of the following year. SBT is seasonally present from March/April to August/September. SBT catches are taken chiefly off the WCSI and off the ECNI, from March/April to July.

Longlining off the WCSI is almost entirely targeted at SBT. The fleet operating off the southwest coast is primarily composed of the larger –60° freezer vessels of the charter fleet. The generally heavier weather conditions off the WCSI compared to the ECNI means that few of the smaller domestic owned and operated vessels operate in this area.

The longline fishery off the ECNI is dominated by smaller domestically owned and operated “ice boats” that are typically at sea for only a few days. This fishery includes landings of SBT both as a target and as a bycatch of bigeye target sets in the Bay of Plenty.

While most target effort for the domestic fishery occurs off the ECNI, a substantial domestic fishery previously operated off the WCSI – mostly due to one large domestic vessel that has not fished in recent years. Historically, most of the ECNI effort has been south of East Cape, but after the introduction of SBT to the QMS in 2004, the effort was more distributed around the East Cape region and occurred slightly later (by a month or so).

The substantial domestic longline fishery in which SBT is caught in small numbers as a bycatch is more northern in its distribution. This fishery operates outside of the SBT season.

The distribution of SBT catches is similar to that of target effort, though prior to 2005 proportionally more catch (compared to effort) was taken in the WCSI fishery compared to the ECNI fishery.

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

The New Zealand SBT fishery began as a winter small boat handline and troll fishery in the early 1980s. Most fishing by these vessels was in July and August. Since 1990, these methods have comprised only a minor component of the fishery, because SBT quota had generally been caught by longline vessels by the time the handline fishery started. During the 1980s to mid-1990s most longlining was conducted by foreign licensed longliners from Japan. 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 to over 150 vessels in 2002 before declining to the current low of 56 vessels.

#### **6. Fisheries Monitoring and Compliance**

##### *Catch monitoring*

From 1 October 2004, the catch monitoring and catch balancing systems in place for all other NZ quota species applied to SBT. All fishers are required to furnish monthly returns of catch. These returns are then matched to individual holdings of quota entitlement. Financial penalties apply (on a monthly basis) to fishers who catch SBT 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 substantially increase.

Fish taken commercially may only be sold to licensed receivers of fish. Fish receivers are required to furnish monthly returns of their purchases by species and fisher. These reports are used to verify individual fishers' catch returns.

All exported SBT must be accompanied by a CCSBT-TIS. These are provided to the CCSBT Secretariat, who in turn consolidates and reconciles them against NZ reports of catch.

### *Observer coverage*

New Zealand has a Scientific Observer Programme that covers both domestic and charter longline vessels. All trips on charter vessels are covered by at least one observer. The target coverage level for the domestic fleet is 10% of the effort to reflect 10% of the catch.

In 2005 and 2006, observers were deployed on two charter vessels and nine domestic vessels. This involved 10 and 16 observers in 2005 and 2006, respectively.

Coverage is measured in two ways: proportion of catch (in numbers of fish) observed and proportion of hooks observed. Over 98% of the catch was observed (and measured) in the charter fleet in 2005 and 2006. For the domestic fleet, 9% of the catch was observed in 2005, but only 4% in 2006. In terms of effort, 89% of hooks were observed on the charter vessels in 2005, and 94% in 2006. For the domestic fleet 12% of the effort was observed in 2005, and 9% in 2006.

The cost of the observer programme was approximately NZ\$219,500 in total (NZ\$112,500 for the charter coverage, and NZ\$107,000 for the domestic coverage).

### *Biological information*

Observers from the MFish Scientific Observer Programme are responsible for collecting biological data on SBT and bycatch data for catch characterisation. Length, weight (both processed and whole weights) and sex are recorded regularly for SBT and all major fish bycatch species.

Observers onboard the charter vessels also collect otoliths from as many SBT caught as possible. Due to the smaller size of the domestic vessels and the different processing practices, it is not feasible to collect otoliths from the domestic fleet at this time.

In 2004, 1153 otoliths were collected from SBT, but only 432 and 444 were collected in 2005 and 2006 respectively. The lower number is because less charter vessels fished in 2005 and 2006. A sub-sample of the otoliths from 2004 and 2005 have been aged, although there are currently concerns regarding the interpretation of these otoliths.

### *Transshipments*

Transshipments by New Zealand flagged vessels, either on the high seas or within New Zealand waters, are subject to specific prior approval by the Ministry of Fisheries and must be monitored by an observer or Fishery Officer with specific requirements including labelling and the transfer of cartons. Transshipments are not a common occurrence. New Zealand currently has no carrier vessels to notify to the Secretariat.

### *Vessel Monitoring System*

New Zealand legislation requires:

- all New Zealand vessels over 28m in length;
- all foreign charter vessels registered to fish in New Zealand waters;
- all New Zealand flagged and registered vessels operating outside of New Zealand waters;  
and
- all vessels issued with a foreign licence to fish in New Zealand waters

to fit and continuously operate Automatic Location Communicators. These vessels report to the New Zealand VMS.

The Ministry of Fisheries has recently reviewed the application of VMS to all domestic vessels. There are significant technological problems with applying VMS to small vessels at present. The New Zealand Minister of Fisheries has determined that technological solutions will be developed over the next two years, with a view to applying VMS to all New Zealand vessels fishing for SBT. Since all New Zealand flagged registered vessels are authorised to fish for SBT, the aforementioned group of vessels that fish for SBT will be a subset of all New Zealand vessels authorised to do so.

#### *Resolution on IUU fishing and establishment of CCSBT Vessel record*

New Zealand provides a list of authorised vessels to the CCSBT Secretariat and has put in place routine systems to update the record as required. The list includes all New Zealand flagged and registered fishing vessels, all of which are technically authorised to fish for SBT in New Zealand fisheries waters. As of February 2007, applications for vessel registration include a tick box that allows applicants to indicate whether or not SBT will be caught by the vessel (either as target or bycatch). Over time, this will allow a specific SBT fleet to be identified (such vessels can currently be identified by analysing their previous catch reporting, but this does not allow for new vessels entering the fleet to be identified immediately).

Any catch of SBT is recorded and monitored by routine systems established as part of the New Zealand QMS. New Zealand has no information to suggest any of its registered fishing vessels have an involvement in IUU fishing. Procedures have been put in place to ensure foreign owned vessels fishing under charter to New Zealand companies may only fish for SBT if they are from a member state of the Extended CCSBT. Individual assessments of the compliance history of foreign owned vessels are required prior to the approval of their registration as New Zealand fishing vessels.

Implementation of an IUU vessel register and any further consequential changes to the list of New Zealand authorised vessels awaits the Commission's decisions on IUU vessel registers.

Monitoring and activities undertaken to implement other measures being considered by the Compliance Committee will be incorporated in this report in future years once the measures are agreed by the Commission.

## **7. Ecologically related species**

### *Seabird mitigation measures*

New Zealand implemented its National Plan of Action for Seabirds, in response to the FAO International Plan of Action for Seabirds, in April 2004. The plan is currently being reviewed. As of February 2007, New Zealand regulations require surface longline vessels to:

- use seabird-scaring devices (“tori lines”) when setting surface longlines;
- not set surface longlines between the hours of 0.5 hours before nautical dawn and 0.5 hours after nautical dusk.<sup>1</sup>
- provide notice of departure on a fishing trip to the Ministry of Fisheries observer programme at least five days prior to sailing. This provision is to aid in placing observers on surface longline vessels.

The minimum standard for tori lines is based on international best practice drawn from CCAMLR, CCSBT, and WCPFC recommendations.

A variety of voluntary practices are employed in the fishery to assist with seabird bycatch mitigation, including the use of dyed bait, offal management strategies, and line weighting. The charter fleet of large tuna longline vessels sets a voluntary limit on total incidental mortality of “at risk” seabirds as part of their code of practice.

#### *Non-fish bycatch*

New Zealand is in the process of making changes to its reporting requirements, so that fishers can more effectively report non-fish bycatch (including turtles, seabirds and marine mammals). Changes will also be made to the regulations that cover any interactions with sea turtles (although sea turtle bycatch in New Zealand’s pelagic longline fisheries is a very rare occurrence).

## **8. Other matters**

#### *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. CCSBT-TIS documents are required for all SBT exports.

#### *Markets*

The principal market for New Zealand’s SBT fishery is the Japanese sashimi market. Domestic consumption is small.

#### *Historical management*

Prior to the 2004/05 fishing season, the SBT catch limit was 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 was exceeded, it was reduced in the following year by an equivalent amount.

Until midway through the 2000/01 fishing season, the SBT quota applied to the catch of both SBT (*Thunnus maccoyii*) and Pacific bluefin tunas (formerly *Thunnus thynnus*, now recognized as

---

<sup>1</sup> “nautical dawn” means the time at sunrise when the centre of the sun is at a depression angle of 12 degrees below the ideal horizon for the place.

“nautical dusk” means the time at sunset when the centre of the sun is at a depression angle of 12 degrees below the ideal horizon for the place

*Thunnus orientalis*). The quota restriction on Pacific bluefin tuna was removed late in the 2000/01 SBT season, when Pacific bluefin tuna was identified as a separate species and it was demonstrated morphological characteristics and DNA analysis could be used to readily distinguish Pacific bluefin from SBT in catches. SBT landings reported prior to June 2001 distinguished between northern and southern bluefin even though 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.

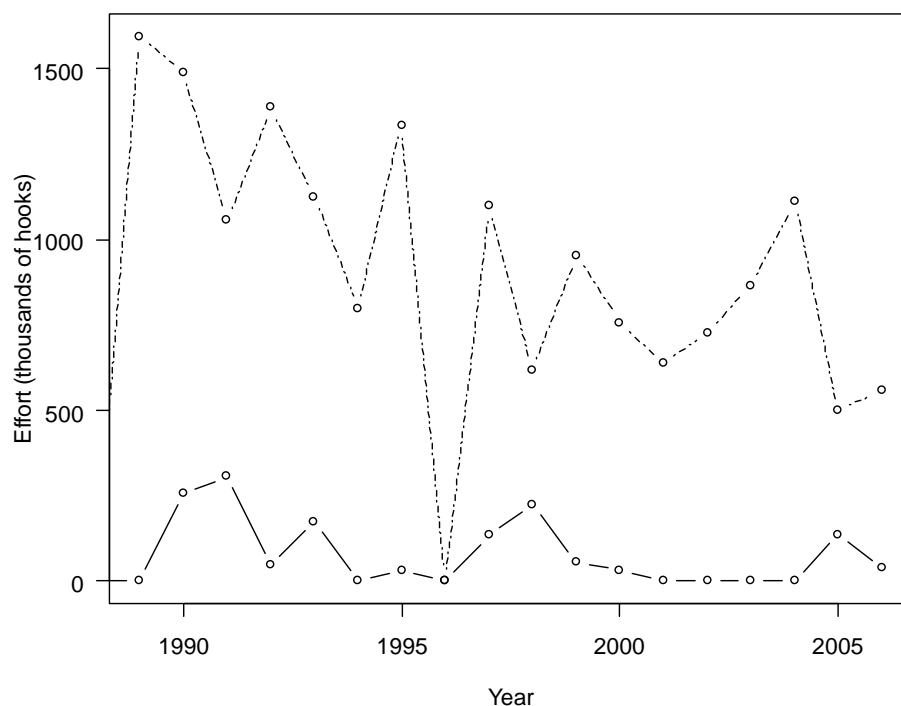
Pacific bluefin tuna was also introduced into the QMS on 1 October 2004, with a total allowable commercial catch of 116 t.

**Table 1: Recent catches of southern bluefin tuna in New Zealand fisheries (tonnes whole weight) by calendar year and New Zealand fishing year (1 October to 30 September).**

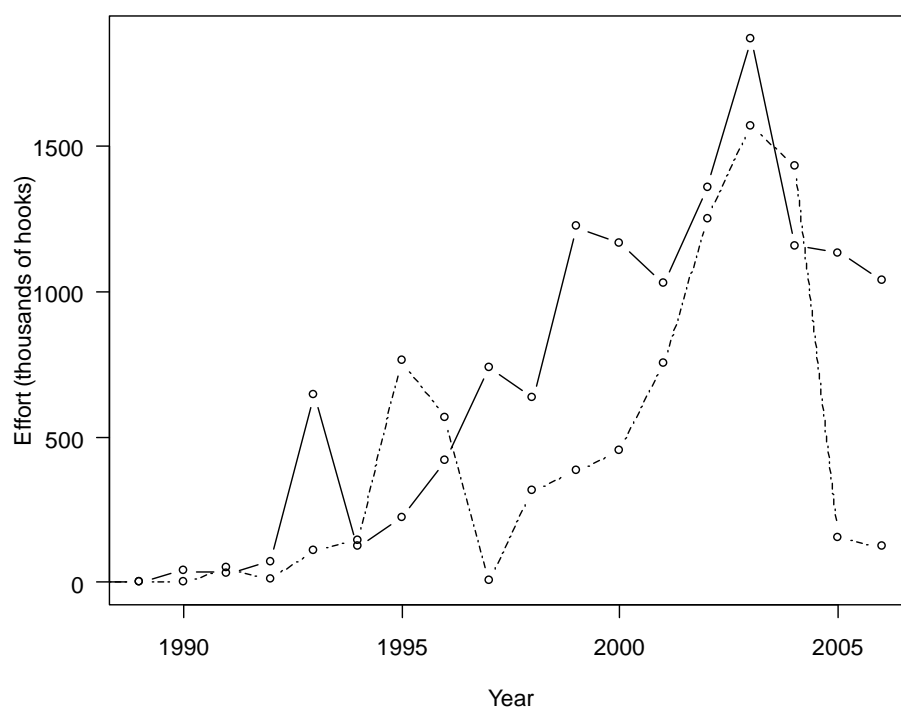
<b>Year</b>	<b>Calendar year catches</b>	<b>Fishing year catches</b>
1980	130.0	130.0
1981	173.0	173.0
1982	305.0	305.0
1983	132.0	132.0
1984	93.0	93.0
1985	94.0	94.0
1986	82.0	82.0
1987	59.0	59.0
1988	94.0	94.0
1989	437.2	437.1
1990	529.2	529.3
1991	164.5	164.5
1992	279.2	279.2
1993	216.6	216.3
1994	277.0	277.2
1995	436.4	434.7
1996	139.3	140.4
1997	333.7	333.4
1998	337.1	333.0
1999	460.6	457.5
2000	380.3	381.7
2001	358.5	359.2
2002	450.3	453.6
2003	389.6	391.7
2004	393.3	394.0
2005	264.4	264.0
2006	238.2	238.2

**Table 2. Number of vessels catching SBT in New Zealand fisheries waters by calendar year and New Zealand fishing year (1 October to 30 September).**

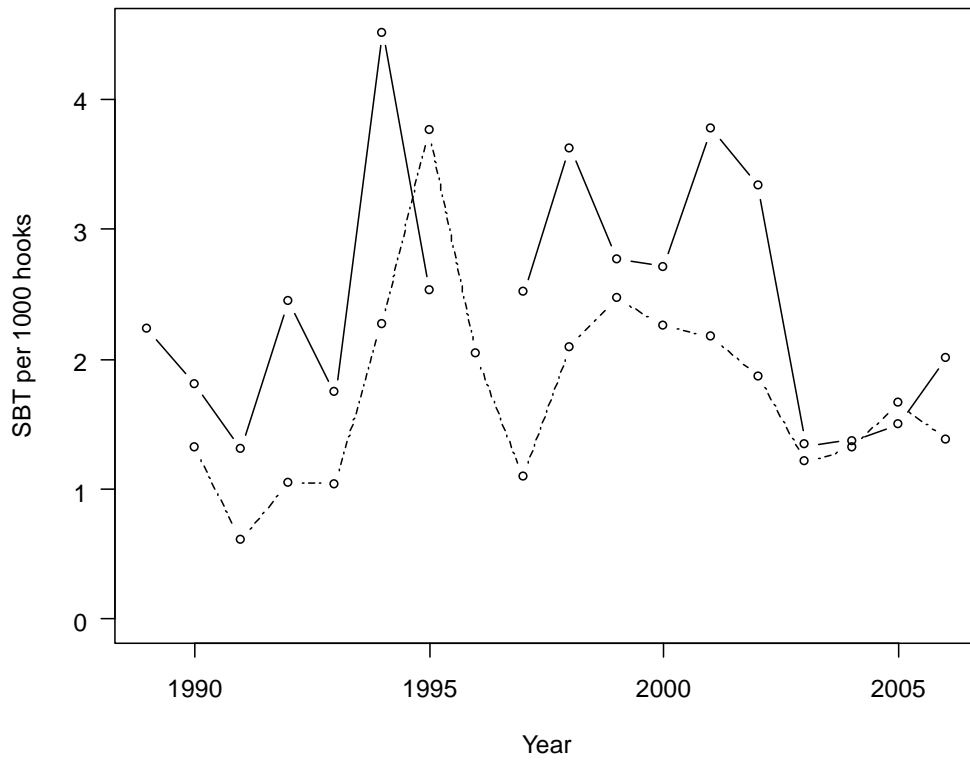
<b>Year</b>	<b>Calendar year vessel numbers</b>	<b>Fishing year vessel numbers</b>
2001	132	132
2002	151	155
2003	132	132
2004	99	101
2005	57	58
2006	56	57



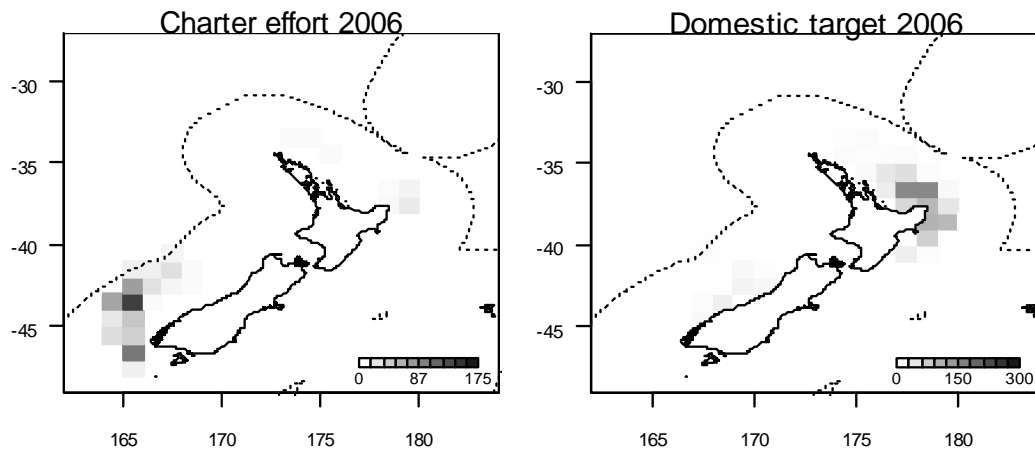
**Figure 1: Effort (thousands of hooks) for the charter fleet in Region 5 (solid line – east coast North Island) and Region 6 (dashed line – west coast South Island). Note that this includes some non-SBT target effort in region 5 and that no charter vessels fished in 1996.**



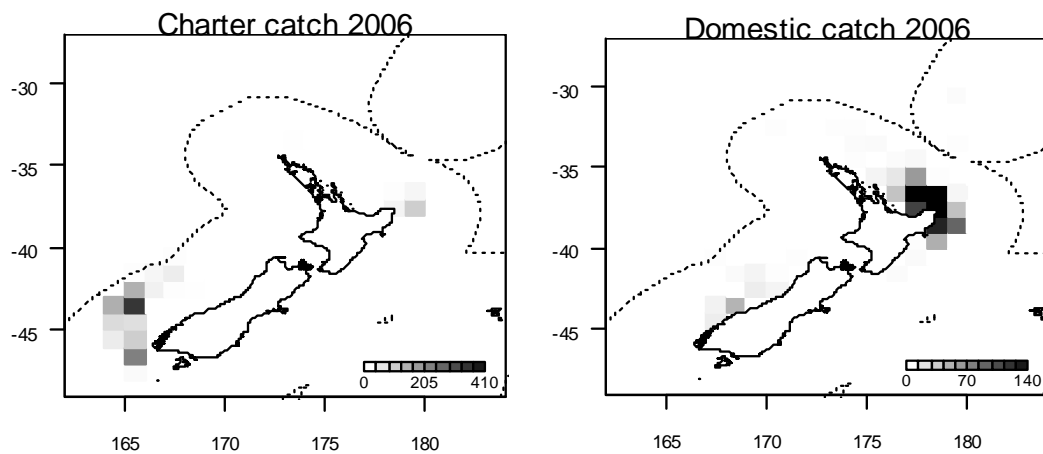
**Figure 2: Target effort (hooks from sets that either targeted or caught SBT – thousands of hooks) by the domestic fleet for Region 5 (solid line – east coast North Island) and Region 6 (dashed line – west coast South Island).**



**Figure 3: Catch per unit effort (number of SBT per thousand hooks) by calendar year for the charter (solid line) and domestic (dashed line) longline fleets based only on effort from sets that either targeted or caught southern bluefin tuna.**



**Figure 4. Distribution of longline effort (thousands of hooks per 1 degree square) for the charter fleet (left) and domestic fleet (right) for 2006.**



**Figure 5. Distribution of longline catches (number of fish per 1 degree square) for the charter fleet (left) and domestic fleet (right) for 2006.**

## **Review of Korean SBT Fishery of 2005/2006**

**Doo-Hae An, Seon-Jae Hwang, Dae-Yeon Moon, and Soon-Song Kim**

*National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Republic of Korea*

### **1. Introduction**

Southern bluefin tuna (SBT) fishery is the most recently developed tuna fishery by Korean distant-water fishing industry. The SBT catch made by Korean longline fleet reached a maximum in 1998, followed by continuous decrease until recent years. Species composition of the catch shows that target species accounted for 5.6% in 2005 and 48.0% in 2006 of the total catch and remaining consisted of tunas, billfishes, sharks and other fish species. Korean longline fleet has voluntarily deployed a tori line and other several on-board measures to reduce seabird bycatch by longline fishing.

### **2. Review of SBT Fisheries**

#### ***Fleet size and distribution***

Korean SBT fishery commenced in 1991 with a few longliners shifted from tropical waters where they targeted bigeye and yellowfin tuna. 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 and number of longline vessels active was 7 in 2005 and 9 in 2006. Annual number of fishing vessels for SBT largely depends on Japanese market price for SBT and fishing condition on the fishing grounds.

#### ***Distribution of catch and effort***

Typically fishing season of Korean SBT longline fishery usually started in March and ends by November or December. 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 15 years of fishing history for SBT except for 1991, but in 2005 and 2006, some catches were also taken from the western and central fishing grounds from March to September.

In 2005, 7 out of 16 registered longliners fished for SBT and made a catch of 33 mt (reported as processed weight), showing a decrease by about 71% from 2004. In 2006, 9 out of 16 registered longliners fished for SBT and made a catch of 130 mt. SBT catches in 2006 by Korean longliners were mainly caught from July to December (Table 1) and the fishing was formed in the eastern South Africa (Fig 1). The reason why the Korean fishing ground was formed in the area periodically was that the Korean longliners were mainly operated targeting the yellowfin and bigeye tunas recently in the Indian Ocean near the South Africa and Mozambique.

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 2005 and 2006 were 0.6 fish/1,000 hooks and 3.1 fish/1,000 hooks, respectively.

Table 1. Monthly catch of SBT by Korean tuna longliners in 2006.

Month	Tot	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Catch	130	1	2	3	6	9	8	19	81	37	18	11	13

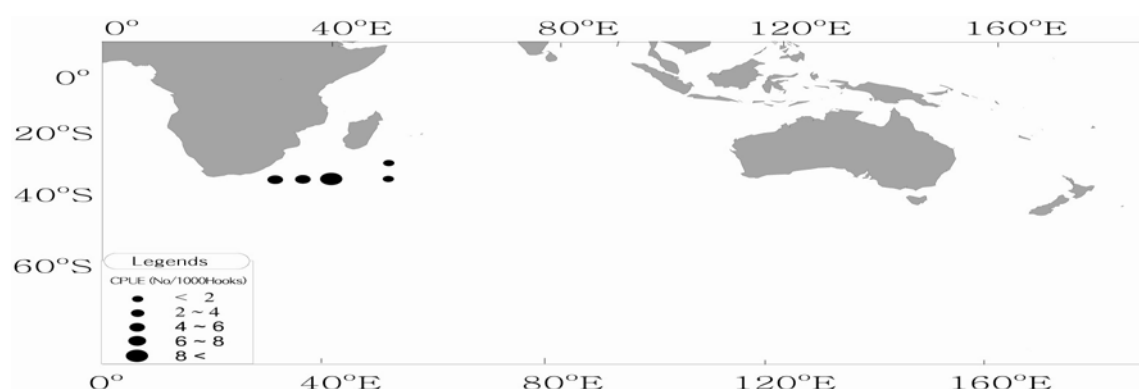


Fig. 1. CPUE (No./1,000 hooks) distribution of SBT by Korean tuna longliners in 2006.

### 3. Fisheries Monitoring for each fleet

Fisheries statistics are collected and reported for a calendar year. Catch and effort data based on the logbooks are routinely collected through a fisheries data collection system which was lawful in 1977. According to this domestic regulation, distant-water fishing vessels have to submit the reports of their fishing operations within 30 days (home-based) or 60 days (foreign-based) after completion of their operations to the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI).

Korea initiated a fisheries observer program for distant-water fisheries including tuna fisheries in 2002. The purpose of this program is to meet the requirements of relevant regional fishery bodies and therefore the mission of trained observers is similar to those set out in the convention of the fishery bodies.

In 2004-2005, two observers were initially deployed on Korean SBT longline fishing vessel operating in the EEZ of South Africa and adjacent waters of Mozambique. Scientific observation continued for about two months starting from the mid-August 2004 and November 2005. During the trip, observers monitored catch of target and by-catch species. In 2006, one observer was deployed to monitor tuna longline fishery in the central Indian Ocean, between 5°-8°S and 49°-55°E. The observer recorded a total catch of 11.6 mt of yellowfin and bigeye tunas during 24 days of observation period. No SBT catch was reported in the central Indian region.

#### **4. Seabird**

According to fishermen, some seabird species (unidentified) are usually encountered as they set longlines. However, no documentation on seabird bycatch has been available. During the scientific observation trip from August to October in 2006, observer reported that there was no incidental catch of seabirds because of several on-board voluntary measures to avoid seabird bites such as hook-casting before dawn, tori line installing, using heavy weight and defrozen baits, etc.

#### **5. Other Non-target Fish**

During the scientific observation of central Indian Ocean in 2006, a total of 21 longline sets (one set per day) with total 62,657 hooks were monitored. A total of 21 species (406 in number) were observed, among which sharks (46.3%), lancetfish (24.6%), escolar (13.3%), barracuda (6.4%) and dolphinfish (4.9%) were dominant. Especially, according to longline fishermen, the fishing condition of that year was very bad, but lancetfish as a incidental fish species (exception of sharks) was most dominant in number. During hauling the longline sets, about 20% of

lancetfish was taken on-board, however 80% of that was dropped in the surface layer.

Sharks data are usually collected into a “sharks” category because detailed on-board identification was difficult to fishermen without a good guide and knowledge in biology. According to fishermen’s identification, it seems that blue sharks and mono sharks are dominant species among shark bycatch in 2004-2005. However, during the scientific observation trip in 2006, incidental catches of sharks caught by 62,657 size-4.0 traditional J hooks in central Indian Ocean were 188, comprising 12 species. The dominant species were silky shark (51.6% of the total catch in number), blue shark (20.7%), white-tip shark (9.0%), smooth hammerhead shark (6.4%) and mako shark (4.8%). These species were composed of dominant sharks species and mostly taken in surface layer. Overall catch rates of sharks were 3.0 sharks/1,000 hooks in the Indian Ocean. The fins comprised, on average, 4.6% in wet weight and 0.53% in dried weight of the total body weight in Indian Ocean. So, we could estimate the round weight of certain sharks species used for fin production (Table 2).

Table 2 . Species composition (%) of the Korean longline fishery targeting southern bluefin tuna, 2005-2006

Year	Unit	SBT	ALB	YFT	BET	BUM	STM	SWO	BLM	SHA	OTH	TOTAL
2005	Weight (mt)	26.7	45.3	245.8	139.6	0.4	0.5	11.7	0.2	3.0	-	473.2
	%	5.6	9.6	51.9	29.5	0.1	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.6	-	100
2006	Weight (mt)	9.5	1.8	0.7	6.5	-	-	0.8	-	0.4	-	19.7
	%	48.0	9.3	3.7	32.8	-	-	4.0	-	2.2	-	100

SBT : southern bluefin tuna    ALB : albacore tuna    YFT : yellowfin tuna    BFT : bigeye tuna    BUM : blue marlin  
STM : striped marlin    SWO : swordfish    BLM : black marlin    SHA : sharks    OTH : other fishes

## 6. Marine Mammal and Marine Reptiles

No data is available for marine mammals or reptiles incidentally caught by Korean SBT longline fishery. During the scientific observation trip in 2006, sighting of whales were not recorded and there was no incidental catch of sea turtle.

## **7. Mitigation Measures**

### Current Measures

#### *Mandatory Measures for Each Fleet*

Currently there are no mandatory measures taken by Korean Government to reduce the incidental catch of seabird by its tuna longline fishery. However, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF) is developing the National Plans of Action for the reduction of seabird and shark bycatch from longline fisheries and the preliminary NPOA-seabird and sharks is under compilation. It completed the NPOA-IUU fishing and reported to FAO in 2005.

#### *Voluntary Measures for Each Fleet*

While no mandatory measures to reduce seabird bycatch was taken by the Korean Government, fishermen voluntarily adopted seabird deterrent device called tori line. Based on fishermen's interview, it was around 1990s when Korean longliners voluntarily began to deploy tori line to deter seabirds from baited hooks. Fishermen recognize from their experiences that deterring seabirds from contacting baits during SBT longline sets is beneficial not only to reduce seabird mortality but to their fishery by reducing bait and effort loss.

In 2006 and 2007, MOMAF and NFRDI published guidebooks, information booklets and posters to educate fisherman through recent information and identification key for bycatch species in tuna fisheries.

## **8. Public Relations and Education Activities**

To avoid or reduce mortality of seabird and sea turtle by tuna longline vessels, guidebooks, information booklets and posters for the information and release manual of these species were distributed to fishing boats including tuna longliners in 2006 and 2007.

NFRDI opens a training session for fishing vessel captains as they make a visit to Korean Tuna Longline Fishing Association before they begin their fishing trip. Last year, 8 training sessions were taken for fishing captains. The session largely includes reporting of fishing activity, target species and implementation of international regulation. However, the importance of bycatch reporting is also emphasized and encouraged.

## **9. Other Research Activities**

Comparison of circle hooks and J hooks catch rates for target and bycatch species was conducted in the Korean tuna longline fishery in Pacific Ocean in 2005 and 2006. The results of circle hooks test were already reported to the Scientific Committee of WCPFC in 2006. In 2007, these research activities of circle hooks will be continued by NFRDI from July to September in WCPFC convention area.

## Guidelines for CCSBT tags

### *General requirements of a SBT tagging system*

1. Members and Cooperating Non-Members should require the master or operator of each of its vessels, and the owner or operator of its farms, to attach a SBT tag to each southern bluefin tuna at the time of kill. The SBT tag should remain on each individual fish while the fish carcass remains whole. (A fish remains whole despite cleaning, gilling and gutting, freezing, removing fins, gill plates and tail and removing the head or parts of the head. A fish is no longer considered to be whole if it has undergone processes such as filleting or loining).
2. Members and Cooperating Non-Members should take steps to ensure that SBT tags cannot be reused.
3. Members and Cooperating Non-Members should prohibit the unauthorised transfer or sale of southern bluefin tuna without a SBT tag.
4. Members and Cooperating Non-Members should prohibit the unauthorised transfer or sale of SBT tags.

### *Specifications for SBT tags*

5. Each SBT tag should meet the following requirements:
  - a. have a unique pre-recorded tag number, which should be printed on the tag in an easily readable form, and, if possible, a machine readable bar code;
  - b. be able to be securely fastened to southern bluefin tuna;
  - c. be non-reusable, tamper-proof and secure from counterfeiting or replication;
  - d. be able to withstand at least negative sixty (60) degrees Celsius temperatures, salt water and rough-handling; and
  - e. be food safe.

### *Record-keeping, reporting and auditing requirements*

6. Members and Cooperating Non-Members should record the distribution of SBT tags to entities authorised to fish for, or farm, southern bluefin tuna.
7. In relation to each tag, Members and Cooperating Non-Members should have systems to record:
  - the tag number;

- length and weight at time of kill;
  - a record of the details of the catching vessel (e.g. .flag, owner, operator, call sign);
  - time and location of catch; and
  - in the case of farm harvest, details of the farm, such as owner and operator.
8. Members and Cooperating Non-Members should require the master or operator of each of its vessels, and the owner or operator of its farms, who are issued tags to record the SBT tag numbers attached to southern bluefin tuna in logbooks or other reporting format for that purpose, together with the length and weight of each fish tagged. Members and Cooperating Non-Members should require that this information be provided to the Member or Cooperating Non-Member within 28 days of tagging, or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

**Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System  
(as proposed by Japan)**

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

*Recalling* that, at its thirteenth annual meeting, the Extended Commission Members and Cooperating Non-Members agreed to develop and implement their Vessel Monitoring Systems (the 2006 VMS resolution);

*Recognising* the need for monitoring, control and surveillance measures to apply to all sectors of the global southern bluefin tuna fishery;

*Recognising* the importance of these Vessel Monitoring Systems as an integral part of an effective monitoring, control and surveillance regime for the southern bluefin tuna fishery, in particular to ensure the long-term sustainability of the stock;

*Mindful* that a vessel monitoring system was identified as one of the important monitoring, control and surveillance measures to deter illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the Course of Actions adopted at the Kobe Joint Meeting of Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisations from 22 – 26 January 2007;

*Recognising* the need to stipulate minimum standards for the Vessel Monitoring Systems;

*Aware* that some Members and other regional fisheries management organizations have established Vessel Monitoring Systems and that the experiences of such Members and organizations may be useful in developing and implementing a Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna Vessel Monitoring System;

*Agrees*, in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of Article 8 of the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, that:

1. The Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Extended Commission shall adopt and implement satellite-linked Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) for vessels fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna on the following basis:
  - a. for such vessels fishing in the IOTC Area, in accordance with IOTC Resolution 06/03 On Establishing a Vessel Monitoring System Programme (including Annex 1 to that Resolution);
  - b. for such vessels fishing in the WCPFC Area, in accordance with WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2006-06 “Commission Vessel Monitoring System” (including Annex 1 to that Measure);
  - c. for such vessels fishing in the CCAMLR Area, in accordance with CCAMLR Conservation Measure 10-04 (2006) “Automated Satellite-

Linked Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)” (including Annex 10-04/A and Annex 10-04/B to that Measure);

- d. for such vessels fishing in the ICCAT Area, in accordance with ICCAT Recommendation 03-14 “Recommendation by ICCAT concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area”; and
  - e. for such vessels fishing in any other high seas area where there is no VMS, in accordance with IOTC Resolution 06/03 On Establishing a Vessel Monitoring System Programme (including Annex 1 to that Resolution).
2. The application of the VMS provided for in paragraph 1(a-e) shall be consistent with any modifications to those VMS that may be adopted by those respective Commissions from time to time.
3. a. The Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Extended Commission shall provide VMS summary reports annually in advance of the Compliance Committee meeting and in the format recommended by the Second Meeting of the Compliance Committee.
- b. In relation to incidents concerning specific vessel(s) when the vessel(s) are suspected to have operated in contravention of CCSBT conservation and management measures, Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Extended Commission may request another Member and Cooperating Non-Member of the Extended Commission which is the flag state/fishing entity of the vessel(s) to provide VMS data on the vessel(s) on a case by case basis. The Member and Cooperating Non-Member which receives such request shall:
- (i) investigate the incidents and provide details of the investigation to the Member or Cooperating Non-Member which requested VMS data; or
  - (ii) provide VMS data on the vessel(s) to the requesting Member or Cooperating Non-Member, which will inform the results of its investigation to the Members or Cooperating Non-Member which is the flag state/fishing entity of the vessel(s).
4. The Extended Commission agrees to adopt the confidentiality and security provisions attached in Annex I in relation to the information provided pursuant to paragraph 3(b).
5. With the assistance of the Secretariat the Compliance Committee shall review and report to the Compliance Committee in 2009 on the implementation of this resolution and any possible measures to improve its effectiveness as a component of the monitoring, control and surveillance regime for the SBT fishery. Such review shall take account of any developments by other RFMOs, including development of a harmonised VMS across tuna RFMOs

6. This resolution does not supersede the 2006 VMS resolution adopted at CCSBT 13.
7. **This resolution will be applicable for 2008 only, and the Extended Commission will consider the application of this resolution after 2009 at CCSBT15.**

## **Annex I – Confidentiality, Use and Security of VMS Data**

### **Confidentiality and use of VMS Data**

1. VMS data shall be confidential and may only be provided or used as permitted by this resolution.
2. Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Extended Commission which receive VMS data from another Member or Cooperating Non-Member of the Extended Commission shall maintain the confidentiality of those data and shall not use the data except as specified in the resolution. In particular, Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Extended Commission which receive VMS data may only provide those data to representatives and officials of the Member or Cooperating Non-Member for the purposes outlined in paragraph 3 of this Annex. **Each Member may allow up to 5 representatives and officials in total to access the VMS data, and the Member shall inform the other Members of names and titles of these representatives and officials through the CCSBT Secretariat.**
3. Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Extended Commission may only use those VMS data to monitor compliance with CCSBT conservation and management measures.

### **Information technology security**

4. Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Extended Commission which receive VMS data shall adopt secure information technology systems to ensure that the confidentiality of VMS data is maintained.

### **VMS Data Confidentiality Policies**

5. Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Extended Commission which propose to request VMS data shall prepare a VMS Data Confidentiality Policy and provide that Policy to the Secretariat and all other Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Extended Commission. The VMS Data Confidentiality Policy shall outline all measures which the Member and Cooperating Non-Members of the Extended Commission proposes to implement to ensure it complies with the requirements in Annex I of this resolution.

## Attachment 11

Pictures taken during Japan's Port Lincoln Site Visit in March 2007





### Draft Resolution for under and over catch

*Aware* that Members and Cooperating Non-Members adopt differing fishing years and apply different reporting and management arrangements to ensure their nationals remain within each national allocation;

*Noting* that southern bluefin tuna are a relatively long lived species and, under normal circumstances, small annual variations in catch over and under the national allocations on average are unlikely to create a conservation risk for the species;

*Further noting* concerns regarding the stock status which suggest that there should be strong disincentives against over fishing and particularly persistent over fishing;

*Considering* that providing a limited ability for fishers to carry forward under fishing from one year to the next reduces the risk that, in attempting to fully catch individual or country allocations in a given year, those allocations are over fished;

*Desiring* to formalise arrangements for over and under fishing of national southern bluefin tuna allocations;

*Agrees* to adopt, pursuant to Article 8.3(b) of the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, the following procedures for managing fishing above and below national allocations:

#### *Procedure for managing underfishing of national allocation*

- 1 A Member or Cooperating Non-Member with a national allocation of up to and including 500 tonnes who undercatches its allocation in any one year may carry forward that undercatch to the next year, but no other year, by up to a maximum of 10% of their national allocation.
- 2 A Member or Cooperating Non-Member with a national allocation of more than 500 tonnes who undercatches its allocation in any one year may carry forward that undercatch to the next year, but no other year, by up to a maximum of 5% of their national allocation.
- 3 If the national allocation of a Member of Cooperating Non-Member is decreased pursuant to Article 8.3(a) of the Convention, no undercatch from the preceding year may be carried over.
- ~~3 Members and Cooperating Non-Members may apply these provisions to individual allocations (vessel or quota owner) within their national allocations or to their national allocation alone.~~

#### *Procedure for managing overfishing of national allocation*

- 4 A Member or Cooperating Non-Member who overfishes its allocation in any year, taking into account any undercatch being utilised relating to the previous year, shall deduct the total of that overcatch from its national allocation~~pay back the overcatch within~~ the following two years~~s~~, or additional consecutive years when the

overcatch and any penalty accrued pursuant to articles 5 and 6 below exceeds the total national allocation of the Member of Cooperating Non-Member over those two years.

- 5 A Member or Cooperating Non-Member with a national allocation of up to and including 500 tonnes shall, in addition to the amount of the overcatch, deduct from its national allocation ~~pay back~~ an additional amount of allocation ~~of overcatch~~ as a penalty amount in accordance with the second column of table 1 below.
- 6 A Member or Cooperating Non-Member with a national allocation of more than 500 tonnes shall, in addition to the amount of the overcatch, deduct from its national allocation ~~pay back~~ an additional amount of allocation ~~of overcatch~~ as a ~~penalty~~ amount in accordance with the third column of table 1 below.
- 7 The deduction of a penalty amount of allocation pursuant to Articles 5 and 6 above shall occur over the two years following the overcatch. If the total of overcatch deduction or penalty deduction or both exceeds the national allocation for those two years then it may be deducted from the national allocation over additional consecutive years until fully accounted for.

Table 1

Overcatch as a % of national allocation	Payback penalty as % of the total of overcatch	
	National allocation <= 500 tonnes	National allocation >500 tonnes
<2	0	0
2-5	0	50
5-10	0	100
10-20	50	200
20-50	100	200
>50	200	200

- 78 Satisfactory application of these provisions to examples of overcatch by Members and Non-Cooperating Members shall be considered as evidence of compliance with the commitments of the CCSBT for the purpose of evaluating possible IUU fishing. These procedures shall be reviewed by the Compliance Committee in 2010, and any recommendations for amendments forwarded to the Commission for consideration.

### Terms of Reference of the Performance Review Working Group

The performance review working group (PRWG) shall review the performance of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) including the extent to which its current mandate needs to be updated to enable it to perform at a level consistent with international best practice.

The PRWG shall:

- i. Consist of the following participants:
  - one participant from each Member;
  - one participant from the Secretariat; and
  - one or more independent experts.
- ii. Use the following process to review the performance of CCSBT:
  - The PRWG (excluding the independent expert(s)) will conduct a self assessment using the criteria in **Annex B** to produce a draft report and recommendations for improving the performance of CCSBT by 30 June 2008
  - The independent expert(s) will review the self assessment, draft report and recommendations and provide these reports to the Secretariat for distribution to Members.
  - The PRWG (excluding the independent expert(s)) will convene in August 2008 to finalise the report.
- iii. Provide the full report including the independent expert(s)' review to the Secretariat in sufficient time to distribute to members 45 days in advance of the Commission meeting and to place on the Commission's website
- iv. Present its final report and recommendations for improving the performance of CCSBT to the fifteenth meeting of the Commission

## **Annex A**

### **Independent expert for the performance review working group— qualification criteria and selection process**

#### **Qualification criteria**

The person to be selected as the independent expert on the performance review working group (PRWG):

- i. Should not be a national of the parties or have been a permanent resident or have worked for the parties since 31/12/89 except where Parties reach a consensus to chose the qualified individual<sup>1</sup>
- ii. Should have appropriate working experience in international fisheries management and an excellent understanding of international fisheries management frameworks.

#### **Process of appointment**

The process and timeframes for selecting the independent expert is outlined below:

By 1 January 2008	Members to provide a list of candidates to the Secretariat
By 1 February 2008	Secretariat to contact listed candidates (to check their availability and willingness and obtain the CV for those available)
2 February to 1 April 2008	Members to consult on selection
15 April 2008	Final decision

---

<sup>1</sup> refer to the report of CCSBT 6, attachment O “qualification for independent chairs and for the advisory panel”.

## **Annex B**

*'Suggested Criteria for Reviewing the Performance of Regional Fisheries  
Management Organisations (RFMOs)'*

## Suggested Criteria for Reviewing the Performance of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)

	AREA	General Criteria	Detailed Criteria
1	<i>Conservation and management</i>	Status of living marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of major fish stocks under the purview of the RFMO in relation to maximum sustainable yield or other relevant biological standards.</li> <li>• Trends in the status of those stocks.</li> <li>• Status of species that belong to the same ecosystems as, or are associated with or dependent upon, the major target stocks (hereinafter “non-target species”).</li> <li>• Trends in the status of those species.</li> </ul>
		Data collection and sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent to which the RFMO has agreed formats, specifications and timeframes for data submission, taking into account UNFSA Annex I.</li> <li>• Extent to which RFMO members and cooperating non-members, individually or through the RFMO, collect and share complete and accurate fisheries data concerning target stocks and non-target species and other relevant data in a timely manner.</li> <li>• Extent to which fishing data and fishing vessel data are gathered by the RFMO and shared among members and other RFMOs.</li> <li>• Extent to which the RFMO is addressing any gaps in the collection and sharing of data as required.</li> </ul>
		Quality and provision of scientific advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent to which the RFMO receives and/or produces the best scientific advice relevant to the fish stocks and other living marine resources under its purview, as well as to the effects of fishing on the marine environment.</li> </ul>
		Adoption of conservation and management measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent to which the RFMO has adopted conservation and management measures for both target stocks and non-target species that ensures the long-term sustainability of such stocks and species and are based on the best scientific evidence available.</li> <li>• Extent to which the RFMO has applied the precautionary approach as set forth in UNFSA Article 6 and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Article 7.5, including the application of precautionary reference points.</li> <li>• Extent to which the RFMO has adopted and is implementing effective rebuilding plans for depleted or overfished stocks.</li> <li>• Extent to which the RFMO has moved toward the adoption of conservation and management measures for previously unregulated fisheries, including new and exploratory fisheries.</li> <li>• Extent to which the RFMO has taken due account of the need to conserve marine biological diversity and minimize harmful impacts of fisheries on living marine resources and marine ecosystems.</li> <li>• Extent to which the RFMO has adopted measures to minimize pollution, waste, discards, catch by lost or abandoned gear, catch of non-target species, both fish and non-fish species, and impacts on associated or dependent species, in particular endangered species, through measures including, to the extent practicable, the development and use of selective, environmentally safe and cost-effective fishing gear and techniques.</li> </ul>
		Capacity management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent to which the RFMO has identified fishing capacity levels commensurate with long-term sustainability and optimum utilization of relevant fisheries.</li> <li>• Extent to which the RFMO has taken actions to prevent or eliminate excess fishing capacity and effort.</li> </ul>
		Compatibility of management measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent to which measures have been adopted as reflected in UNFSA Article 7.</li> </ul>
		Fishing allocations and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent to which the RFMO agrees on the allocation of allowable catch or levels of fishing effort, including taking into account requests for participation from new members or participants as reflected in UNFSA Article 11.</li> </ul>

<b>2</b>	<i>Compliance and enforcement</i>	Flag State duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which RFMO members are fulfilling their duties as flag States under the treaty establishing the RFMO, pursuant to measures adopted by the RFMO, and under other international instruments, including, inter alia, the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention, the UNFSA and the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement, as applicable.</li> </ul>
		Port State measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which the RFMO has adopted measures relating to the exercise of the rights and duties of its members as port States, as reflected in UNFSA Article 23 and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Article 8.3.</li> <li>Extent to which these measures are effectively implemented.</li> </ul>
		Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which the RFMO has adopted integrated MCS measures (e.g., required use of VMS, observers, catch documentation and trade tracking schemes, restrictions on transshipment, boarding and inspection schemes).</li> <li>Extent to which these measures are effectively implemented.</li> </ul>
		Follow-up on infringements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which the RFMO, its members and cooperating non-members follow up on infringements to management measures.</li> </ul>
		Cooperative mechanisms to detect and deter non-compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which the RFMO has established adequate cooperative mechanisms to both monitor compliance and detect and deter non-compliance (e.g., compliance committees, vessel lists, sharing of information about non-compliance).</li> <li>Extent to which these mechanisms are being effectively utilized.</li> </ul>
		Market-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which the RFMO has adopted measures relating to the exercise of the rights and duties of its members as market States.</li> <li>Extent to which these market-related measures are effectively implemented.</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<i>Decision-making and dispute settlement</i>	Decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which RFMO has transparent and consistent decision-making procedures that facilitate the adoption of conservation and management measures in a timely and effective manner.</li> </ul>
		Dispute settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which the RFMO has established adequate mechanisms for resolving disputes.</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	<i>International cooperation</i>	Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which the RFMO is operating in a transparent manner, as reflected in UNFSA Article 12 and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Article 7.1.9.</li> <li>Extent to which RFMO decisions, meeting reports, scientific advice upon which decisions are made, and other relevant materials are made publicly available in a timely fashion.</li> </ul>
		Relationship to cooperating non-members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which the RFMO facilitates cooperation between members and non-members, including through the adoption and implementation of procedures for granting cooperating status.</li> </ul>
		Relationship to non-cooperating non-members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent of fishing activity by vessels of non-members that are not cooperating with the RFMO, as well as measures to deter such activities.</li> </ul>
		Cooperation with other RFMOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which the RFMO cooperates with other RFMOs, including through the network of Regional Fishery Body Secretariats.</li> </ul>
		Special requirements of developing States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which the RFMO recognizes the special needs of developing States and pursues forms of cooperation with developing States, including with respect to fishing allocations or opportunities, taking into account UNFSA Articles 24 and 25, and the Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries Article 5.</li> <li>Extent to which RFMO members, individually or through the RFMO, provide relevant assistance to developing States, as reflected in UNFSA Article 26.</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	<i>Financial and administrative issues</i>	Availability of resources for RFMO activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which financial and other resources are made available to achieve the aims of the RFMO and to implement the RFMO's decisions.</li> </ul>
		Efficiency and cost-effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which the RFMO is efficiently and effectively managing its human and financial resources, including those of the Secretariat.</li> </ul>

**CCSBT WORKPLAN 2007-8**

This workplan does not include ongoing routine work of the Secretariat.

	STOCK ASSESSMENT	DATABASE ACTIVITY	TAG RECAPTURE PROGRAM	INDONESIAN CATCH MONITORING	MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE	CCSBT CATCH REPORTING	CCSBT PER REVIEW	COORDINATION WITH RFMOS	TRADE INFORMATION SCHEME	AUTHORISED VESSEL LIST
<b>2007</b>										
Nov	Data Exchange	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	Continue efforts to obtain and record tag recaptures		Data and code preparation	Monthly catch reporting by flag, and reporting of initial quota allocations and final catches by vessel/company			Manage scheme and maintain data records	Maintain vessel list including admission of vessels from cooperating non-members
Dec	↓				Distribution of data and revised code					
<b>2008</b>										
Jan					↓					
Feb					Intersessional work					
Mar					↓					
Apr					Possible CPUE workshop or video conference					
May					↓					
Jun	Analysis by member scientists				Intersessional work					
Jul	↓									
Aug										
Sep	MPWS / ESC		ESC to consider alternatives such as PIT tagging		MP workshop (MPWS)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Oct	CCSBT consideration		↓							