

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission

10-13 October 2011

Bali, Indonesia

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Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting

1.1 Welcoming address

1. The Chair Dr Abdul Ghofar (Indonesia) welcomed participants and opened the meeting.

1.2 Adoption of agenda

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

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

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

Agenda Item 3. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair for CCSBT 19 and venue

5. The Chair of the Commission of CCSBT19 will be nominated by Japan. The Vice-Chair will be nominated by Australia.
6. CCSBT19 will be held in Takamatsu City, Japan.

Agenda Item 4. Other business

7. There was no other business.

Agenda Item 5. Adoption of report of meeting

8. The report was adopted.

Agenda Item 6. Close of meeting

9. The meeting closed at 5:20pm, 13 October 2011.

List of Appendices

Appendix

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

Agenda
Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Commission
10-13 October 2011, Bali, Indonesia

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 CCSBT 19 and venue
4. Other business
5. Adoption of report of meeting
6. Close of meeting

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Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Appendix 3

Report of the Extended Commission of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission

10-13 October 2011

Bali, Indonesia

**Report of the Extended Commission of the
Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission
10-13 October 2011
Bali, Indonesia**

Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting

1.1. Confirmation of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Commission

1. Dr Abdul Ghofar (Indonesia) was confirmed as the Chair of the Extended Commission of CCSBT 18.
2. The Chair opened the meeting.

1.2. Adoption of agenda

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

1.3. Opening statements

5. The Executive Secretary conveyed the regrets of the European Union for its absence from the Extended Commission meeting due to urgent and unforeseen circumstances in the European Commission.

1.3.1 Members

6. Members made their opening statements and introduced their delegations. The list of meeting participants is included at **Attachment 3**.
7. Opening statements by Members of the Extended Commission are at **Attachment 4**.

1.3.2 Cooperating Non-Members

8. Opening statements by Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) are at **Attachment 5**.

1.3.3 Observers

9. Opening Statements by Observers are at **Attachment 6**.
10. The Chair pointed out that the CCSBT 18 meeting faces a critical challenge of agreeing on a management procedure, a TAC and its allocation of the TAC. To remind the meeting of the main mandate of the Commission, the Chair recited the poem "The Way of Bluefin Tuna-2" (**Attachment 7**).

Agenda Item 2. Report from the Secretariat

11. Members noted the report from the Secretariat (CCSBT-EC/1110/04) and agreed to the following recommendations:
 - a) that the terms for the Chair of the Extended Scientific Committee and Chair of the Compliance Committee be extended for a further two year period;
 - b) that the CCSBT Rules of Procedure be amended as shown in **Attachment 8** to allow the Provisional Agenda for all meetings of the CCSBT to be made publicly available prior to the meeting. It was further agreed that any sensitive material could be excluded from the annotations in the Provisional Agenda before it is made public at the request of Member(s); and
 - c) that the Finance and Administration Committee would discuss and make recommendations on the appointment of a Compliance Manager position to the Secretariat.

Agenda Item 3. Finance and Administration

12. The Executive Secretary provided an outline of the financial matters that the meeting would need to consider, including the revised budget for 2011 (CCSBT-EC/1110/05), and the proposed budget for 2012 (CCSBT-EC/1011/06). Detailed consideration of these papers was referred to the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC).
13. The FAC was convened to consider:
 - the revised budget for 2011;
 - the proposed budget for 2012; and
 - other finance and administration issues.
14. Mr Gordon Neil (Australia) was nominated to Chair the FAC.

3.1. Report from the Finance and Administration Committee

15. The Chair of the FAC reported on the outcome of the FAC deliberations. This included recommending a revised budget for 2011 and a proposed budget for 2012.
16. The Executive Secretariat was requested to prepare a more detailed proposal on the trial audit of Members to be considered by the 2012 Compliance Committee and Extended Commission meetings.

3.2. Discussion on Finance Issues and adoption of budget

17. Members were unable to agree upon sharing the costs of the Aerial Survey among Members, but thanked Australia for its continuing work, noting that the survey was very important for SBT stock assessment.
18. Australia noted that continuing the Aerial Survey was a high priority, but that no funds had yet been identified to secure the future of the Aerial Survey in 2012.

Australia further noted that it would make best efforts to find the necessary funding and continue the ongoing monitoring of the stock, but may need to advise Members in writing later in the year if funding could not be secured and that voluntary contributions from Members would be sought if other Members were of a similar view that the Aerial Survey should continue in 2012.

19. The Extended Commission adopted the report of the FAC and all of its recommendations, including the revised budget for 2011 and the proposed budget for 2012. The report of the FAC is at **Attachment 9**.

Agenda Item 4. Review of SBT Fisheries and ERS Interactions

20. Taiwan advised that Korea's National Report mentioned that Korea imported SBT from Taiwan in 2010 and 2011. After checking the Catch Monitoring Forms and Re-Export/Export After Landing of Domestic Product Forms provided by Korea, it was determined that Taiwanese catch was exported to Japan and then re-exported from Japan to Korea, so that they were not imports directly from Taiwan. Korea confirmed this.

4.1. Reports on Members' projects

21. The meeting agreed that due to extensive discussion of this agenda item at the 6th meeting of the Compliance Committee, no further discussion at CCSBT18 was necessary.

Agenda Item 5. Report from the Compliance Committee

22. The Chair of the Compliance Committee presented the report of the Compliance Committee meeting, thanking the participants for a productive and cooperative meeting. The Chair drew attention to the recommendations made by the Compliance Committee to the Extended Commission.
23. The report of the Compliance Committee meeting, including its recommendations, was adopted and is at **Attachment 10**.

Agenda Item 6. Report from the Special Meeting of the Extended Commission

24. The Chair provided a report on the outcomes of the Special Meeting and noted that progress had been made towards agreeing elements of the CCSBT Management Procedure and that it was pleasing that the CCSBT Strategic Plan was adopted at the Special Meeting of the Extended Commission.
25. The report of the Special Meeting of the Extended Commission was noted and is at **Attachment 11**.

Agenda Item 7. Report from the Extended Scientific Committee

26. The Report of the Extended Scientific Committee meeting was adopted at the Special Meeting and was not discussed further.
27. The Chair of the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) presented the results of the intersessional work on the Management Procedure that was requested at the Special Meeting. Results were provided for 12 different variations of the Bali Procedure based on whether the Management Procedure should have a tuning year of 2030 or 2035, a maximum TAC change of 3000 or 5000 tonnes and whether there is no increase, a 1000 tonne increase or the full increase in the 2012-14 TAC period.
28. As also requested by the Special Meeting of the Extended Commission, the ESC Chair reported the possible range of TACs for 2012-2014 depending on the above scenarios.

Agenda Item 8. Adoption of a Management Procedure

29. The Extended Commission agreed to adopt a Management Procedure (MP) upon which its decisions on the global total allowable catch (TAC) from 2012 and beyond will be based. In adopting the MP, the Extended Commission emphasised the need to take a precautionary approach to increase the likelihood of the spawning stock rebuilding in the short term and to provide industry with more stability in the TAC.
30. The Extended Commission agreed to adopt the Resolution on the Adoption of a Management Procedure at **Attachment 12**.
31. The meeting also agreed to adopt a Resolution on limited carry-forward of uncaught quota which is at **Attachment 13**.

Agenda Item 9. Total Allowable Catch and its allocation

9.1. TAC determination

32. Taking account of the advice from the Extended Scientific Committee, the Extended Commission agreed to adopt a precautionary approach during the early stages of the spawning stock rebuilding.
33. Accordingly, the Extended Commission agreed:
 - To set the TAC for 2012 at 10,449 tonnes
 - To set the TAC for 2013 at 10,949 tonnes, and
 - To set the TAC for 2014 at 12,449 tonnes or at the level based on the MP outcomes for 2015 – 2017 (whichever is the less), unless the Extended Commission decides otherwise based on the assessment of the Compliance Committee.

9.2. Research Mortality Allowance

34. The Extended Commission considered paper CCSBT-EC/1110/12 and approved 1.0 tonne for a trolling survey in the 2011/2012 season and 5.0 tonnes for continued deployment of archival and pop-up satellite tags.

9.3. Allocation of TAC

35. South Africa made a presentation to Members on reasons it should receive an increased allocation of SBT. The presentation is found at **Attachment 14**.
36. The Extended Commission reaffirmed the principles for allocation agreed at its Special Meeting in August 2011 and agreed to adopt the Resolution on the Allocation of the Global Total Allowable Catch at **Attachment 15**.
37. The Extended Commission took note of South Africa's request for an increased allocation and agreed to South Africa receiving additional tonnage in 2013 and 2014, subject to South Africa acceding to the Convention. The Extended Commission noted South Africa's request to receive a 300t allocation in the future and agreed to keep South Africa's allocation under active review.
38. South Africa expressed its disappointment that its increase in allocation did not reach the level it required to accede to the Convention and also because the Extended Commission could not guarantee its increased quota in the future. South Africa also noted that it was disappointed that it was not able to fully participate in the discussions that ultimately affected South Africa. Furthermore, South Africa advised that it was in no position to accept its agreed allocation and that it would continue discussions intersessionally.
39. Japan advised Members that due to its allocation being less than it requires, it is undergoing bilateral negotiations with Taiwan for a transfer from Taiwan. Japan further advised that it would notify the Secretariat of the details of any such transfer and that the Secretariat would advise all Members.

Agenda Item 10. Adoption and implementation of the CCSBT Strategic Plan

40. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/1110/13 for discussion on the implementation of the CCSBT Strategic Plan. This paper related to issues that were not being discussed already at the meetings of the Compliance Committee or Extended Scientific Committee.
41. The meeting made the following decisions on these implementation issues:
- A high-level code of practice shall be developed to provide guidelines for scientific data verification. It should be simple and succinct and an intersessional working group should be established to provide a draft for consideration by the 2012 Extended Scientific Committee meeting.
 - The Extended Commission agreed to provide data on SBT mortalities, or best estimates where data are not available, and that the ESC would be asked to consider this information in future stock assessments and the MP. In order to make these requirements clearer to new and existing Members, the EC also agreed to consider a resolution on this. However, the EC did not have

sufficient time to review New Zealand's draft resolution. The draft resolution is at **Attachment 16**, for further consideration in 2012.

- The Extended Commission should give direction to the ERSWG in relation to data provision requirements, and this direction should be considered at agenda item 15.
 - The CCSBT's 2008 ERS Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on Ecological Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna was revised as shown in **Attachment 17** to include the requirement to comply with ICCAT's measures when fishing in ICCAT's Convention Area.
 - As part of its work, the ERSWG should evaluate the effectiveness of the ERS measures of other tuna RFMOs and the risk to ERS of fishing for SBT. CCSBT should also remain active in the Joint Tuna RFMO Bycatch Technical Working Group.
 - The Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG) has been a very useful forum but due to the functions outlined in its existing Terms of Reference having been largely completed, it should be convened on an ad hoc basis where a specific issue needs to be addressed. At that time, its Terms of Reference could be reviewed. The SFMWG will not be convened in 2012.
 - It is not considered necessary at this stage to adopt rules in relation to the confidentiality of compliance data, noting that a policy on MCS information collection and sharing has recently been adopted.
 - Developing country Members and CNMs were again encouraged to submit to the Extended Commission a table outlining areas where assistance would be beneficial.
 - Indonesia noted that fisheries legislation is an area in which future capacity building in Indonesia would be useful.
 - The Extended Commission considered it necessary to have the EU present at the Extended Commission meeting before discussing possible approaches to admitting Regional Economic Integration Organisations into the CCSBT. Therefore, no decisions were made on the approach.
 - The Extended Commission should identify and remain informed of new market States for SBT and therefore the Secretariat's recommended process should be followed.
42. Korea was commended on its MCS workshop held in April 2011 with developing States, which focused on capacity development.

Agenda Item 11. Cooperating Non-Members

43. The Executive Secretary presented CCSBT-EC/1110/14, noting that the paper did not include analysis of Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) performance since the Compliance Committee had been tasked with this analysis and the meeting should refer to the report of the 6th Compliance Committee meeting for further information.
44. Members confirmed the CNM status of the European Union, the Philippines and South Africa for 2012.

45. However, while acknowledging the extenuating circumstances involved, Members expressed their disappointment at the absence of the EU from the meeting and its low level of performance particularly relating to compliance with catch reporting obligations and implementation of the CDS. Members requested that the Executive Secretary write to the EU strongly recommending that it take steps to implement the CDS, improve compliance with CCSBT reporting obligations.

Agenda Item 12. Relationship with Non-Members

46. The meeting noted paper CCSBT-EC/1110/15, which outlined the Secretariat's correspondence with five Non-Members in relation to cooperation with the CCSBT CDS.
47. The Secretariat was asked to maintain its contact with Singapore over the next few months and to write to China in relation to its fishing activities and possible catch of SBT within the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission's (WCPFC) Convention Area.

Agenda Item 13. Activities with Other Organisations

48. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/1110/16 on interactions with other organisations during 2011 and proposals for 2012.
49. The following reports were delivered by Members as part of their observer duties for the CCSBT and are provided at **Attachment 18**:
- a) New Zealand's report on the 7th annual meeting of the WCPFC, 7th Scientific Committee meeting and 7th Technical and Compliance Committee meeting;
 - b) Australia's report on the 2010 annual meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources;
 - c) Japan's report on the 17th annual meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and the 15th session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission; and
 - d) Taiwan's report on the 82nd annual meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.
50. It was agreed that Members to act as Observers on behalf of CCSBT for 2012 will remain the same as for 2011.
51. Members agreed to all recommendations made by the Secretariat relating to the Kobe Process with the minor amendment that the Secretariat will advise Members of any individuals nominated to represent the CCSBT Chair and Vice-Chair at the Kobe Steering Committee meetings and allow Members the opportunity to comment if necessary.
52. The meeting agreed that the agenda for future annual meetings of the Extended Commission include a standing agenda item titled 'Evaluation of Kobe Process Recommendations'.

53. Members were requested to note the Executive Secretary's request that they review and revise the draft list of research priorities of the Joint Bycatch Technical Working Group and provide this to the Secretariat by 30 November 2011. Members were also requested to provide a list of current and upcoming CCSBT-related bycatch research to be used in the Bycatch Information Mitigation System which would be made publicly available.

Agenda Item 14. Confidentiality of Data and Documents

14.1. Pending issues on CCSBT Confidentiality arrangements

54. The Meeting agreed to remove paragraphs 5(c), 21 and 22 of the Rules and Procedures for the Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of Data Compiled by the CCSBT.
55. It was further agreed that the heading of Section 1 of this document would be changed to read:
- ‘Basic principles relating to the dissemination of the data by the CCSBT under these rules’
56. The agreed Rules and Procedures are at **Attachment 19**.

14.2. Confidentiality of reports and documents from 2011

57. The Extended Commission noted that with exception of Attachment A of CCSBT-ESC/1107/04, CCSBT-ESC/1107/27, CCSBT-CC/1110/10 and CCSBT-CC/1110/BGD03 the reports of meetings and documents submitted to the meetings under the jurisdiction of CCSBT18 would be made publicly available.

Agenda Item 15. Other business

15.1. Meeting for 2012

58. It was agreed that the meetings for 2012 will be held on the following dates in Japan:
- The ERS Working Group meeting for four days between 26 – 30 March 2012 in Tokyo;
 - The Extended Scientific Committee meeting on 27 – 31 August 2012 in Tokyo;
 - The 7th Compliance Committee meeting on 27 – 29 September 2012 in Takamatsu City; and
 - The 19th Extended Commission meeting on 1 – 4 October 2012 in Takamatsu City.

15.2. ERS Working Group meeting

59. The meeting requested the ERS Working Group at its next meeting to assess the risks to ERS posed by fishing for SBT, and mitigation of these risks. Members

were urged to take all relevant information to this meeting in order for the ERS Working Group to make those assessments.

60. The meeting requested that the Executive Secretary discuss with the Chair of the ERS Working Group to further develop the draft agenda for this meeting (at **Attachment 20**) and distribute the Draft Provisional Agenda for Members' comments, in accordance with normal procedures.

Agenda Item 16. Close of meeting

16.1. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the 19th Annual Meeting of the CCSBT

61. The Chair of the Extended Commission of CCSBT19 will be nominated by Japan. The Vice-Chair will be nominated by Australia.

16.2. Adoption of report

62. The report of the meeting was adopted.

16.3 Close of meeting

63. The meeting closed at 5:15pm, 13 October 2011.

List of Attachments

Attachment

1. Agenda
2. List of Documents
3. List of Participants
4. Opening Statements by Members
5. Opening Statements by Cooperating Non-Members
6. Opening Statements by Observers
7. The Chair's Poem
8. Amendment to the CCSBT Rules of Procedure to allow for the public release of Provisional Agenda
9. Report of the Finance and Administration Committee
10. Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Compliance Committee
11. The report of the Special Meeting of the Extended Commission
12. Resolution on the Adoption of a Management Procedure
13. Resolution on limited carry-forward of uncaught quota
14. South Africa's presentation outline to CCSBT 18 in support of South Africa's request for a larger quota
15. Resolution on the Allocation of the Total Allowable Catch
16. A proposed resolution from New Zealand, on the provision of data on all sources of mortality.
17. Amendment to the CCSBT's ERS Recommendation
18. Reports of other RFMOs delivered by Members as Part of their Observer Duties for the CCSBT
19. Revised Rules and Procedures for the Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of Data Compiled by the CCSBT
20. A draft agenda of next ERS Working Group meeting

Agenda
Extended Commission of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission
10-13 October 2011
Bali, Indonesia

1. Opening of the Meeting
 - 1.1. Confirmation of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the Eighteenth 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. Observers
2. Report from the Secretariat
3. Finance and Administration
 - 3.1. Report from the Finance and Administration Committee
 - 3.2. Discussion on Finance Issues and adoption of budget
4. Review of SBT Fisheries and ERS Interactions
 - 4.1. Reports on Members' projects
 - 4.1.1. Market Monitoring
 - 4.1.2. Australian SBT farming operations, including implementation of stereo video monitoring
 - 4.1.3. Other
5. Report from the Compliance Committee
6. Report from the Special Meeting of the Extended Commission
7. Report from the Extended Scientific Committee
8. Adoption of a Management Procedure
9. Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation
 - 9.1 TAC determination
 - 9.2 Research Mortality Allowance
 - 9.3 Allocation of TAC
10. Adoption and implementation of the CCSBT Strategic Plan
11. Cooperating Non-Members
12. Relationship with Non-members
13. Activities with Other Organisations

- 14. Confidentiality of Data and Documents
 - 14.1. Pending issues on CCSBT Confidentiality arrangements
 - 14.2. Confidentiality of reports and documents from 2011
- 15. Other Business
 - 15.1. Meetings for 2012
- 16. Close of Meeting
 - 16.1. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the 19th Annual Meeting of the CCSBT
 - 16.2. Adoption of report
 - 16.3. Close of meeting

List of Documents
The Extended Commission of the Eighteenth Annual Commission Meeting

(CCSBT-EC/1010/)

1. Provisional Agenda
2. List of Participants
3. Draft List of Documents
4. (Secretariat) Report from the Secretariat
5. (Secretariat) Revised 2010 Budget
6. (Secretariat) Draft 2011 Budget
7. (Secretariat) Review of SBT Fisheries
8. (Secretariat) Report from the Compliance Committee
9. (Secretariat) Report from the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group Meeting
10. (Secretariat) Report From The 2010 Joint Tuna RFMO Workshops
11. (Secretariat) Adoption and Implementation of the CCSBT Strategic Plan
12. (Secretariat) Report from the Extended Scientific Committee
13. (Secretariat) Adoption of a Management Procedure
14. (Secretariat) Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation
15. (Secretariat) Cooperating Non-members
16. (Secretariat) Relationship with Non-members
17. (Secretariat) Activities with Other Organisations
18. (Secretariat) Governance Arrangements – Role of Chair
19. (Secretariat) Confidentiality of Data and Documents
20. (SC Chair) Report of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee
21. (Australia) A guide for adopting a CCSBT Management Procedure: short-term and long-term considerations

(CCSBT-EC/1010/BGD)

(CCSBT-EC/1010/Info)

1. (Secretariat) Report of the Joint tuna RFMO meeting of experts to share best practices on the provision of scientific advice (Barcelona, May/ June, 2010)
2. (Secretariat) Report of the International workshop on tuna RFMO management of issues relating to bycatch (Brisbane, June 2010)

3. (Secretariat) Report of the International workshop on RFMO management of tuna fisheries (Brisbane, June/July 2010)

(CCSBT-EC/1010/Rep)

1. Report of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2010)
 2. Report of the Third Operating Model and Management Procedure Technical Meeting (June 2010)
 3. Report of the Second Meeting of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (April 2010)
 4. Report of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2009)
 5. Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2009)
 6. Report of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2009)
 7. Report of the Eighth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (September 2009)
 8. Report of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group Meeting (April 2009)
 9. Report of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2008)
 10. Report of the Third Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2008)
 11. Report of the Independent Expert on the Performance Review (September 2008)
 12. Report of the Performance Review Working Group (August 2008)
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(Documents to be discussed from the Compliance Committee Meeting)¹

(CCSBT-CC/1010/SBT Fisheries -)

Australia	Australia's annual review of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery
Indonesia	Annual Review of Indonesia SBT Fisheries for the Compliance Meetings and Annual Commission
Japan	Review of Japanese SBT Fisheries in the 2009 Fishing Season
Korea	Annual Review of National SBT Fisheries
New Zealand	Annual Review of National SBT Fisheries
Taiwan	Review of Taiwan's SBT Fishery of 2009/2010
European Union	European Union Report on 2009 SBT Fishery

¹ Documents from CC meeting which Members might want to discuss at the Extended Commission (EC) meeting. These documents will not be renumbered.

South Africa	Annual Review of the South African SBT Fishery for the 17th Annual Meeting of the Commission
Philippines	National Report of the Philippines as a Cooperating Non-Member of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)

(CCSBT-CC/1010/Compliance Action Plan-)

Australia	Australia's compliance action plan for the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
Indonesia	Indonesia Compliance Action Plan
Japan	Japan Compliance Action Plan
Korea	Korea Compliance Action Plan
New Zealand	New Zealand Compliance Action Plan 2010
Taiwan	Taiwan Compliance Action Plan 2010
South Africa	South Africa's CCSBT Compliance Action Plan

(CCSBT-CC/1010/)

7. (Secretariat) CCSBT Data Confidentiality Rules and Arrangements
10. (Australia) Draft Resolution on the Provision of Fisheries-Dependent Data to Support the Scientific Assessment of Southern Bluefin Tuna and Ecologically Related Species

(CCSBT-CC/1010/BGD)

4. (Japan) Analysis of age composition of southern bluefin tuna used for farming in 2009 (Originally CCSBT-ESC/1009/21)
5. (Japan) Monitoring on Japanese domestic markets: 2010 update (Originally CCSBT-ESC/1009/32)

(CCSBT-CC/1010/Info)

1. (Secretariat) Report of the International Workshop on Improvement, Harmonisation and Compatibility of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Measures, including Monitoring Catches from Catching Vessels to Markets (Barcelona, June 2010)

List of Participants

Extended Commission of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission

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Opening Statement by Australia

Good morning.

First let me thank our hosts, the Indonesian Government for the warm welcome and for the superb meeting venue. We would also like to acknowledge the Secretariat for the meeting papers and arrangements, which are of the usual high standard. Most of our delegation took the opportunity yesterday to leave the hotel surrounds and see some of Bali, including volcanoes, batik making, monkeys, rice fields, temples, houses and some wallabies and springboks. It was indeed a very pleasant day.

This week's meeting is the most important in the history of the Extended Commission. At the end of this week we will have either succeeded or we will have failed; the reputation of this organisation, and the actions others may take in response, will depend on the decisions we take this week.

In Australia's view, success this week will be a consensus decision to adopt a precautionary management procedure that responds to the depleted state of the southern bluefin tuna spawning stock and secures its rebuilding. We place the emphasis on precautionary. Although there are some positive signs for rebuilding projections, they remain only that – projections. In Australia's view we must deal with the immediate reality of the critically-low levels of the southern bluefin tuna spawning stock.

While it is tempting to say that the scientists have told us that we can immediately increase current catches by almost 40 per cent and still reach our interim rebuilding target, our scientists have also warned us about the risks – both to the spawning stock and to the stability and viability of our industries – of taking such action at these early stages. In contrast, Australia is seeking a durable solution to the current status of southern bluefin tuna; one that builds on the very difficult decision the Extended Commission took in 2009.

At our special meeting in August this year, we set out Australia's priorities for the Extended Commission's work and these remain relevant to our discussions this week. We believe the most important task we have this week is to finalise and adopt a precautionary management procedure, and to establish the global total allowable catch for the coming three years in accordance with that procedure.

Of course the important third component of our work this week is to agree the national allocation of each Member and Co-operating non-Member within the total allowable catch. For Australia, as a significant coastal range State for southern bluefin tuna with an important locally-based industry, this is a crucial issue. Despite the best efforts of this organisation, and the tens of millions of dollars that Australia alone has spent on scientific research, the southern bluefin stock has been significantly depleted over the past 20 years. The circumstance we now collectively find ourselves in, and the main reasons for it, will be an important element in Australia's approach to our discussions on the review of national allocations.

This organisation has at times struggled to move past the annual focus on setting the total allowable catch and national allocations. It is Australia's expectation that, if we can achieve our main tasks this week of adopting a management procedure, setting the total allowable catch for the next three years and stabilising national allocations, this will then allow the Extended Commission to turn its focus to other priorities. For Australia, paramount among these is to first, address the impacts of fishing for southern bluefin tuna on ecologically-related species, such as sharks, seabirds and sea turtles, and secondly, to reduce the uncertainty in southern bluefin tuna mortalities in the distant water longline fishing fleets.

In closing, let me again thank our Indonesian hosts and assure you all that Australia will continue to work constructively and cooperatively with all Members to ensure the Extended Commission achieves its important tasks this week.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by the Fishing Entity of Taiwan

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

On behalf of my delegation, I would like to thank Indonesia for hosting this meeting and choosing this comfortable venue. I would also like to welcome the representatives of the Philippines, South Africa and European Community as Cooperating Non-Member and observers from Human Society International, TRAFFIC and U.S.-Japan Research Institute.

Adoption of a Management Procedure and the rules that govern its operation is one of the main priorities for this meeting. In the Special Meeting held in Sydney this August, members have agreed to the “Bali Procedure” that was recommended by the Extended Scientific Committee. Therefore, we need to make decision for the associated MP parameters, such as tuning year, maximum TAC change, and etc. in this meeting.

Total allowable catch (TAC) and its allocation is another important issue for this meeting. According to the result of full stock assessment made by the Extended Scientific Committee in Bali this July, it shows recent recruitments (2005-2011) are estimated to be higher than previous conditioning. Although the current spawning stock biomass (SSB) remains very low (0.03-0.07 SSB₀), nevertheless, it will be sometime before the recent stronger recruitments enter the spawning stock. Model results indicate that the SSB is likely to increase after 2012. In such circumstance, we hope TAC and its allocation can be increased for the following year.

The resolutions adopted by CCSBT, such as Catch Documentation Scheme, vessel monitoring system (VMS), transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels, record of authorized farms and vessels and etc. are in place to play key roles to ensure effective monitoring, control and surveillance. Right now, we should consider how to ensure effective implementation of such compliance measures. Besides, we should take into account of the feasibility and cost-effectiveness when we introduce any new measures.

Finally, we look forward to working together with all members and co-operating non-members in the following days and getting fruitful outcomes during this meeting.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by Indonesia

Mr Chairman, Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen

On behalf of the Indonesia delegation, it is my great pleasure to welcome Distinguished Delegates, Chairman and Observer of 18 the Annual Meeting of the Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna. At this occasion, please let me introduce Indonesia delegation composed of multy stakeholders represent the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Tuna Longliner Operators, Indonesia Tuna Association - Jakarta, Indonesia Tuna Longline Association – Bali as well as Fisheries Scientist.

Mr Chairman, Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen

I take this annual meeting is quite important in nature, since all members are going to discuss some important issues that will influence management actions of Southern Bluefin Tuna in the future.

At this occasion, I need to address the issue regarding TAC. As we have discussed at the Special Meeting of the Extended Commission, there is an option to increase a TAC of 3,000 ton or 5,000 ton within three years management periods to come. In this regards, I propose to give a consideration in terms of equal benefits to members in respect to distribution of the additional TAC. I realize it is not as easy as I say to settle this issue as we need to understand each other as members. I welcome for the adoption of the new initiative that will lead to ensure the sustainability of SBT fisheries.

Mr Chairman, Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen

Let me reiterate the meeting another issue that I request need to be considered. In fact there is a difference type of SBT fisheries among members, such as Indonesia, it's fishing fleet is dominated by small scale longliner fishing vessels in term of vessel size. In certain month during a year, these kind of vessels may harvest SBT unexpectedly at the coastal water.

We have made our effort to encourage them to comply with the resolutions, for instance, tagging and vessel registration scheme. But at the time being, I may inform the meeting that we still need some more time to get them all. For this reason, we have established a cooperation with tuna association as well as longliner operator to involve in this concern. I hope members may give positive consideration to this current situation.

Mr Chairman, Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen

Last but no least, being a host of this meeting, we are apology for any inconvenience. And we very appreciate if all delegates may joint a welcome dinner to be hosted by Director General for Capture Fisheries this evening.

Thank you very much and hoping to see you all this evening.

Agus A. Budhiman

Opening Statement by Japan

Thank you, Chair. On behalf of the Japanese delegation, let me make our opening statement.

Firstly I would like to extend our thanks to the Indonesian government for hosting the CCSBT18 meeting in this beautiful island of Bali. We hope we could manage to take time out from the busy meeting schedule to enjoy our stay in Bali.

This year's meeting is going to be a very busy one. We are facing a lot of issues to discuss. We have to discuss the Management Procedure (MP). We have to make decisions on the pending issues of some parameters for the MP, including tuning year, maximum TAC change and a rule for a block quota over the three year TAC period. Furthermore, we must agree on the TAC for 2012 onward based on MP, and also must decide on its allocation among Members. In addition, there are many other items to be addressed at this meeting, such as budgetary issues, relationship with Cooperating Non-Members and implementation of CCSBT Strategic Plan.

The most challenging issues among these items will be adopting the MP, the so-called 'Bali Procedure', which has been developed through the numerous efforts of many people over time, and making a decision on the TAC based on the MP and its allocation among Members over three years from 2012 to 2014.

According to the stock assessment conducted by the Scientific Committee, the current spawning stock biomass is of concern. However, recent data, including operational data, shows successful recruitment of juvenile fish and significant positive future catch projections. The Extended Scientific Committee advised that if we manage the SBT stock based on the MP, "there is virtually no possibility of extinction of the stock" (Paragraph 129 of the 16th Meeting of Extended Scientific Committee report).

We should continue our ongoing efforts to steadily rebuild SBT stock as a matter of priority due to the low level of the spawning stock biomass. The MP will be the most important core tool of CCSBT for many decades, to achieve two objectives, stock recovery and stock utilisation, simultaneously. It is essential for us to agree on a most appropriate MP.

Although we still have concerns about the current spawning stock biomass, it is good news for us that the future projections have been greatly improved. We believe our past efforts in CCSBT on conservation and management of southern bluefin tuna (SBT) resulted in this optimistic projections. Now we can see these positive signs with the SBT stock for the first time in the history of CCSBT. Deliberate considerations would be needed for CCSBT to achieve both goals of constant stock rebuilding and sustainable and maximum utilisation of the stock.

Japan sincerely recognises that we should put a top priority on the stock rebuilding. We accepted a 50% reduction of our allocation over the last five years. Two years ago, Japan also accepted an additional 20% reduction of its allocation at the annual meeting in Korea, while its allocation had been already decided to be at 3,000t. This

was not easy. Our fishers have been heavily struggling to manage their fishing within such a low level of quota. I wish to recall that at CCSBT13 it was agreed to simultaneously implement all the steps of the MOU reached at CCSBT1 relating to the national allocations of Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Given this background, Japan would like to strongly request that recovery of Japan's allocation in the event of TAC increase should be the priority for CCSBT.

Thank you, Chair.

Opening Statement by New Zealand

Tena kotou katoa

Firstly on behalf of the New Zealand delegation let me extend our thanks to our hosts Indonesia for their welcome and the fine venue selected for this meeting. I would also like to commend the work of the Executive Secretary and his team at the Secretariat and the members of the extended scientific committee who have provided excellent support during the current year.

This Commission has had the support it needs and now must do its job. In New Zealand's opinion, that job is to ensure that the southern bluefin tuna stock is managed in a way that will ensure that it rebuilds and then remains at a long term sustainable level.

New Zealand is committed to the adoption of a management procedure but insists that we do so in a precautionary manner. Reflecting on the deliberations of the recent compliance committee New Zealand is even more convinced of the need to be extremely cautious in how we manage the stock in the short term until we see real, rather than projected, improvement in its status.

New Zealand's position is clear. The stock is at 5% of its original spawning biomass and predicted to decline further next year. It is not the time to increase global catches as suggested by some of the management procedure options before us. The scientific committee has given us these options at our request and has given us the information to assess the merits of each. New Zealand interprets the advice of that committee as favouring no change in catch limit in the first period of the management procedure if adopted. The diagnostics provided support this approach.

New Zealand has no interest in an overly optimistic approach of adopting an increase in catch only to have to follow that in short time by a decrease. Our industries will not thank us if we do not provide them the stability they need for their commercial operations. If we do our job properly, they in turn will benefit from a steadily improving rebuild of the stock through increased catch rates and increased yields.

Chair, I will not repeat the comments I made at this year's special meeting regarding the international expectations of this Commission; they are a matter of record. I will just say that it is New Zealand's view that it is now time to show the world that this Commission has the interests of the stock foremost in our consideration

Thank you

Opening Statement by Korea

Selamatpagi, good morning,

On behalf of the Korean delegation, I would like to extend my greetings to the distinguished Chair, Dr. Gofar, participants from other members and cooperating non-members and to observers.

First and foremost, I thank the Indonesian government for hosting the 18th annual meeting of the CCSBT at this beautiful venue.

As we are all aware, we have a very important decision to make at this meeting. That is adopting an MP, so called the “Bali Procedure” that will serve as a beacon for us to achieve our conservation and management goal. I understand that at the Special Meeting in Sydney, there was a general consensus that the Bali Procedure should be adopted this year, although the members had differing views on the details. With this general consensus, at least we have a good starting point on the way forward. Korea hopes that the Members will not diverge from this consensus that an MP should be adopted and strongly suggests that we put an MP into place from 2012.

Mr. Chair, Korea believes in two principles that should be applied to our efforts in meeting our goal.

First, we need to take precautionary measures. The report from the Extended Scientific Committee clearly states that even though the projection for future stock status is rather optimistic, the stock situation at the moment is still grim and uncertain. Korea’s interpretation on this is that we should not let down our guards until the science explicitly signals a green light. Or, all the arduous effort we have been extending so far to rebuild the stock will end up being in vain.

The second principle Korea believes in is that we need to take operational stability into consideration. It will be problematic for fishers if there are too many ups and downs along the way. A high TAC in one quota block followed by a substantially reduced TAC would certainly not be what the fishers need.

Keeping these two principles in mind, a right balance between conservation and optimal use can be stricken.

Mr. Chair, the CCSBT is the organization well known to the world for its strict and well-managed conservation measures. I hope at this meeting, the Members can prove once again that the CCSBT can measure up to its good reputation by adopting an MP.

Before closing, I would like to reiterate that it is not the right time for us to sit back and relax. Rather, we must take a precautionary approach in conserving and managing the SBT stock.

I hope all members can produce good result at this meeting in a good spirit of cooperation.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by Philippines

On behalf of the Philippine delegation, I would like to express our gratitude to the Government of Indonesia for the gracious hospitality extended to us and for hosting the 18th Annual Meeting of the Commission on the Conservation of Southern Blue Fin Tuna (CCSBT) in this beautiful place of Bali, Indonesia.

The Philippines as a cooperating non-member in the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) is committed to comply with the requirements and management measures established by the Commission. In the light of the new compliance action plan, the Philippines will exert more efforts to enhance monitoring and additional reporting methods, compliance to scientific observers, VMS, the Philippine Government may also designate foreign ports of transshipment in the future and ensure compliance on the implementation of ERS recommendations.

Our industry is looking forward for a more productive fishing operations, and hoping that the condition of the SBT stock will improve in the near future.

In behalf of our industry, I would like to express our gratitude to the members for allowing our continued cooperating non-member status in the commission, and look forward renewal of such status in the succeeding year. Thank you.

Thank you very much.

Opening Statement by South Africa

South Africa wishes to thank the Indonesian government for hosting the 2011 Annual Meetings of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna in this beautiful location of Bali. We hope that the beauty and tranquility of Bali would assist us in focusing on the key issues at hand. We are also indebted to the secretariat staff for their tireless and professional support to Members and Co-operating Non-Members alike.

Since our first engagement in the CCSBT meetings 5 years ago we are pleased to see that the Commission, and indeed Parties, is taking the conservation status of southern bluefin seriously by regularly implementing and reviewing sound fisheries management and compliance practices. This continued approach will surely improve the stock status to the benefit of all Parties. We understand that at this meeting we have to overcome one very important hurdle before we can set course on realizing our objectives and that is to adopt a robust management procedure and associated TAC and allocations thereof.

Allocations in any fishery, whether it is local or international, are not easy tasks. South Africa has experience of quota allocations in both contexts and notes that this task can only be conducted in an objective and transparent basis, by considering the aspirations of all parties against a predefined set of allocation criteria. We note that CCSBT has developed such allocation criteria as part of the convention text, namely Article 8(4). In quoting this Article it states the following:

- “ In deciding upon allocations among the Parties under paragraph 3 above the Commission shall consider:
- (b) the need for orderly and sustainable development of southern bluefin tuna fisheries;
 - (c) the interests of Parties through whose exclusive economic or fishery zones southern bluefin tuna migrates;
 - (d) the interests of Parties whose vessels engage in fishing for southern bluefin tuna including those which have historically engaged in such fishing and those which have southern bluefin tuna fisheries under development;
 - (e) the contribution of each Party to conservation and enhancement of, and scientific research on, southern bluefin tuna.”

In terms of bullet point b the commission has been made aware that the South African commercial tuna longline fishery has been in a developmental phase since 2005. Furthermore, the South African tuna longline fishery is one of the most regulated tuna longline fisheries in the world, which not only considers the sustainability of tuna and tuna-like species but has also adopted an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries which is a more holistic approach to fisheries management.

In terms of bullet point c, South Africa is only one of four Parties represented here that has southern bluefin occurring in its waters. Furthermore, one of the most important longline fishing grounds straddles South Africa's EEZ. Yet despite

numerous efforts to have South Africa's quota's increased it has remained at 0.5% of the global TAC.

In terms of bullet point d: South Africa currently has vessels catching southern bluefin, albeit as by-catch; South Africa has a historic catch record which dates back to the 1960s, and; South Africa has a domestic fishery under development.

In terms of bullet point e: South Africa's co-operation as a port state is vital to the conservation of the species when considering that 20% of the global TAC passes through our ports.

South Africa believes it has made its aspirations clear and that it has gone over and beyond what is required for its request for a larger country allocation to be considered. We acknowledge that a larger allocation would only be implemented when South Africa accedes to the Convention. Earlier this year South Africa informed all Member Parties that it is in the process of acceding to the Convention, but Political Heads have required some assurance from CCSBT to an initial quota of 300-400 t (4% of the TAC) to be allocated upon accession and thereby providing meaningful benefits that would accrue to the country. We also expect the allocation to increase as the resource is rebuilt and thereby ensuring that South Africa's portion of the TAC is more equitable. This can only be considered as a fair and modest request considering the status of the resource, the impact on other Parties, South Africa's fleet and management capacity, and the CCSBT membership fees. To date South Africa has not received any official response to this request. We appreciate that deliberations are still ongoing, but we sadly note that transparency in this organization is lacking and that we have not been afforded an opportunity to properly engage with Member Parties on this issue. As these issues are expected to be deliberated again within the Heads of Delegations meeting, we would appreciate if Member Parties would agree to South Africa in providing a brief presentation to give support to our request before the Heads of delegations meeting. This presentation would also allow Member Parties to clarify any issues that pertains to South Africa's request.

In closing, we wish all Member Parties cordial and productive deliberations.

Opening Statement by HSI

HSI thanks Commission Members for the opportunity to participate as an observer to these important discussions.

HSI endorses the sentiment expressed in the recommended Strategic Plan that the Management Procedure should be set to ensure the precautionary principle is applied and ecosystem management is incorporated. In accordance with this and the current low level of SBT stock, HSI sees no option than for Members to Accept the short-term pain but look forward to the long-term gain by urgently reaching a decision on the most robust and precautionary MP and agree to not increase the TAC at this time. If Members disagree, then at least agree to a MP and TAC decisions that are calibrated to be as conservative and as precautionary as possible.

During these times of urgent attention on conserving SBT stocks, it is recognised that equally important issues concerning ERS interactions can get left behind. HSI does, however, urge the Commission when considering Agenda Item 15 to ensure the ERS Working Group is given the specific direction needed so that the Commission can in turn resolve outstanding ERS issues.

Despite what occurs at these meetings, little may actually be achieved unless change can be assured at sea for which incentives need to be developed such as linking TAC allocations at both national and individual vessel level to performance criteria as suggested in the development of the Compliance Policy Statements. Members' obligations to both SBT and ERS must be central to discussions this week and HSI looks forward to participating in these discussions.

Just to add a specific point in relation to addressing ERS issues, HSI is of the opinion that unless line weighting becomes the backbone of mitigation, the efforts to further reduce ERS interactions, particularly of seabirds, will be unsuccessful.

Therefore, it is necessary for the column approach of mandatory and recommended measures to be reviewed as soon as possible.

Opening Statement by TRAFFIC

Thank you Mr Chairman.

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, and WWF thank the Commission for the opportunity to participate as observers to meetings of the Commission and the Extended Commission. We look forward to contributing to these critical deliberations. We urge Members to make the necessary decisions, with the required sense of urgency, to conserve effectively southern bluefin tuna and other ecologically related species, especially sharks, seabirds and marine turtles.

As we stated during the Special meeting of the Extended Commission in Sydney in August this year, the number one priority for this Commission is to agree a robust management procedure this year that secures the return of the stock to a biologically safe level as quickly as possible, consistent with the application of the precautionary principle.

It is also important for the Commission to make progress towards adopting binding measures to address serious bycatch issues for sharks, seabirds and marine turtles, with the recommendations from the Kobe III process for bycatch species a good first step.

As many observers and Members stated at the Special Meeting in August the international community will be a harsh judge of the Commission if there is not action taken at this meeting to adopt a meaningful Management Procedure given that the spawning stock remains at historically low levels of around 5%. It is no threat, but simple reality that where a management body falters in making responsible decisions that the next responsible step is to look where management can be achieved and that may be to look for help from other types of international agreements including trade related ones such as CITES.

We therefore urge the Commission to show it takes its responsibility seriously with regard to the sustainable management of tuna and ecologically related species and adopt a robust management procedure for SBT and conservation measures to protect sharks, seabirds and marine turtles.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

The Way of The Bluefin Tuna 2

By: A. Ghofar

Southern Bluefin Tuna stock
Shrinking, until
2011, when only five-percent spawning biomass left.

We think as if it has been recovered
and we prepare for slicing the imagined-pie.

In the sea:
There are natural predators,
which eat for only what they need
We aren't voracious predators-2, who/se

The choice is ours
We may remember this is just like a drama
Where a pair of Light Eyes are watching.

Do we really mean
conservation as an intelligent use of resources?

In Love we do business
So we hope ...

(Sydney, 25 August 2011)

“This comes from a Fisheries Ethics poem “A Prayer for Our Ocean –from Fish to Humanity”

(http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/APrayerForOurOcean_Ghofar.pdf),
which I would dedicate to CCSBT, on behalf of Bluefin Tuna”.

**Amendment to the CCSBT Rules of Procedure
to allow for the public release of Provisional Agenda**

After Rule 5.3 (provisional agenda) insert:

3 Bis. A provisional agenda for an annual meeting shall become publicly available five working days after it has been dispatched to Members, unless a Member objects to its public release within that time.

After Rule 5.5 (provisional agenda for a special meeting) insert:

5 Bis. A provisional agenda for a special meeting shall become publicly available five working days after it has been dispatched to Members, unless a Member objects to its public release within that time.

Amend Rule 10.7 as follows:

7. Subject to paragraphs 9 and 10 and Rule 5, a document submitted to a meeting of the Commission shall become available for release outside of the Commission when the report of that meeting is adopted, unless either the author of that document, or the Member (if the author is a representative of a Member), makes a request to restrict its release. The request must be made before adoption of the report.

Amend Rule 10.8 as follows:

8. Subject to paragraphs 9 and 10 and Rule 5, a document submitted to a meeting of a subsidiary or advisory body of the Commission shall become available for release outside the Commission when the report of the meeting of the Commission to which the report of that subsidiary or advisory body is submitted, is adopted, unless either the author of the document, or the Member (if the author is a representative of a Member), makes a request to restrict its release. The request must be made before adoption of the report.

Report of the Finance and Administration Committee

- 1 Mr Gordon Neil (Australia) was agreed by Members to be the Chair of the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC). The Chair proposed a general agenda, which was agreed by the FAC.
- 2 The FAC discussed the revised budget for 2011, and the proposed budget for 2012, including the creation of a new position (Compliance Manager) and the Australian proposal for shared funding of the scientific aerial survey.

Finance

The revised budget for 2011

- 3 The Executive Secretary gave a summary of the 2011 revised budget, highlighting an expected decrease in expenditure of 12 per cent over the approved 2011 budget. The revised budget was provided in paper CCSBT-EC/1110/05. It is proposed that a surplus of \$243 000 projected for 2011 will be carried into the 2012 budget as income. The FAC thanked the Executive Secretary for the work done on the budget.
- 4 The FAC **recommends** that the revised budget for 2011 at Annex A be agreed by the Extended Commission.

The proposed budget for 2012

- 5 The FAC considered the proposed budget for 2012 as outlined in CCSBT-EC/1110/06.
- 6 The Executive Secretary explained that the draft 2012 budget has increased by approximately 20% and explained the reasons for this increase. In large part, the proposed budget increase was due to the inclusion of funds for an additional Secretariat staff member (a compliance manager) and higher meeting costs for the 2012 Tokyo meetings relative to the 2011 Bali meetings.
- 7 The Executive Secretary noted that as the Extended Commission had agreed not to hold a meeting of the Strategic and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG) in 2012, there will be a saving of \$77,400 from that proposed in the 2012 budget.
- 8 The FAC considered a number of cost savings identified in CCSBT-EC/1110/06. In an effort to reduce the Extended Commission's costs, the FAC **recommends** the following to the Extended Commission, that:
 - (i) The annual meeting of the Extended Scientific Committee is reduced from 6 days to 5 in 2012. This would amount to a saving of approximately \$28,800.

- (ii) The Chair of the ERSWG does not attend the 19th annual Extended Commission meeting. This would amount to a saving of approximately \$19,300.
 - (iii) Members are provided electronic copies of ERS pamphlets, and organize printed copies at their own expense, instead of the Secretariat printing copies. This would amount to a saving of approximately \$60,100.
 - (iv) 3 officers from the Secretariat, rather than 4, attend the annual meeting of the Extended Commission. This would amount to a saving of approximately \$11,700.
- 9 The FAC also discussed whether savings could be realised by no longer funding the chair of the Extended Scientific Committee to attend the Extended Commission on an annual basis, and to fund the chair of the Compliance Committee's attendance at the Extended Commission for only 1 day. No agreement was reached on this issue, but the FAC requested that the Secretariat prepare a business case reviewing the attendance of both chairs at the annual meeting of the Extended Commission, so that potential savings could be reviewed in 2012.

Appointment of a Compliance Manager

- 10 The Executive Secretary noted that the Secretariat staff are fully utilised and have little capacity to take on extra functions. Agreement was sought on the appointment of a Compliance Manager to the Secretariat staff commencing in 2012.
- 11 There was general acknowledgement among members of the need for such a position within the Secretariat. The FAC **recommends** to the Extended Commission that the appointment of a Compliance Manager to the Secretariat be funded.

Shared funding of scientific aerial survey

- 12 The FAC discussed Australia's proposal for partial shared funding of the scientific aerial survey. Members thanked Australia for its undertaking of the scientific aerial survey of juvenile SBT. There was some support from Members to the idea of partially contributing to the costs of the scientific aerial survey, but no agreement on this item was reached.

Additional costs

- 13 The FAC **recommends** that the Extended Commission subscribes to a trade database at the cost of \$1,000 per year.
- 14 The FAC discussed whether the Advisory Panel for the Extended Scientific Committee should be reduced from 3 members to 2 as of 2012, as advised would be acceptable by the Extended Scientific Committee in July 2011. Members agreed that 3 panel Members would be funded for 2012, with the third panel member to chair the CPUE working group. However, one Member made the point that there

was little value to CCSBT in funding a third panel member simply for the purpose of chairing the CPUE working group considering that raw data were not available to Members or to the Advisory Panel, and that this role could be filled by a national scientist. The panel membership will be reviewed again in 2012.

- 15 The FAC **recommends** that the Extended Commission continue to fund a 3-member Advisory Panel in 2012, with the issue to be reconsidered by the FAC at its annual meeting in 2012.
- 16 The FAC also discussed the funds required to conduct a two-year trial audit of Members on a volunteer basis, as recommended by the 6th meeting of the Compliance Committee. New Zealand expressed its strong support for the trial audit of Members. However, it was noted that no Member had volunteered to be audited, and the trial audit was considered by most Members to be of lower priority than the appointment of the Compliance Manager to the Secretariat staff. The FAC did not support the funding of the proposed trial audit.

Recommended Budget 2012

- 17 The FAC agreed to recommend the General Budget for the Extended Commission in 2012 as set out in Annex 2 to this document.

REVISED GENERAL BUDGET - 2011

INCOME	2011 APPROVED BUDGET	2011 REVISED BUDGET	% Variation
Contributions from members	\$1,457,894	\$1,457,894	0.0%
Japan	\$449,280	\$449,280	
Australia	\$449,280	\$449,280	
New Zealand	\$139,335	\$139,335	
Korea	\$148,637	\$148,637	
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$148,637	\$148,637	
Indonesia	\$122,725	\$122,725	
Staff Assessment Levy	\$74,400	\$62,351	-16.2%
Carryover from previous year	\$201,018	\$201,018	0.0%
Interest on investments	\$42,000	\$79,623	89.6%
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	\$1,775,312	\$1,800,886	1.4%

EXPENDITURE	2011 APPROVED BUDGET	<i>2011 Expenditure to date</i>	<i>Forecast Remaining Expenditure¹</i>	2011 REVISED BUDGET	% variation
ANNUAL MEETINGS - (CCSBT18)(CC6)	\$247,100	\$92,629	\$110,000	202,629	-18.0
Independent chairs	\$44,600	\$5,322	29,000	34,322	-23.0
Interpretation costs	\$60,100	\$13,179	42,000	55,179	-8.2
Hire of venue & catering	\$51,400	\$30,692	8,400	39,092	-23.9
Hire of equipment	\$59,300	\$32,634	12,800	45,434	-23.4
Translation/of meeting documents	\$10,000	\$0	10,000	10,000	0.0
Secretariat expenses	\$21,700	\$10,802	7,800	18,602	-14.3
16th SC	\$294,700	\$236,549	\$9,500	246,049	-16.5
Interpretation costs	\$54,100	\$49,082	600	49,682	-8.2
Hire of venue & catering	\$32,800	\$26,909	3,000	29,909	-8.8
Hire of equipment	\$45,800	\$34,055	3,400	37,455	-18.2
Hire of consultants - Chairs and Advisory Panel	\$131,700	\$111,665	1,000	112,665	-14.5
Translation of meeting documents	\$10,000	\$0	0	0	-100.0
Secretariat expenses	\$20,300	\$14,838	1,500	16,338	-19.5
SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS	\$148,212	\$80,135	\$19,000	99,135	-33.1
Strategy & Fisheries Management WG Meeting	\$84,612	\$580	0	580	-99.3
Special Meeting of the Extended Commission	\$0	\$79,555	19,000	98,555	*
Operating Model Technical Meeting	\$63,600	\$0	0	0	-100.0
SPECIAL PROJECTS	\$94,500	\$57,934	\$34,000	91,934	-2.7
Operating Model/Management Strategy Development	\$20,000	\$6,684	4,000	10,684	-46.6
Development of the CPUE series	\$1,000	\$0	0	0	-100.0
Tagging program coordination	\$27,500	\$4,357	23,200	27,557	0.2
Intersessional Compliance Work	\$30,000	\$27,646	7,200	34,846	16.2
Assistance to Indonesia on Operating Model	\$6,000	\$6,000	0	6,000	0.0
Development of ERS education pamphlets	\$10,000	\$0	5,000	5,000	-50.0
ERSWG Chair's participation at Kobe3 Bycatch WG	\$0	\$13,247	-5,400	7,847	*
SECRETARIAT COSTS	\$860,100	\$527,131	\$272,800	799,931	-7.0
Secretariat staff costs	\$557,700	\$357,405	176,400	533,805	-4.3
Staff assessment levy	\$74,400	\$43,651	18,700	62,351	-16.2
Employer social security	\$98,000	\$53,284	37,500	90,784	-7.4
Insurance -worker's comp/travel/contents	\$16,300	\$6,731	5,000	11,731	-28.0
Travel/transport	\$27,500	\$12,087	5,000	17,087	-37.9
Translation of meeting reports	\$25,000	\$10,677	15,200	25,877	3.5
Training	\$2,000	\$0	2,000	2,000	0.0
Home leave allowance	\$5,000	\$2,398	0	2,398	-52.0
Other employment expenses	\$2,200	\$1,898	0	1,898	-13.7
Staff liability fund (accumulating)	\$52,000	\$39,000	13,000	52,000	0.0
OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS	\$130,700	\$73,670	\$44,100	117,770	-9.9
Office lease and storage	\$51,400	\$28,815	13,100	41,915	-18.5
Office costs	\$52,000	\$35,219	16,300	51,519	-0.9
Provision for new/replacement assets	\$14,900	\$3,581	8,900	12,481	-16.2
Telephone/communications	\$12,400	\$6,055	5,800	11,855	-4.4
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	\$1,775,312	1,068,048	489,400	1,557,448	-12.3

¹ These estimates are rounded up to the nearest \$100.

APPROVED GENERAL BUDGET - 2012

INCOME	APPROVED 2011 BUDGET	APPROVED 2012 BUDGET	VARIATION <i>(Approved 2012 from Approved 2011)</i>
Contributions from members	\$1,457,894	\$1,553,962	\$96,068
Japan	\$449,280	\$478,885	\$29,605
Australia	\$449,280	\$478,885	\$29,605
New Zealand	\$139,335	\$148,517	\$9,182
Korea	\$148,637	\$158,431	\$9,794
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$148,637	\$158,431	\$9,794
Indonesia	\$122,725	\$130,812	\$8,087
Staff Assessment Levy	\$74,400	\$79,700	\$5,300
Carryover from previous year	\$201,018	\$243,438	\$42,420
Interest on investments	\$42,000	\$43,000	\$1,000
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	\$1,775,312	\$1,920,100	\$144,788

EXPENDITURE	APPROVED 2011 BUDGET	APPROVED 2012 BUDGET	VARIATION (Approved 2012 from Approved 2011)
ANNUAL MEETING - (CC/EC/CCSBT)	\$247,100	\$362,200	47%
Independent chairs	\$44,600	\$41,600	-7%
Interpretation costs	\$60,100	\$61,200	2%
Hire of venue and catering	\$51,400	\$138,500	169%
Hire of equipment	\$59,300	\$75,800	28%
Translation of meeting documents	\$10,000	\$10,000	0%
Secretariat expenses	\$21,700	\$35,100	62%
SC/ESC Meeting	\$294,700	\$211,000	-28%
Interpretation costs	\$54,100	\$42,400	-22%
Hire of venue and catering	\$32,800	\$7,500	-77%
Hire of equipment	\$45,800	\$45,400	-1%
Hire of consultants - Chairs and Advisory Panel	\$131,700	\$78,100	-41%
Translation of meeting documents	\$10,000	\$1,000	-90%
Secretariat expenses	\$20,300	\$36,600	80%
SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS	\$148,212	\$116,600	-21%
Ecologically Relates Species WG Meeting	\$0	\$116,600	-
Strategy & Fisheries Management WG Meeting	\$84,612	\$0	-100%
Special Meeting	\$0	\$0	-
Operating Model/Management Procedure Technical Meeting	\$63,600	\$0	-100%
SPECIAL PROJECTS	\$94,500	\$23,700	-75%
Operating Model/Management Strategy Development	\$20,000	\$5,400	-73%
Development of the CPUE series	\$1,000	\$2,900	190%
Tagging program coordination	\$27,500	\$10,600	-61%
Participation of ERSWG Chair in joint tRFMO ByCatch WG	\$0	\$4,800	-
Intersessional Compliance Work	\$30,000	\$0	-
Assistance to Indonesia	\$6,000	\$0	-
Development of ERS education pamphlets	\$10,000	\$0	-
SECRETARIAT COSTS	\$860,100	\$1,071,300	25%
Secretariat staff costs	\$557,700	\$686,700	23%
Staff assessment levy	\$74,400	\$79,700	7%
Employer social security	\$98,000	\$116,700	19%
Insurance -worker's compensation/ travel/contents	\$16,300	\$16,300	0%
Travel/transport	\$27,500	\$23,000	-16%
Translation of meeting reports	\$25,000	\$25,000	0%
Training	\$2,000	\$2,000	0%
Home leave allowance	\$5,000	\$8,000	60%
Other employment expense	\$2,200	\$2,200	0%
Recruitment expenses	\$0	\$63,500	-
Staff liability fund (accumulating)	\$52,000	\$48,200	-7%
OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS	\$130,700	\$135,300	4%
Office lease	\$51,400	\$53,900	5%
Office costs	\$52,000	\$54,600	5%
Provision for new/replacement assets	\$14,900	\$14,600	-2%
Telephone/communications	\$12,400	\$12,200	-2%
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	\$1,775,312	\$1,920,100	8%

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



Attachment 10

みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Compliance Committee

**6-8 October 2011
Bali, Indonesia**

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



Attachment 11

みなまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Special Meeting of the Extended Commission

23-27 August 2011

Sydney, Australia

Resolution on the Adoption of a Management Procedure

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna

Seized by the need to ensure the conservation and optimum utilisation of southern bluefin tuna based on the best available scientific advice,

Taking account of the current status of the stock and, in particular, the most recent stock assessment from the Extended Scientific Committee advising that the spawning stock biomass is between 3% and 7% of the original spawning stock biomass,

Determined to rebuild the status of spawning stock to an interim building target reference point of 20% of the original spawning stock biomass by 2035,

Taking account of the integrated management procedure developed by the Extended Scientific Committee at its annual meeting in July 2011,

Recalling the Resolution on the Total Allowable Catch and Future Management of Southern Bluefin Tuna adopted by the Extended Commission at its annual meeting in 2009,

Further to the Resolution on the Allocation of the Global Total Allowable Catch adopted by the Extended Commission at its annual meeting in 2011,

Recognising the obligations of each Member and Co-operating Non-Member to take the necessary steps to ensure that the level of its catch complies with its national allocation and to give effect to the Resolutions adopted by the Extended Commission.

In accordance with paragraph 3(a) of Article 8 of the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, the Extended Commission decides as follows:

1. The Extended Commission adopts the Management Procedure (MP), the 'Bali Procedure', developed by the Extended Scientific Committee at its annual meeting in 2011 and incorporating the meta-rule process described in Attachment 10 of the 15th Report of the Extended Scientific Committee.
2. The MP shall be used to guide the setting of the global total allowable catch (TAC) to ensure the SBT spawning stock biomass achieves the interim rebuilding target.
3. The Extended Commission shall set the TAC based on the outcome of the MP, unless the Extended Commission decides otherwise based on information that is not otherwise incorporated into the Management Procedure.
4. The MP shall be used to guide the setting of the TAC for 2012 and beyond.

5. The MP will recommend the TAC for 2012-2014 inclusive (i.e. no lag), but after that, there will be a one year lag between TAC calculation by the MP and implementation of that TAC (i.e. the 2015-2017 TAC would be calculated in 2013).
6. The parameters of the MP shall be as follows:
 - (i) To rebuild the status of stock to an interim building target reference point of 20% of the original spawning stock biomass by 2035;
 - (ii) The MP shall be tuned to a 70% probability of achieving the interim rebuilding target;
 - (iii) The minimum increase or decrease TAC change shall be 100 tonnes;
 - (iv) The maximum increase or decrease TAC change shall be 3000 tonnes;
 - (v) The TAC shall be set for three-year periods, subject to paragraph 7; and
 - (vi) The national allocation of the TAC within each three-year period will be apportioned according to the Resolution on the Allocation of the Global Total Allowable Catch¹.
7. For the first three-year TAC setting period (2012-2014):
 - (i) The TAC for 2012 shall be 10, 449 tonnes. This is an increase of 1000 tonnes above the 2010-2011 TAC of 9, 449 tonnes;
 - (ii) The TAC for 2013 shall be 10, 949 tonnes. This is an increase of 1, 500 tonnes above the 2010-2011 TAC of 9, 449 tonnes; and
 - (iii) The TAC for 2014 shall be 12, 449 tonnes or the output of the MP for 2015 - 2017 based on the 2013 stock assessment (whichever is the less), unless the Extended Commission decides otherwise based on the assessment of the Compliance Committee. This increase is based on the 2010-2011 TAC of 9, 449 tonnes.

¹ Adopted by the Extended Commission at its annual meeting in 2011.

**Resolution on Limited Carry-forward of Unfished Annual Total Allowable
Catch of Southern Bluefin Tuna within Three Year Quota Blocks**
(Adopted at the eighteenth Annual Meeting – 10-13 October 2011)

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna,

Noting the “Resolution on the Adoption of a Management Procedure” was adopted at the eighteenth annual meeting in 2011;

Further noting that this resolution adopts a management procedure that will set the global total allowable catch (TAC) for southern bluefin tuna in three year blocks;

Considering the need to manage within these three year quota blocks and to allow some carry-forward of Member’s annual TAC;

Recognising that a provision to carry-forward undercatch can benefit the fishery by providing catch flexibility between quota years within a three year quota block;

Mindful that this carry-forward provision may present administrative complexities for some Members, and that it should therefore be up to each Member whether it wishes to implement the provision for its vessels;

Agrees in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of Article 8, that:

Section 1: Establishment of a Carry-forward Procedure

1. The Extended Commission hereby establishes a procedure for limited carry-forward of Members’ un-fished annual TAC¹ from one year to the next. This procedure will apply within, but not between, the three year quota blocks agreed under the Extended Commission’s management procedure (as per the Resolution on the Adoption of a Management Procedure).
2. Members shall determine whether or not to adopt the carry-forward procedure for their fishery. However, if a Member adopts the carry-forward procedure in this resolution such carry-forward shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures defined in sections 2 – 5 below.

Section 2: Carry-Forward Procedure

3. If a Member’s annual TAC is under-caught, that Member may carry forward this unfished quota to the next quota year. However, the total quota carried forward from one year to the next shall not exceed 20% of a Member’s annual TAC.
4. Un-fished quota may only be carried forward from one quota year to the next and cannot be carried between three year quota blocks. Quota that is carried forward

¹ Annual TAC means the agreed national allocation for each Member set by CCSBT.

from one quota year may not in turn generate further under-fishing to be carried forward to the following year².

Section 3: Notification and Reporting of Carry-Forward Procedure

5. If at the beginning of a new quota year a Member decides to, in accordance with this resolution, carry forward unfished quota from the previous quota year, it shall notify the CCSBT Secretariat of this carry-forward and provide a revised annual available catch limit³ for the new quota year. This notification shall be provided to the Secretariat within the first 60 days of the new quota year.
6. Members that adopt the carry-forward procedure shall report on their use of the procedure in their annual reports to the Extended Commission, regardless of whether the procedure was in fact used by the Member during that quota year.

Section 4: Circumstances When Carry-Forward Is Not Applicable

7. If, on the basis of advice from the Extended Scientific Committee that exceptional circumstances exist that necessitate additional management action, the Extended Commission agrees to reduce the global total allowable catch within a three year quota block, the carry-forward procedures provided in this resolution shall not be applied by any Member.⁴
8. If the Extended Commission agrees within a three year quota block to reduce the national allocation of one or more Member, that Member shall not apply the carry-forward procedures provided in this resolution.

Section 5: General Provisions

9. The procedures in this resolution shall be applicable from 2012 .

² That is, you cannot generate carryover on a previously carried over amount.

³ An annual available catch limit means the annual TAC plus any carry-forward of unfished catch from the previous year.

⁴ Members should note that this could result in a loss of carried over catch.



agriculture, forestry & fisheries

Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's presentation outline to CCSBT 18 in support of South Africa's request for a larger quota

Introduction

With the inception and democratisation of South Africa and the end of apartheid in 1994 a number of strategic interventions had to occur with regards to refocusing key economic sectors and utilization of natural resources for the benefit of all the people of South Africa. After 1994, and the advent of democracy, the new government expressed the intent to overhaul the rights allocation system and transform the fishing industry. Green and White Papers and new legislation (the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998) were introduced to set the broad guidelines on how fisheries were to be managed and transformed.

South Africa is a developing country and is faced with key challenges of unemployment, economic growth, food insecurity and poverty. The Government has heeded the call and is paying particular attention to these challenges. As such, Fisheries has been identified as a priority for the country towards food security, job creation and economic growth.

South Africa has over and above met all the requirements of CCSBT in implementing its conservation and management measures noting that SBT is managed under the "international common property law". However, for South Africa to develop its domestic tuna fishing fishery an equitable allocation of the SBT resource is required. This will also bring about capacity building and skills transfer. The Convention is urged to create an enabling environment in this regards by allowing equitable entry in the SBT fishery for South Africa to meaningfully participate. The request is substantiated by a number of reasons and each of these will now be fully explained:

Catch History

The South African commercial longline fishery started in 1961 and lasted until 1967. During this time significant quantities of southern bluefin were caught within South Africa's EEZ. The most reliable figure indicates that as much as 400 t were landed per annum.

During the period 1964-1967, Japan together with Taiwan was fishing in the waters adjacent to South Africa and it is reported that the Japanese fleet alone deployed 22 million hooks during this period and caught over 2 million tuna.

From 1970s – 2002 South Africa had entered into bi-lateral fishing agreements with Japan and Taiwan, where up to 200 longline vessels were licensed to fish inside South Africa's EEZ for tuna, including southern bluefin tuna. In 2002 all bi-lateral fishing agreements were terminated and a decision was taken by the South African government that marine resources in South African waters should be exploited for the benefit of South African nationals.

It was only in 1997 that South Africa revisited longlining for tuna when 30 experimental permits were issued. This fishery mainly focused on the targeting of swordfish.

In 2005 the fishery was commercialised with the allocation of 50 long-term fishing rights. The fishery was initially limited to 45 t of southern bluefin, which was later reduced to 40 t by CCSBT. Given the small national quota southern bluefin tuna is caught as by-catch to targeting swordfish, yellowfin, and bigeye.

The South African longline fishery has had a punctuated history of catching southern bluefin tuna, but when considering fishing activity by foreign longline vessels as well in our waters then it can be argued that fishing for southern bluefin tuna inside South Africa's EEZ has had a long and continuous history dating back to the 1960s.

Current Fishing Capacity

50 long-term Commercial Longline Fishing Rights have been allocated to South African fishing companies in 2005, which translates to a maximum of 50 longline vessels. No foreign entities are allowed to hold commercial fishing rights for South African waters.

Between 26-30 vessels, ranging in length from 18-45m, have annually engaged in fishing activity, which includes 10-12 vessels under charter.

The charter programme has been established in order to facilitate skills transfer and reflagging of vessels to South Africa.

The current allocation translates to a mere 0.8 t per South African fishing right holder. With such a small quota it is not viable for fishers to target this resource. Rather SBT is caught as by-catch to yellowfin and bigeye. Increasing the sbt quota would not only make current fishing companies more viable but would also provide the stimulus needed for inactive right holders to activate their fishing rights.

An increase in the southern bluefin tuna quota is estimated to double the current South African jobs in the tuna longline.

Status as a range state

Of the 9 countries represented at CCSBT, South Africa is one of only four countries that have southern bluefin occurring in its waters, but has less than 0.5% of the TAC

The General Provisions of UNCLOS (Article 193) acknowledges the sovereign rights of states to exploit the natural resources found inside its EEZ.

Furthermore, the Convention text of CCSBT also acknowledges this sovereign right.

Kobe has also highlighted that consideration should be given to developing coastal states.

For the last five years South Africa as a responsible fishing state has opted not to exercise its sovereign rights under UNCLOS but rather to co-operate with CCSBT and adhere to its quota allocation despite the inequity of its allocation.

Flag state responsibly

Full VMS coverage

Observer coverage exceeds 70%

ERS interactions (sharks, seabirds and turtles) are recorded and reported to the relevant RFMOs

Logbooks have been implemented

Ports for landing tuna have been designated

All landings are monitored in South Africa

Transshipments at sea are not permitted

CDS documentation and tagging have been implemented

South Africa reports its fisheries and trade data to CCSBT

Hence, South Africa is responsible in the management of its resources and can be trusted to manage a larger allocation.

Importance as a Port State

South Africa is the most important port state in the CCSBT, with approximately 20% of the global TAC landed in our ports annually. This is due to one of the largest longline fishing grounds for Southern bluefin found adjacent to South Africa.

South Africa has unilaterally and at its own costs implemented port state measures to ensure that its ports are not used as ports of convenience for illegal southern bluefin product to enter the market.

South Africa has also co-operated with Member Parties to improve communication and to close the loophole for IUU southern bluefin tuna product.

Hence, South Africa as a port state plays a vital role in the conservation of the resource.

South Africa's request

All parties were informed earlier this year that South Africa was in the process of acceding to CCSBT, but political heads required some assurance of what our initial quota upon accession would be. South Africa indicated that it required an initial allocation of between 300-400 t. This increase would only represent 3-4% of the global TAC. This modest request carefully considered the state of the resource, the interest of other parties, South Africa's fleet capacity and CCSBT membership fees. We also expect that as the stock status improves that South Africa's portion of the TAC would be adjusted accordingly. Hence, we would like to reiterate that the position of South Africa has not changed. We also expect that our modest request would be favourably considered especially when considering that South Africa meets the criteria for allocation under Article 8(4) of the Convention text.

Resolution on the Allocation of the Global Total Allowable Catch

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna

Seized by the need to ensure the conservation and optimum utilisation of southern bluefin tuna based on the best available scientific advice,

Recalling agreement reached on nominal catch levels at the 16th annual meeting of the Extended Commission meeting and the Resolution on the Total Allowable Catch and Future Management of Southern Bluefin Tuna adopted at that meeting,

Further recalling the decisions of the Extended Commission adopted at its annual meeting in 2006,

Further to the Resolution on the Adoption of a Management Procedure adopted at the annual meeting of the Extended Commission in 2011,

Noting that the Management Procedure will be the basis for setting the total allowable catch from 2012,

Taking into account the desirability of a transparent and stable process for allocating total allowable catch to Members and Cooperating Non-Members, which provides greater certainty to Members and Cooperating non-Members, in particular for their fishing industries, and facilitates the administration of national allocations,

Recalling the Extended Commission agreed at its special meeting in 2011 to principles that would apply to the distribution of any increase in the global total allowable catch under the Management Procedure,

Further recalling that one of the agreed principles at that meeting was to develop a process for returning Japan's national allocation of the TAC to its nominal percentage,

In accordance with paragraph 3(a) of Article 8 of the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, the Extended Commission decides as follows:

1. The total allowable catch (TAC) set on the basis of the Management Procedure (MP)¹ shall be allocated among Members and Cooperating Non-Members according to this Resolution.
2. This Resolution shall be applied until allocations of all Members have returned to their nominal catch levels and will be applied from the first three-year TAC setting period under the MP, i.e. 2012 – 2014.

¹The Management Procedure agreed to under the Resolution on the Adoption of a Management Procedure adopted at the annual meeting of the Extended Commission in 2011.

3. Unless this Resolution provides otherwise, the TAC shall be allocated among Members and Cooperating Non-Members as set out below.
4. Before any increase in the TAC is apportioned between Members the total absolute tonnages outlined in paragraph 10 will be allocated to Cooperating Non-Members and, from the 2012 TAC period, the voluntary reductions made by Australia and New Zealand (255 tonnes and 45 tonnes respectively) will be returned.
5. If there is no change to the TAC, each Member's allocation will remain unchanged.
6. If there is an increase to the TAC, the additional tonnage will be allocated amongst the Members based on the nominal percentage level as agreed in 2009 and set out in the Annex to this Resolution. Where a Member reaches its nominal catch level, it shall be held at that level until all other Members reach their nominal catch levels.
7. If there is a decrease to the TAC, each Member's allocation will decrease consistent with its nominal percentage level.
8. Each Cooperating Non-Member shall receive a fixed amount of the TAC, subject to the annual review of their status as a Cooperating Non-Member.
9. The allocation of TAC may be revised with the entry of new Members and Cooperating Non-Members. The nominal catch levels will remain unchanged with the entry of new Members or Cooperating Non-Members, but the nominal percentage levels may change.

10. The allocation of TAC for 2012, 2013 and 2014 for Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall be as follows:

	2012	2013	2014
TAC	10, 449 t	10, 949 t	12, 449 t ²
Member			
Japan	2, 519t	2, 689t	3, 366t ³
Australia	4, 528t	4, 698t	5, 147t
New Zealand	800t	830t	909t
Republic of Korea	911t	945t	1036t
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	911t	945t	1036t
Indonesia	685t	707t	750t
Cooperating Non-Member			
Philippines	45t	45t	45t
South Africa ⁴	40t	80t	150t
European Union	10t	10t	10t

² As agreed in paragraph 7(iii) of the Resolution on the Adoption of the Management Procedure adopted at the annual meeting of the Extended Commission in 2011, the TAC for 2014 shall be 12, 449 tonnes or the output of the MP for 2015 - 2017 based on the 2013 stock assessment (whichever is the less), unless the Extended Commission decides otherwise based on the assessment of the Compliance Committee.

³ The Extended Commission agreed at its special meeting of the Extended Commission in 2011 that a process would be developed for returning Japan's national allocation of the TAC to its nominal percentage. To commence the return to its nominal catch level, Japan shall receive a positive adjustment of its national allocation for 2014 of 10 percent of the increase subject to the TAC increasing to 12,449 tonnes and a compliance review at CCSBT 20 (2013).

⁴ The increase in South Africa's tonnage in 2013 and 2014 is subject to its accession to the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna. In the case that South Africa does not accede to the Convention, any additional tonnage will be apportioned to Members according to their nominal catch percentage levels.

Annex

Members' Nominal Catch and Percentage Levels

<i>Member</i>	<i>Nominal Catch Level (tonnes)</i>	<i>Nominal Percentage Level</i>
Japan	5,665	36.9%
Australia	5,665	36.9%
Republic of Korea	1,140	7.4%
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	1,140	7.4%
New Zealand	1,000	6.5%
Indonesia	750	4.9%

**DRAFT New Zealand Resolution on Reporting all Sources of Mortality of
Southern Bluefin Tuna**

(Proposed at the eighteenth Annual Meeting – 10-13 October 2011)

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna,

Recalling previous agreement by Members and Cooperating Non-Members to report all sources of mortality of southern bluefin tuna recorded in the report of Eleventh Commission Meeting and the Fifth Compliance Committee Meeting;

Considering the value Members and Cooperating Non-Members see in recording these previous commitments in a resolution of the Extended Commission to ensure the data and reporting requirements for all sources of mortality are clear;

Further recalling the CCSBT Strategic Plan adopted at the 2011 Special Meeting of the Extended Commission;

Noting that in the Strategic Plan Members and Cooperating Non-Members accorded ‘very high priority’ to agreeing rules that ensure members report accurate and complete data on all sources of mortality for southern bluefin tuna;

Recognising the importance that this data is considered by the Extended Scientific Committee;

Agrees in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of Article 8, that:

1. All Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall, subject to paragraph 2, report accurate and complete data on the quantity of all sources of southern bluefin tuna mortality in their national reports presented to the Extended Commission.
2. If a Member or Cooperating Non-Member is unable to provide complete and accurate data as required in paragraph 1 of this resolution, they shall report a best estimate of all sources of southern bluefin tuna mortality in their national report to the Extended Commission.
3. For the purposes of this resolution “all sources of mortality” shall be understood to include, but not be limited to, discards and recreational fishing, including the fate –live and vigorous; moribund; dead – of these sources of southern bluefin tuna.
4. The Secretariat will expand the table of compliance with measures, which is currently provided by the Secretariat to the annual Compliance Committee, to accommodate the reporting of all sources of southern bluefin tuna mortality.
5. The Extended Scientific Committee shall incorporate the data on all sources of southern bluefin mortality provided in Member’s and Cooperating Non-Member’s national reports into their work, including future assessments.

**Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of
Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna**

(Updated at the Eighteenth Annual Meeting – 10-13 October 2011)

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna,

Concerned that some seabird species, notably albatrosses and petrels, are threatened with global extinction,

Mindful that fishing for southern bluefin tuna can also cause incidental harm to other species such as sea turtles and sharks,

Recalling the definition of ecologically related species in Article 2 of the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna,

Further recalling the requirement in Article 5(2) of the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna that the Parties shall expeditiously provide to the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna data on, *inter alia*, ecologically related species.

Determined to mitigate incidental harm to ecologically related species caused by fishing for southern bluefin tuna,

Noting the importance of harmonising conservation and management measures with other organisations responsible for managing international fisheries, as agreed at the Kobe Meeting of Joint Tuna RFMOs on 26 January 2007,

Reaffirming the recommendation at the seventh meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG) held in Tokyo from 3 to 6 July 2007, that Members and Cooperating Non-Members will provide national reports on their interactions with ecologically related species in southern bluefin tuna fisheries to the ERSWG,

Recommends that:

1. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will, to the extent possible, implement the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds), the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks), and the FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations (FAO-Sea turtles), if they have not already done so.
2. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will comply with all current binding and recommendatory measures aimed at the protection of ecologically related species, including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks, from fishing, which are adopted from time to time:
 - a) by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, when fishing in its Convention area,

- b) by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, when fishing in its Convention area, and
- c) by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, when fishing in its Convention area

irrespective of whether the Member or Cooperating Non-Member concerned is a member of the relevant Commission or otherwise cooperates with it.

3. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will collect and report data on ecologically related species to the Extended Commission and/or its subsidiary bodies as appropriate, including the Ecologically Related Species Working Group. Further, the undertaking described in paragraph 2 will include a commitment to comply with measures adopted by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas on the collection and reporting of data in relation to ecologically related species. Data confidentiality shall be protected under the rules that apply in those Commissions.

4. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will report annually to the Compliance Committee of the Extended Commission on the action they have taken pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this recommendation.

5. The Secretariat of the CCSBT is authorised to collect and exchange relevant data concerning ecologically related species with the Secretariat of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, the Secretariat of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission and the Secretariat of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas.

6. The Extended Commission will review the operation of this Recommendation with a view to enhancing the protection of ecologically related species from the impacts of fishing for southern bluefin tuna.

7. The Extended Commission and/or its subsidiary bodies as appropriate will undertake an assessment of the risks to ecologically related species posed by fishing for southern bluefin tuna. The Extended Commission will consider how these risks are mitigated by the adoption of measures described at section 2, and will consider whether any additional measures to mitigate risk are required.

Report from the CCSBT observer to meetings of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) held since the 17th annual meeting of the CCSBT, 2010 – 2012

At CCSBT17 it was agreed that New Zealand would act as a CCSBT observer to meetings of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) in 2010–11. The following meetings of WCPFC have taken place since CCSBT17:

- The annual Commission meeting, 6–10 December 2010
- A meeting of the Scientific Committee, 9–17 August 2011
- A meeting of the Technical and Compliance Committee, 28 September – 4 October 2011¹

Key WCPFC tuna stocks are taken as a bycatch of SBT longline fisheries. The status of these stocks is therefore a matter of relevance to CCSBT, and is summarised as follows:

- **Skipjack** – the largest fishery by volume is assessed as not overfished and no overfishing is occurring at current levels of fishing effort.
- **Bigeye tuna** – taken as target species in longline fisheries and as bycatch in equatorial purse seine fisheries. Bigeye is assessed as not overfished, but overfishing is occurring at current levels of fishing effort.
- **Albacore** (the south west Pacific stock) – no overfishing at current levels of fishing effort and not overfished.
- **Yellowfin** – not overfished and no overfishing is occurring according to base case estimates, however the Scientific Committee has recommended there be no increase in fishing mortality in the equatorial region of the fishery.

A focus of attention for WCPFC in the current year is the revision of the key conservation measure that applies to bigeye and yellowfin and its extension to also cover the skipjack fishery. The existing measure has not been successful in achieving the required reduction in fishing effort for bigeye to arrest overfishing of this stock.

A further issue of relevance to CCSBT is whether members are in compliance with the measures implemented by WCPFC in relation to ecologically related species. These measures currently relate to sharks, seabirds and sea turtles. A “compliance with measures paper” developed by the Secretariat for consideration at the Technical and Compliance Committee provides information with which to make this assessment. This report is publically available on the WCPFC website.²

¹ This meeting occurred shortly before the CCSBT18 meeting so a full report was not available at the time of drafting.

² Summary of CCMs’ implementation of, and compliance with, conservation and management measures (WCPFC-TCC7-2011/17a Rev 3). 24 September 2011. Source: <http://wcpfc.int/meetings/2011/7th-regular-session-technical-and-compliance-committee>.

**Report from the CCSBT Observer (Australia)
to the 29th ANNUAL meeting of the
Commission for the Conservation of
Antarctic Marine Living Resources**

The twenty-ninth meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR XXIX) was held in Hobart, Tasmania from 25 October to 5 November 2011.

The meeting was attended by representatives of all 25 Members of the Commission: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, People's Republic of China (hereafter referred to as China), Chile, European Union, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay. The Netherlands attended as a Contracting Party with observer status. The Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC) and the Coalition of Legal Toothfish Operators (COLTO) attended as invited NGO observers. Several international organisations were also represented. Nigeria attended as a non-Contracting Party with observer status.

Cooperation between CCAMLR and CCSBT

The Commission recalled that the issue of an MOU with CCSBT has been under discussion in that Commission for some time but that further progress was not made in the intersessional period. Given the number of areas of common interest between CCAMLR and CCSBT, the Commission looked forward to receiving an update at CCAMLR-XXX.

The Commission agreed that Australia would represent CCAMLR at the 18th Annual Meeting of CCSBT, incorporating the Extended Commission from 10 - 13 October 2011, to be held in Bali, Indonesia.

CCSBT has been invited to CCAMLR XXX.

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

The Commission expressed its concern that the estimates of IUU catch for the Convention Area had risen since 2009 and concluded that, despite progress in the control of nationals and the implementation of the Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS), IUU fishing did not appear to be significantly declining.

The Commission agreed that, given the uncertainty surrounding gillnet catch rates, future estimates of IUU should focus on the level of effort, rather the level of catches. The CCAMLR Secretariat will also clarify, in future, whether zero IUU estimates in a specific area arise from a lack of information or confirmed zero IUU activity.

Performance Review

The Commission considered and reported on progress made on the recommendations from the 2008 Performance Review of CCAMLR. The Commission noted that the Scientific Committee had developed a road map that addressed recommendations

from the Performance Review. Significant progress had been made in relation to addressing many of those recommendations including in relation to capacity building and burden sharing and that the recently endorsed three-year work plan for the Scientific Committee would take up additional matters raised by the Panel. Similarly the Commission endorsed a number of priorities identified by the Standing Committee on Implementation and Compliance (SCIC) including Flag and Port State duties and Monitoring Control and Surveillance requirements. The Commission endorsed the maintenance of the progress report as a dynamic, living document and a reference point for ongoing work.

The Commission welcomed the outcomes of an IUU capacity building training event in South Africa jointly convened by Australia, the CCAMLR Secretariat, South Africa and the UK. The Commission noted that this was a useful exercise to strengthen cooperation with other Parties and help achieve the objectives of the Convention.

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

The Commission endorsed the terms of reference and potential workshop outputs from an MPA Workshop to be hosted in France in 2011. The objective of the workshop was to review progress, share experiences on different approaches to the selection of candidate sites for protection, review draft proposals for MPAs in the CAMLR Convention Area and determine a program of work to identify MPAs in as many of the priority regions as soon as possible.

By-catch and incidental mortality

The Commission noted the Scientific Committee's general advice on incidental mortality of seabirds and marine mammals. The Commission noted that seabird mortality continues to be low and there were no cases marine mammal mortality in the 2009/10 period. France informed the Commission of the success it has had in implementing its national plan of action to reduce seabird incidental mortality within EEZs, which has been ongoing for three consecutive years. This has resulted in the significant reduction in the level of seabird mortalities by 84% from 2006/07 to 2009/10. France invited all CCAMLR Members to consider taking action on this matter in RFMOs adjacent to the CAMLR Convention Area.

Review of the Secretariat Strategic Plan

At CCAMLR XXIX the Executive Secretary's proposal to undertake a review of the 2002 Strategic Plan and report the results of that review to CCAMLR XXX was welcomed by the Commission. The Commission noted that the review would offer opportunistic consultation with a range of CCAMLR stakeholders regarding Secretariat functions and the delivery of services and would address succession planning and an overall salary strategy for the Secretariat. The adoption of a 'green' policy by the Secretariat was welcomed by the Commission.

Other issues

Other issues discussed at CCAMLR XXIX included new and exploratory fisheries; data poor fisheries; krill fishery management; climate change; the development of standards for an accreditation scheme for participation in the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation; the development of compliance and evaluation

procedure (DoCEP); and, a review of CCAMLR's Financial Regulations including the need for the development of Investment Principles.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC
TUNAS**

17th extraordinary meeting of ICCAT

27th November, 2010

PARIS, FRANCE – The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas held its 17th Special Meeting from the 17th to the 27th of November 2010 in Paris, hosted by the French Government. The meeting focused on the management of tuna and tuna like species under the mandate of the Commission and compliance with management regulations by the 48 Contracting Parties (CPCs) [members] of ICCAT. The Commission reviewed the status of tuna stocks and by caught species, such as sharks and turtles in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea based on the findings of the Standing Committee for Research and Statistics Scientific (SCRS) which met in Madrid in October 2010.

At the end of the meeting the CPCs members of ICCAT adopted new management measures for bigeye and bluefin tunas and North Atlantic swordfish and for the conservation of sharks and sea turtles that are taken as by catch. New improved measures for monitoring, surveillance and control were also adopted. ICCAT is also taking a leading role internationally in collecting data on by caught species and in conducting research essential to ensure the long-term sustainability of all species caught in tuna fisheries.

Strengthening Compliance with Management Regulations

An improved approach to ensure compliance by CPCs with ICCAT management regulations was taken this year. The work of the Compliance Committee involved a thorough review of compliance CPC by CPC to identify failure to comply with ICCAT management measures such as a failure to report catch data or overharvesting of ICCAT stocks. A first warning is given by sending a “Letter of Concern” and then a stronger warning in the form of a “Letter of Identification”, after which sanctions may be applied. The Commission agreed to send out twenty three “Letters of Concern” and twenty three “Letters of Identification” to CPCs and two CPCs were commended. These require CPCs to report on actions to be taken in the coming year to rectify deficiencies and to submit management plans to ensure there is no continued overharvest, or else penalties may be applied. Various types of sanctions to be applied in the future were considered, e.g. reduction and withdrawal of fishing allocations, financial penalties, or suspension of voting privileges. An intersessional meeting of the Compliance Committee will be held early in 2011.

Bluefin

A significant portion of the work of the meeting dealt with Atlantic bluefin tuna which has received substantial media attention due to overfishing in recent years, especially in the Mediterranean Sea. In 2006 ICCAT implemented a rebuilding plan to halt over fishing and recover the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean stock by 2022. In the 2010 fishing season, even stronger measures were agreed to accelerate rebuilding of the stock to levels that can produce maximum catches at sustainable levels. These included

- Reductions in fishing capacity.
- A limit on the number of joint fishing operations that could be carried out.
- An observer program with 100% coverage of purse seine and farming activities.
- Reporting of catches close to real-time, allowing for a closer monitoring of the quota consumption.

The enhanced monitoring, surveillance, and control measures put in place have resulted in an improvement in the data reported by CPCs in the past few years. The assessment this year by the SCRS showed that the recent regulations had clearly resulted in reductions in catch and fishing mortality rates. Despite these efforts the Commission recognised that conservation and management measures for Eastern bluefin tuna must be reinforced to avoid systemic weakness, in particular related to the farming operations for bluefin

tuna. Measures were taken to ensure more accurate data on the numbers and biomass of bluefin tuna caught and transferred to tuna farms. These included observer coverage being extended to monitor all active towing vessels and purse seiners and the development of stereoscopically video systems to quantify fish captures and transfers.

The Commission also adopted a plan to create an electronic system for the entry of the Bluefin tuna Catch Documentation program, aimed at improving the system to ensure traceability. It is expected that this system will become fully operative for the fishing season in 2012. Given all these improved monitoring, surveillance and control measures, and the results of the 2010 SCRS assessment the TAC for 2011 was set at 12.900 t for Eastern Bluefin tuna, which has a high chance ($\geq 95\%$) that the condition of the stock will improve in the coming years and of about 67% that it will be fully recovered by 2022. For the Western bluefin tuna the Commission continued with their recovery plan, including protect measures such closure for direct fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico during spawning, minimum size and catch quotas. CPCs reported that an enhance research program was also started in 2010, in response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, that will monitor closely the potential effects on the recovery of this stock. For the Western Bluefin tuna stock, the TAC for 2011 was set at 1.750 t.

Bluefin Research to ensure long term Sustainability

There are major gaps in our knowledge of bluefin tuna biology, for example needed to protect spawning populations in the Mediterranean. Therefore ICCAT has established a multi-million Euro Atlantic-wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP) in support of bluefin management. This program is funded by CPCs and supported by the fishing industry and environmental NGOs. Work this year included the start of aerial surveys of spawning bluefin areas which is being evaluated by the SCRS to see if it can provide a fishery independent assessment of stock size to monitor the recovery plan.

ICCAT takes the lead in conservation of Sharks and Sea turtles

Although ICCAT's main responsibility is the management of tunas, The Commission is increasingly taking a leading role in the conservation of species caught incidentally in the tuna fisheries; setting an example to other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs). As well as collecting data and undertaking assessments on sharks, ICCAT is also conducting research on shark species in the Atlantic and Mediterranean in order to establish measures such as time and area closures to protect nursery areas. This year several proposals to protect endangered shark species were considered and important new conservation measures were adopted by consensus for the conservation of whitetip, shortfin mako and hammerhead sharks. These measures forbid the retention and trade of white tip and hammerhead shark species (except for the *Sphyrna tiburo* and for the developing coastal CPCs local consumption) in order to increase their survival. While for sea turtles strict measures to minimise catch rates and to maximise the chance of survival of released individual were agreed.

North Atlantic swordfish

The North Atlantic stock was successfully rebuilt in 2009 to above the target set by the Commission's management plan (i.e. the biomass that could sustain maximum catches, B_{MSY}). The rebuilding plan began in 2000 and included minimum size restrictions as well as quotas. At this annual meeting, a total allowable catch (TAC) of 13,700 t was set for 2011. In 2011 a multi-year conservation and management plan will be agreed with the objective of achieving B_{MSY} with greater than 50% probability. This will be based on Limit Reference Points, consistent with the Precautionary Approach, where future decisions shall include the triggering of a rebuilding plan should the biomass decrease to a level approaching a limit reference point.

Bigeye

This year a new assessment was conducted by the SCRS and the Commission set a total allowable catch of 85,000 t, in agreement with the scientific recommendations. However, in the past the bigeye TAC has been exceeded; and other problems exist including high fishing mortality on juveniles, and the move of fishing vessels to the Atlantic Ocean from the Indian Ocean due to piracy. In order to address these problems measures such as capacity reduction, time area closures and observer

programmes were discussed at the Commission and work is on going to implement these measures next year.

Miscellanea

- The meeting was attended by over 500 delegates from 35 Contracting Parties – Algeria, Belize, Brazil, Canada, China P.R., Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, the European Union, France (on behalf of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon), Ghana, Guatemala, Equatorial Guinea, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Norway, Panama, Philippines, the Russian Federation, Senegal, South Africa, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom (on behalf of its Overseas Territories), United States of America, Uruguay, and Vanuatu. In addition, 5 non-Contracting Parties were present, as well as 4 inter-governmental organizations and 23 nongovernmental organizations.

- Considering the observer program requirements that may be in place or adopted by ICCAT in the future the Commission adopted a set of minimum standard for fishing vessels observer programs including a minimum of 5% observer coverage of fishing effort, representative temporal and spatial coverage and improve data collection on by catch species. CPCs are also required to report on their domestic observer programs to the Commission.

- In 2009 ICCAT established a Working Group on Recreational and Sport Fisheries that harvest ICCAT species. This group is actively working on the development of improved and standardised methods to better monitoring of these fisheries.

- In 2010, ICCAT spent nearly 117,000 € in capacity-building activities. These funds, from EU, Japan and USA, have been used for facilitating participation in scientific meetings, training workshops, sampling and observer programs, and to recover historical logbook data.

The next annual meeting of ICCAT will be held in Spain in November 2011. Other inter-sessional meetings will be held throughout the year; detailed venue information can be found as it becomes available in www.iccat.int, under "Meetings".

ICCAT Executive Secretary
27th November 2011, Paris, France
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Report from the CCSBT Observer (Japan)
To the 15th Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

The Fifteenth Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 18 to 22 March 2011. Representatives of 24 Members of the Commission, 3 Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, 7 Observers and invited experts attended the Session.

Cooperation between IOTC and CCSBT

No matter related to cooperation between IOTC and CCSBT was discussed in the meeting.

Total Allowable Catch and Allocation

No matter related to this issue was discussed in the meeting. The Commission recalled that paragraph 13 of IOTC Resolution 10/01 states that “*The Commission shall adopt an allocation quota system or any other relevant measure for the yellowfin and bigeye tunas at its plenary session in 2012*”.

The Commission accepted the generous offer by the Maldives to host the 2nd Technical Committee on Allocation Criteria in March 2012.

Assess compliance with IOTC measures by CPCs

The Commission agreed that a mechanism to assess compliance with IOTC measures by CPCs should be established, and that as a first step would involve the submission of feedback letters highlighting areas requiring further attention, to each Head of Delegation, which could serve as the basis for review of progress at the next meeting of the Compliance Committee.

Adopted Conservation and Management Measures

The Commission adopted the following Conservation and Management Measures were adopted by the Commission:

- Resolution 11/01 *Development of a Compendium of Resolutions and Recommendations*
- Resolution 11/02 *On the Prohibition of Fishing on Data Buoys*

- Resolution 11/03 *Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the IOTC Area of Competence*
- Resolution 11/04 *On a Regional Observer Scheme*
- Resolution 11/05 *On Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels*
- Recommendation 11/06 *Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence*

Other Issues

The Commission reiterated its deep concerns and desires to see the end of the ongoing issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia.

**Report from the CCSBT Observer (Chinese Taipei)
to the 82nd Annual Meeting of the
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission**

The 82nd annual meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) was held in La Jolla, California, USA from 4 to 8 July, 2011.

The Meeting was attended by representatives of all 21 Members of the Commission: Belize, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, France, Guatemala, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, and Venezuela. Cook Islands attended as a cooperating non-member. Indonesia attended as an observer. Several international organizations and non-governmental organizations were also represented.

Cooperation between IATTC and CCSBT

No matter related to cooperation between IATTC and CCSBT was discussed in the meeting.

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

The Commission decided to include in the IUU list the Bolivian-flagged vessel Mar Cantábrico, and to withdraw from the list the vessel Caribbean Star 31 (Colombia), Permata (Indonesia), Permata 102 (Indonesia), Permata 138 (Indonesia), and Mutiara 28 (Indonesia). The updated IUU list has been posted on the website of IATTC.

Adopted Resolutions

The Commission adopted the three Recommendations adopted in 2010, regarding to the tuna conservation, seabird conservation and data buoys, as Resolutions with minor modifications.

The Commission also adopted proposals to modify three existing Resolutions, regarding to the list of longliners greater than 24 meters in length, the Regional Vessel Register and the transshipment at sea by longliners. These changes are primarily to be commensurate with the Antigua Convention or to clarify the duties of flag states.

The Commission also adopted Resolution on compliance, which establishes a process to improve compliance with the resolutions adopted by the Commission by filling out a questionnaire on compliance with each of the resolutions of the IATTC. The questionnaire will be reviewed by the Compliance Committee.

The Commission also adopted Resolution on conservation of oceanic whitetip sharks, which prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of this species.

The Commission also adopted Resolution on technical assistance to developing countries, which establishes a fund for the development of technical and scientific capacity of developing countries that are Members of the IATTC, with an initial contribution of US\$50,000 from the Commission's annual budget.

The Commission also adopted Resolution on observers on longline vessels, which require a minimum observer coverage rate of 5% for longline fishing vessels greater than 20 metres length overall, from the beginning of 2013.

The Commission also adopted other Resolutions on the adjustment of the limit on the total carrying capacity of purse-seine and pole-and-line vessels registered in Peru, as well as the budget for fiscal year 2012.

Other Issues Discussed

several other important issues were also discussed, such as the conservation of the Pacific bluefin tuna, regional register of longline vessels, management of FADs, port States measures, conservation of hammerhead shark, trade measures and catch documentation scheme, etc. However, no consensus was reached on these issues due to lack of time.

**RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE PROTECTION, ACCESS TO,
AND DISSEMINATION OF DATA COMPILED BY THE CCSBT**
(updated 13 October 2011)

- 1. Basic principles relating to the dissemination of the data by the CCSBT under these rules**
 1. Data and information specified in Table 1 and held by the CCSBT or its Secretariat, and by service providers or contractors acting on their behalf, shall only be released in accordance with these Rules and Procedures.
 2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, data may be released if the Member (or Cooperating Non-Member) of the Extended Commission providing the data to the CCSBT authorises its release.
 3. Persons duly authorised by the Executive Secretary within the CCSBT Secretariat¹ and service providers, who have read and signed the Commission's confidentiality protocol, shall have access to the data necessary to perform their CCSBT duties.
 4. Officers of the Commission² and its subsidiary bodies, who have read and signed the Commission's confidentiality protocol, shall have access to the data necessary to perform their CCSBT duties.
 5. Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNM) of the Extended Commission shall have access to data to serve the purposes of the Convention, including data:
 - (a) covering vessels flying their flag that were authorised or engaged in fishing for, retaining on board, transshipping or landing southern bluefin tuna.
 - (b) covering any vessels fishing in waters under their jurisdiction for the time period during which such fishing occurred.
 - (c) for the purpose of scientific and other research, if the Member or CNM of the Extended Commission that originally provided that data authorises the Extended Commission to release them or if the data have a "No risk" or "Low" confidentiality risk classification according to Table 1³. In cases where a Member or CNM of the Extended Commission elects to provide an ongoing authorisation for the release of such data, the Member or CNM may at any time cancel this authorisation by notifying the Secretariat that it has revised its earlier decision.
 6. To the greatest extent practical, the CCSBT, its Secretariat and their service providers or contractors acting on their behalf, should release data in a timely manner.

¹ Persons duly authorised by the Executive Secretary within the CCSBT Secretariat are Secretariat staff and contractors that are appointed by the Executive Secretary that are responsible to the Executive Secretary.

² Officers of the Commission are people appointed by the Commission (e.g. Independent Chairs, Scientific Advisory Panel) to perform a specific function for the Commission and are responsible to the Commission for this function.

³ These data are typically made available to Members through the private area of the CCSBT web site or the CCSBT Data CD.

2. Risk classification and definition of confidentiality

7. Data covered by these Rules and Procedures will be classified in accordance with the risk classification methodology included in **Table 1**, which reflects *inter alia* the damage that would be done to the operations or credibility of the Extended Commission as a consequence of the unauthorised disclosure of such information.
8. Data covered by these Rules and Procedures are determined to be either public domain or non-public domain data in accordance with the confidentiality risk classification established in **Table 1**.

3. Dissemination of Public Domain Data

9. Except for data as described in Paragraph 10, the types of data listed in Table 1 with a “No risk” classification have been designated to be Public Domain data.
10. Data in the public domain shall not reveal the individual activities or identity of any vessel, entity or person. Catch and Effort data in the public domain shall be aggregated by flag, gear, year, month and 1°x1° grid (for surface fisheries) or 5°x5° grid (for longline fisheries) and, provided that the data contains information on the number of vessels in a strata, shall be made up of observations from a minimum of three vessels.
11. Public Domain data shall be available to any persons for (a) downloading from the Commission’s website and/or (b) release by the Commission on request.
12. The Commission’s website should contain a statement describing the conditions associated with the viewing or downloading of Public Domain data (for example, that the source of the data must be acknowledged), and should require the person requesting the data to “Accept” these conditions before viewing or downloading can begin.

4. Dissemination of Non-Public Domain Data

4.1 Definition of Non-Public Domain Data

13. Subject to the decisions of the Extended Commission, all types of data not described in paragraph 9 shall be referred to as Non-Public Domain data.

4.2 General rules for dissemination of, and access to, Non-Public Domain data

14. All access to and dissemination of Non-Public Domain data shall only be authorised in accordance with these Rules and Procedures and shall be protected in accordance with the CCSBT Data Security Standards specified in **Attachment 1**.

15. The CCSBT Secretariat shall log and report to the Extended Commission all access and release of Non-Public Domain data with a “Medium” or High” risk classification including where applicable, the name and affiliation of the person, the type of data accessed or released, the purpose for which the data were requested, the date when the data were requested, the date when the data were released and authorisations that were provided.

4.3 Access to Non-Public Domain data by the Staff of the Secretariat, the CCSBT Service Providers, and Officers of the Commission and its Subsidiary Bodies

16. Pursuant to paragraphs 3 and 4, persons duly authorised by the Executive Secretary, within the CCSBT Secretariat and service providers, including the scientific advisory panel, shall have access to the data necessary to perform their CCSBT duties. Officers of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies shall have access to the data necessary to perform their CCSBT duties. All such persons shall sign a Confidentiality Agreement with the Executive Secretary and maintain the CCSBT Data Security Standards in respect of data to which they have access. The Executive Secretary shall maintain a Register of all such persons (including the purpose for which they require access to the data) and make the Register available to a Member or CNM of the Extended Commission on written request.

4.4 Access to Non-Public Domain data by Members and CNMs of the Extended Commission

17. Members and CNMs of the Extended Commission shall have access to Non-Public Domain data to serve the purposes of the Convention, including data:
- (a) Covering vessels flying their flag that were authorised or engaged in fishing for, retaining on board, transshipping or landing southern bluefin tuna.
 - (b) Covering any vessels fishing in waters under their jurisdiction for the time period during which such fishing occurred.
 - (c) For the purpose of scientific and other research, if the Member or CNM of the Extended Commission that originally provided that data authorises the Extended Commission to release them or if the data have a “Low” confidentiality risk classification according to Table 1³. In cases where a Member or CNM of the Extended Commission elects to provide an ongoing authorisation for the release of such data, the Member or CNM may at any time cancel this authorisation by notifying the Secretariat that it has revised its earlier decision.
18. Members and CNMs of the Extended Commission shall notify the Secretariat of a small number of representatives (preferably only 2) authorised to submit requests⁴ for access to Non-Public Domain data. Such notification will include name, affiliation, and contact information (e.g. telephone, facsimile, email address). The

⁴ The requests by the authorised representatives would usually be to grant access to data for other people (e.g. scientists), not for themselves. For data classified with a “low risk”, the only requests that need to be made are requests for access to relevant parts of the private area of the CCSBT web site. These requests can be handled by simple e-mail correspondence directly with the Secretariat. For data with a “medium” or “high” risk, the procedures in Attachment 2 must be followed.

CCSBT Secretariat will maintain a list of such authorised representatives. Members and CNMs of the Extended Commission and the Secretariat shall ensure the list of Member and CNM representatives is kept up to date and made available.

19. The authorised representative(s) of the Members and CNMs of the Extended Commission are responsible for ensuring the confidentiality and security of the Non-Public Domain data according to its risk classification and in a manner consistent with the CCSBT Data Security Standards.
20. Access to Non-Public Domain data by Members and CNMs of the Extended Commission shall be administered and authorised by the Executive Secretary on the basis of these Rules and Procedures in conjunction with the Procedures for Requesting the Release of Non-Public Domain data at **Attachment 2**.
21. A Member or CNM that has not fulfilled its obligations to provide data to the Extended Commission for two consecutive years shall not be granted access to Non-Public Domain data until all such obligations are met. A Member or CNM whose representative, authorised in accordance with paragraphs 18 and 19 above, failed to observe the rules stipulated in these Rules and Procedures shall not be granted access to Non-Public Domain data until appropriate actions have been taken.

4.5 Exchange of data with other regional fisheries management organisations

22. If the Commission enters into agreements for the exchange of data with other regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs) or other organisations, such agreements must include requirements that the other RFMO provides equivalent data on a reciprocal basis and maintains the data provided to them in a manner consistent with the CCSBT Data Security Standards. The data that may be exchanged are data with a risk classification of “no risk” or “low risk”. Data with higher risk classifications may only be considered for sharing after specific approval from the Extended Commission. At each annual session the Executive Secretary will provide copies of data exchange agreements that exist with other RFMOs and a summary of the data exchanges that occurred during the previous 12 months under such agreements.

4.5 Disseminations of Non-Public Domain data in other circumstances

23. Non-Public Domain data will be made available by the Secretariat to any persons⁵ if the Member or CNM of the Extended Commission that originally provided that data authorises the Extended Commission to release them. In cases where a Member or CNM of the Extended Commission elects to provide an ongoing authorisation for the release of such data, the Member or CNM may at any time cancel this authorisation by notifying the Secretariat that it has revised its earlier decision.

⁵ Including universities, researchers, NGOs, media, consultants, industry, federations, etc.

24. Conditions for access to Non-Public Domain data by each non-Member shall be determined on a case by case basis by the Member or CNM of the Extended Commission that originally provided the data. At the discretion of that Member or CNM, these conditions may or may not involve procedures similar to those specified at **Attachment 2**.

4.6 Force majeure

25. The Executive Secretary may authorise the release of Non-Public Domain data to rescue agencies in cases of *force majeure* in which the safety of life at sea is at risk.

5. Periodic Review

26. The Extended Commission or its subsidiary bodies will periodically review these Rules and Procedures, and subsidiary documents, and amend these if necessary.
27. When considering the provision of data not specified in Table 1, the Extended Commission or its subsidiary bodies should consider an appropriate risk classification for that data for inclusion in Table 1.

6. Final Clause

28. These Rules and Procedures do not prevent a Member or CNM from authorising the release of any data it has provided to the CCSBT.

Table 1: Types of information and confidentiality risk classification.

Information types that have not received a risk classification within this table will not be managed within these confidentiality rules. However, this table may be updated by the Extended Commission from time to time, including through intercessional agreement between Members of the Extended Commission, as required.

With the exception of approved summaries of certain information types below, the following broad dissemination principles apply to the four confidentiality risk classifications⁶:

- “No risk”: Publicly available and may be placed on the public area of the CCSBT web site.
- “Low Risk”: Not publicly available. However, it is available to all Members and CNMs without specific approval and may be placed on the private area of the CCSBT web site and on the CCSBT Data CD.
- “Medium Risk”: Not publicly available. Requires specific authorisation to be released. May not be placed on the CCSBT Data CD or on the private area of the CCSBT web site (unless in a special part of the private area that is further restricted to specifically authorised people).
- “High Risk”: Not publicly available. Requires specific authorisation to be released. May not be placed on the CCSBT Data CD or on the private area of the CCSBT web site.

Information Type	Risk Classification
Annual catch estimates and number of vessels stratified by gear and flag	No risk
Annual number of active SBT vessels, by gear type and flag ⁷	No risk
Aggregated catch and effort data stratified by gear/year/month, 5x5 (LL) or 1x1 (surface), and flag – and made up of observations from a minimum of three vessels in those cases where the data contains information on the number of vessels in a strata.	No risk
CCSBT Records of Authorised Fishing Vessels, Carrier Vessels & Farms	No risk
Aerial survey, SAPUE and troll indices	No risk
Biological data (catch at size and age data)	No risk ⁸ - Low
Biological data (gender, direct aging, otoliths, stomach contents, maturity, genetic data, isotopic N15/C14 collected by samples)	Low
Conventional Tagging data	No risk ⁹ - Low
Aggregated SBT catch and effort data stratified by gear/year/month, 5x5 (LL) or 1x1 (surface), and flag, with no minimum number of vessels	Low
Aggregated catch and effort data of other species stratified by gear/year/month, 5x5 (LL) or 1x1 (surface), and flag, with no minimum number of vessels	Medium
Other data and information specified by the Extended Scientific Committee (and subsequently approved by the Extended Commission) for the routine Scientific Data Exchange that have not been explicitly identified elsewhere in this table	Low
Monthly catch reporting by flag	Low
Authorised CDS Validators	Low ¹⁰

⁶ The four risk classifications are also differentiated by the required level of security that applies to each classification as specified in the CCSBT Data Confidentiality Security Policy.

⁷ This information does not currently exist, but will become available once the CDS has been in operation for 12 months.

⁸ Catch at size and age data are considered to public after the annual Commission meeting each year. Other biological data are only considered public if adequate time has passed to allow the scientists that organised the collection of such data to publish a paper analysing it.

⁹ Only data from the CCSBT operated tagging program are considered to be “No risk”.

Information Type	Risk Classification
Initial quota allocations and final catch by vessel/company	Medium
Aggregated catch and effort data for longline at a 1x1 resolution, with no minimum number of vessels ¹¹	Medium
Transshipment consignments	Medium
Certified transshipment observer personnel	Medium
Catch Documentation Scheme and Trade Information Scheme	Medium
Farming growth rates and tag seeding data	High
Individual SBT length data from stereo video observation of farm transfers	High
Operational level catch and/or effort data ¹²	High
Aggregated Scientific observer data other than biological data specified above, including for seabirds, turtles and marine mammals	Medium
Operational level Scientific observer data other than biological data specified above	High

¹⁰ Also available to non-Members that are cooperating with the CCSBT CDS.

¹¹ As part of the annual data exchange, the Secretariat provides aggregated catch effort data at this resolution for New Zealand from the operational level data New Zealand provides.

¹² Including target and/or non-target catch, this information is currently only provided by New Zealand.

Table 2: Annotations on information types mentioned in Table 1.

Information Type	Annotations
CCSBT Records of Vessels & Farms	Covers vessels & farms authorised to farm, fish and carry SBT.
Vessel and gear attributes from other open sources	Includes data collected by observers and port inspectors. Covers all vessels (i.e. includes vessels restricted to national jurisdiction–domestic fleets). Includes electronic equipment.
Oceanographic and meteorological data	“Oceanographic and meteorological data” in this context does not include information identifying the fishing vessel that collected the information, for example, which would otherwise alter its security classification.
Aerial survey, SAPUE and troll indices	Recruitment indices derived from aerial surveys (both scientific and commercial spotting – SAPUE stands for Surface Abundance Per Unit Effort) and scientific troll surveys.
Biological data	Biological data include catch at size and age data, data on gender and maturity, genetic data, direct aging and data on hard parts such as otoliths, stomach contents, and isotopic N15/C14 data collected by observers, port samplers and other sources. “Biological data” in this context does not include information identifying the fishing vessel, for example, which would otherwise alter its security classification.
Conventional Tagging data	Conventional Tagging data include release and recapture positions, lengths and dates. “No risk” Tagging data does not include information identifying the fishing vessel, company or individual that recaptured the tagged tuna (not even coded identifiers), for example, which would otherwise alter its security classification.
Other data and information specified by the Extended Scientific Committee (and subsequently approved by the Extended Commission) for the routine Scientific Data Exchange that have not been explicitly identified elsewhere in this table	Each year the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) reviews the scientific Data Exchange Requirements for the following year and produces a table defining the types of data that are to be exchanged. The present information type relates to all information in that table produced by the ESC that are not explicitly classified elsewhere in Table 1 of these rules ¹³ . Any restrictions on the use of data specified in the Data Exchange requirements are to be observed in addition to following the procedures required for this data’s classification within Table 1 of these rules.
Monthly catch reporting by flag	CCSBT reporting system where monthly catches shall be reported by Members and CNMs one month after the month fishing.
Initial quota allocations and final catch by vessel/company	CCSBT reporting system where Members and CNMs report the quota initially allocated to each vessel/company and the final catch for the season of each vessel/company.
Catch Documentation Scheme and Trade Information Scheme	Data collected through the CCSBT Catch Documentation and Trade Information Schemes
Operational level Catch Effort data	Non-aggregated, set by set data collected on fishing vessel logbooks and by observers.
Electronic tagging data	Detailed electronic tagging data include detailed records from pop-up or archival tags such as date, time, depth, temperature, light intensity, etc.
Certified inspection personnel	If identified by individual then Risk Classification would be assigned to HIGH.
Violations and infringements, detailed	May cover Individual Violations and infringements pending investigation and/or prosecution. Includes compliance information collected by observers.
Economic & Social data	Insufficient information currently available to determine Risk

¹³ For example, the following items usually appear in the scientific Data Exchange requirements but are not specifically listed within these rules: recreational catch estimates, SBT import statistics, mortality allowance usage, non-retained catches, CPUE indexes etc.

	Classification.
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CCSBT Data Confidentiality Security Policy (DCSP)

The purpose of this policy is to help ensure that non-public data (within this attachment only, non-public data is referred to as “Data”) is provided to and managed by Data receivers in a manner that maintains confidentiality. This policy is not intended to cover aspects of data security that are not related to protection of confidentiality, such as loss or damage to data (e.g. through fire, flood, accident, systems malfunction etc.).

Data receivers (including the CCSBT Secretariat) are required to manage the security of Data to at least the standards specified below. The standards below are intentionally brief in order to provide a clear overview of the scope of the requirements. Further information can be obtained on most items from ISO/IEC 27002:2005(e)¹⁴.

The Executive Secretary may impose additional security requirements before releasing specific Data. The receiver of the Data will be required to observe any such additional security requirements. The Executive Secretary may also waive specific security requirements if requested to do so by the provider of the Data.

1) Human Resources Security

- For data with a risk classification of “medium” or “high”, only people approved by the Executive Secretary (herein referred to as “Approved People”) shall be allowed access to the Data by the receiving organisation (herein referred to as “The Organisation”). For data with a “low” risk classification, people approved by the receiving Member or CNM shall be allowed to access the data (also referred to herein as “Approved People”).;
- The Organisation shall have appropriate terms and conditions in its contract/arrangement with Approved People to state their responsibilities for information security and to enable disciplinary action for Approved People who commit a security breach.
- Approved People shall be provided, as appropriate, with information security awareness education and training by The Organisation.
- The Organisation shall have termination procedures in place for maintaining confidentiality from Approved People whose role or employment changes. This will include as a minimum, the return or secure disposal¹⁵ of the Data, cancellation of access to the Data by such approved people, and for Approved People with approval for access to “medium” and High” risk data,

¹⁴ International Standard on “Information technology – Security techniques – Code of practise for information security management”.

¹⁵ For data with a “medium” or “high” risk classification, “Secure Disposal” means that media containing the data should be disposed of through incineration or shredding of paper records and by physically destroying electronic media or deleting the information by overwriting the Data using techniques that make the original information non-retrievable rather than using standard delete or format functions. Secure Disposal of “medium” and “high” risk data requires all copies of the Data, including any backups, to be destroyed. For Data with a “low” risk classification, the disposal procedures required for higher risk Data can be adjusted to a more practical process providing that such processes maintain confidentiality. For example, instead of destroying backups containing low risk Data, it would be sufficient to keep those backups in a secure environment with procedures in place that prevented unauthorised access to the Data on those backups.

notification to the Executive Secretary of the person's changed status together with the action taken.

2) Physical and Environmental Security

- Any unencrypted Data and products of that Data shall be stored in a physically secure area which will at minimum consist of:
 - a robust security perimeter¹⁶ and properly functioning entry controls (such as automatic locks with card controlled entry or manned reception desk) that prevent entry of unaccompanied non-approved people into the secure area; and
 - A properly functioning and monitored electronic intruder detection system that will detect an intrusion into the secure area.
- Data with a low to medium confidentiality classification and products of that Data that are encrypted as described in paragraph "5", may be used in a non-public area outside the secure area described above. When not in use, the media containing these encrypted Data shall be carried in person, or stored in a locked private facility and secured or hidden out of sight.
- Equipment used for displaying the Data (such as monitors and printers) shall be located and positioned in such a manner as to prevent unauthorised viewing, recording or copying of the displayed information. Printouts of the Data or products of the Data shall be removed from printers immediately.
- The Data shall be Securely Disposed¹⁵ of:
 - for "medium" and "high" risk data, when the purpose for which the data were requested has been completed;
 - for all data, when the data are no longer required by the Organisation to serve the purposes of the Convention;
 - from any media that are scheduled for maintenance by non-Approved People and from any media prior to its disposal.

3) Communication and Operations Management

- Precautions shall be in place to detect and prevent the introduction of malicious code (such as computer viruses, Trojan horses and logic bombs) and unauthorised mobile code. These precautions will at least include:
 - Installation and regular (daily or less) update of malicious code detection and repair software to scan computers, media and e-mails for malicious code; and
 - The Organisation shall conduct education awareness campaigns, as appropriate, on the dangers of malicious code and how to reduce the risk of infection by malicious code.
- Appropriate network controls shall be implemented to maintain security for any Data that is accessible through the network.
- Cabling carrying the Data shall be protected from interception.
- The Data shall not be transmitted on public networks (such as the internet) unless the Data has been appropriately encrypted.
- Unencrypted Data shall not be transmitted on wireless networks unless the network is a private encrypted network and the Data has a low confidentiality classification. A computer that is connected to a wireless network may not

¹⁶ A ground floor office with windows would require additional protection for the windows, or physically secure internal enclosures for the security perimeter to be acceptable.

contain Data with a medium or high confidentiality classification unless the Data are encrypted and the encrypted volume is not mounted (not active) while the computer is connected to the wireless network.

- Any actual or suspected security incidents shall be investigated and reported to the Executive Secretary.

4) Access Control

- Access to the Data shall require successful logon by an Approved Person, involving a User ID and Password¹⁷.
- The User ID shall be unique to the specific Approved Person.
- The Password must be kept confidential to the Approved Person only and should be subject to a suitable password management policy, including:
 - Provision of any temporary passwords in a secure manner and forcing passwords to be changed on first log on;
 - Forcing use of minimal length and complexity of passwords;
 - Prevent re-use of passwords;
 - Advising users to use quality passwords (easy to remember without writing down, not based on information that is easy to guess, not vulnerable to dictionary attacks, free of consecutive identical or sequential characters, contain both letters and numbers and have an acceptable minimum length) and changing passwords whenever there is an indication of possible password or system compromise, and at regular intervals;
 - Storing, transmitting and displaying passwords in protected (e.g. encrypted) form; and
 - Limiting the number of unsuccessful log-on attempts to only 3 and rejecting further attempts without specific authorisation.
- Accounts of Approved People shall be protected when unattended by use of a password protected screen saver¹⁸ that activates after less than 10 minutes of inactivity.

5) Cryptographic Control

- The Data shall be encrypted using robust encryption techniques whenever it is not in a physically secure area as described in paragraph “2” above.
- Provision or transmission of Data by the Secretariat to data receivers or to the private area of the CCSBT web site¹⁹ shall use encryption techniques (encrypted files or encrypted transmission protocols).
- Encryption may use either secret key techniques or public key techniques where each user has a public and a private key. For both types of techniques, a wide variety of suitable file encryption software is available for purchase (such as PGP) or for free (such as TrueCrypt).
- Encrypted volumes shall be automatically dismounted when there has been no activity (reading/writing to the encrypted volume) for 60 minutes, after entering a power saving mode, and when the user logs off.

¹⁷ Other technologies for identification and authentication such as biometrics (e.g. finger-print verification) may be used.

¹⁸ Or equivalent measure.

¹⁹ Unless otherwise agreed by the provider of the Data, only Data with a medium confidentiality classification or less may be placed on the private area of the CCSBT web site. However, Data with a medium confidentiality classification must be placed in a further restricted part of the private area that can only be accessed by people specifically authorised to access that Data.

- Secret and private keys shall be protected from unauthorised disclosure and shall be distributed to intended users in a secure manner.

Procedures for Requesting the Release of Non-Public Domain Data

1. Member's and CNM's of the Extended Commission that have provided Non-Public Domain data to the CCSBT shall notify the Secretariat regarding their representatives with the authority to authorise the release of Non-Public Domain data by the CCSBT. Decisions whether to authorise the release of such data shall be made in a timely manner.
2. The remaining procedures below are not required for CCSBT Members and CNMs to obtain access to data when:
 - The data are listed with a "Low" confidentiality risk classification in Table 1 of the Rules and Procedures for Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of, Data Compiled by the CCSBT; or
 - The data were provided by the Member or CNM seeking access to that data.
3. A written request for access to Non-Public Domain data shall be provided to the Executive Secretary²⁰. In the case of a Member or CNM of the Extended Commission that is seeking access to serve the purpose of the Convention, the Member or CNM shall specify the purpose of the Convention by reference to the relevant article(s). The written request shall use the CCSBT Data Request Form (*Annex 1 to this Attachment*). In addition, the Member or CNM requesting access shall:
 - (a) undertake to only use such data for the purpose described in the written request;
 - (b) complete and sign the CCSBT Data Confidentiality Agreement (*Annex 2 to this Attachment*), and provide the signed agreement to the Executive Secretary; and
 - (c) maintain the requested data in a manner consistent with the CCSBT Data Security Standards specified in **Attachment 1**.
4. For Members or CNMs of the Extended Commission seeking access to data under paragraph 17(c), the Executive Secretary shall forward the completed Data Request Form and the signed confidentiality agreement to the Member or CNM of the Extended Commission that originally provided the data and seek authorisation from that Member or CNM for the CCSBT to release the data.
5. The Executive Secretary shall not authorise the release of more data than is necessary to achieve the purpose described in the written request.
6. The Executive Secretary may attach conditions appropriate for the access to such data (such as that the data be deleted upon achievement of the purpose for which it was released or by a pre-determined date, that a register of persons accessing the data be maintained and furnished to the Extended Commission upon request, etc.)

²⁰ Requests by Members should be provided only by the Authorised Representative as specified in section 4.4, paragraph 20.

7. Requests may be made for a standing authorisation, such that Members and CNMs of the Extended Commission may have multiple accesses to the requested data for the same purpose as of the original written request.
8. Dissatisfaction with the Executive Secretary's decisions in regard to access to non-public domain data by Members and CNMs of the Extended Commission shall be resolved by the Chair of the Extended Commission.

CCSBT Data Request Form

1. Data Requested

The specification of data being requested should refer to the type of data and any parameters relevant to the type of data, which may include, *inter alia*, the gear types, time periods, geographic areas and flags covered, and the level of stratification of each parameter.

[Insert the list of data sets here]

2. Purpose

If non-public domain data are being requested, the use of the data shall be authorised only for the purpose described below.

[If non-public domain data are being requested, insert the description of the purpose for which the data is requested]

3. Persons for whom access to the data is requested if non-public domain data are being requested, the name(s), job title(s) and affiliation(s) of the authorised representative(s) for whom access to the data is being requested shall be listed below; the use of the non-public domain data shall be authorised only for the person(s) listed below.

[Insert the list of persons here]

- Sign the Confidentiality Agreement.

CCSBT Data Confidentiality Agreement

Confidentiality Agreement for the Dissemination of Non-Public Domain Data by the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT).

Applicants name(s) and full contact details and signatures

Full name Institution, address and

Contact details

Signature and Date

I/we agree to the following:

- To abide by any conditions attached to use of the data by the Executive Secretary;
- That the data shall be used only for the purpose for which the data are being requested, be accessed only by the individuals listed in Item 3 of the Data Request Form, and be securely destroyed¹⁵ upon completion of the usage for which the data are being requested;
- To make no unauthorised copies of the data requested. If a copy of all, or part, of the data requested is made by the applicant, all copies, or part thereof, will be registered with the Executive Secretary and will be securely destroyed upon completion of purpose for which the data was requested;
- To abide by the CCSBT's Data Security Standards as specified in Attachment 1 of the Rules and Procedures for Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of, Data Compiled by the CCSBT;
- That prior to the publication of any report of an analysis for which the requested data will be used, the report shall be provided to, and cleared by, the Executive Secretary of the CCSBT, who shall ensure that no non-public domain data will be published;
- To provide copies of all published reports of the results of the work undertaken using the data released to the CCSBT Secretariat and to the relevant subsidiary body of CCSBT;
- Applicant(s) will not disclose, divulge, or transfer, either directly or indirectly, the confidential information to any third party without the written consent of the Executive Secretary;
- Applicant(s) shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary, in writing, of any unauthorised, negligent or inadvertent disclosure of confidential information of the CCSBT.
- Applicant(s) assume all liability, if any, in respect of a breach of this Confidentiality Agreement, once the data requested is released to the applicant(s).
- Pursuant to paragraph 21 of the Rules and Procedures for the Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of, Data Compiled by the CCSBT, Member(s) and CNM(s) of the Extended Commission shall not be granted access to non-public domain data until the appropriate actions have been taken to account for any disclosure in violation of the Agreement by the applicant or, *inter alia*, its affiliates, employees, attorneys, accountants, consultants, contractors, or other advisers or agents; and.

- That this Agreement may be terminated by the CCSBT giving written notice to the applicant.

Draft agenda for the 2012 meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG)

Agenda Item 1. Opening

Agenda Item 2. Annual reports

2.1 Members

2.2 Cooperating non-members

Agenda Item 3. Review of relevant international instruments

Members' implementation of FAO IPOA-Sharks, IPOA-Seabirds; FAO guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations. Review and recommendations on other best-practice guidelines (FAO; ACAP)

Agenda Item 4. Reports of meetings of other organisations relevant to the ERS Working Group

4.1 Recommendations of the Joint Tuna RFMO Technical Bycatch Working Group

4.2 Regional Fisheries Management Organisations/Arrangements

CCAMLR, IOTC, WCPFC, ICCAT

Agenda Item 5. Information and advice on ERS

Assess the risks to ERS posed by fishing for SBT, and mitigation of these risks. In relation to the sub-items below, Members are requested to consider any information they can provide to assist in that assessment, including observer data that includes information relevant to an assessment of spatial and seasonal risks and, where relevant, include data from non-SBT fisheries.

5.1 Information on stock status of ERS

5.2 Results of the ecological risk assessment for seabirds and sea turtles

5.3 Future analyses to obtain improved estimates of ERS mortality and estimates of uncertainty

5.3.1 Consideration of an ecological risk assessment for sharks

5.4 Predator and prey species that may affect the condition of the SBT stock

5.5 Update on mitigation research and priorities

Report results from recent mitigation trials, and provide updates on current and planned mitigation research. Assess the effectiveness of ERS measures adopted by area-based RFMOs for mitigating the risks of fishing for SBT, and advise whether any additional or different measures may be required while fishing for SBT, noting the particular characteristics of SBT fisheries.

5.5.1 Line weighting: review of research, existing requirements and implementation

5.6 Template for reporting ERS interactions to the CCSBT Compliance Committee

Agenda Item 6. ERS activities in CCSBT Strategic Plan

6.1 Data provision requirements for ERS

Consider the ERS data needs and data sources, and recommend data for inclusion in an annual ERS data exchange.

6.1.1 Observer data

6.1.2 Data exchange

6.2 Assessment of mitigation measures adopted by other RFMOs

6.3 Identify and adopt additional mitigation measures

Based on assessment of information and risks under Agenda Item 5

6.3.1 Review column options in the 2008 Recommendation on Ecologically Related Species

Agenda Item 7. Education and public relations activities

Agenda Item 8. Future work program

Agenda Item 9. Other business

Agenda Item 10. Recommendations and advice to the Extended Commission

Recommendations on the risk to ERS of fishing for SBT, and how to mitigate these risks.