

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission

**1-4 October 2012
Takamatsu City, Japan**

Report of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission

1-4 October 2012

Takamatsu City, Japan

Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting

1.1 Welcoming address

1. Dr. Akima Umezawa (Japan) was confirmed as the Chair of the Commission of CCSBT19.
2. The Chair (Dr. Akima Umezawa, Japan) welcomed participants and opened the meeting, after the Opening Ceremony in which participants were greeted by the Japanese government (Fisheries Agency of Japan) and the Kagawa Prefecture.

1.2 Adoption of agenda

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

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

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

Agenda Item 3. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair for CCSBT 20 and venue

6. The Chair of the Commission of CCSBT 20 will be nominated by Australia. The Vice-Chair will be nominated by New Zealand.
7. CCSBT 20 will be held in Adelaide, Australia.

Agenda Item 4. Other business

8. There was no other business.

Agenda Item 5. Adoption of report of meeting

9. The report was adopted.

Agenda Item 6. Close of meeting

10. The meeting closed at 2:00pm, 4 October 2012.

List of Appendices

Appendix

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

Agenda
Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission
1-4 October 2012, Takamatsu City, Japan

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

List of Participants
The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission

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Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなまぐろ保存委員会

Appendix 3

Report of the Extended Commission of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission

**1-4 October 2012
Takamatsu City, Japan**

**Report of the Extended Commission of the
Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission
1-4 October 2012
Takamatsu City, Japan**

Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting

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

1. After the Opening Ceremony in which participants were greeted by officials from the Japanese government (Fisheries Agency of Japan) and the Kagawa Prefecture, the Chair welcomed participants and opened the meeting.
2. Dr. Akima Umezawa (Japan) was confirmed as the Chair of the Extended Commission of CCSBT19, and Mr. Phillip Glyde (Australia) was confirmed as the Vice Chair.
3. The Chair noted that the Commission can now move on to a new phase, especially for strengthening compliance, given the important decisions made in the previous year.

1.2. Adoption of agenda

4. The agenda was adopted, and is included at **Attachment 1**. No items of general business were raised at this time.
5. The list of documents submitted to the meeting is at **Attachment 2**.
6. The Chair summarised arrangements for the timing of the meeting and for the Finance and Administration Committee.

1.3. Opening statements

7. The Executive Secretary conveyed the regrets of the Philippines for its absence from the Extended Commission meeting due to a conflict with the concurrent WCPFC Technical and Compliance Committee meeting.

1.3.1 Members

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

1.3.2 Cooperating Non-Members

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

1.3.3 Observers

11. Opening Statements by Observers are at **Attachment 6**.

Agenda Item 2. Report from the Secretariat

12. Members noted the report from the Secretariat (CCSBT-EC/1210/04) and agreed to the following recommendations:
 - The term of the current Chair of the ERSWG be extended for two additional ERSWG meetings after the next meeting;
 - The Secretariat should be tasked with developing an authoritative Compendium of CCSBT Conservation and Management Resolutions, Decisions and Recommendations together with a numbering scheme to allow easy reference to each of these items. In addition, as part of this process, the Secretariat should identify any redundant Resolutions as well as any Resolutions that might need to be modified. It was requested that, if possible, the Secretariat should present the proposed Compendium for consideration at the next meeting of the Extended Commission.

Agenda Item 3. Finance and Administration

13. The Executive Secretary provided an outline of financial matters the Extended Commission meeting would need to consider, including the revised budget for 2012 (CCSBT-EC/1210/05), and the proposed budget for 2013 (CCSBT-EC/1210/06).
14. It was noted that substantive savings had been made in respect of the approved 2012 budget. This was due to an unusual set of circumstances where large savings had been made in two main areas – the recruitment of the Compliance Manager and the success in obtaining a venue for CCSBT 19 in Takamatsu City rather than in Tokyo. It was further noted that this level of savings was unlikely to re-occur in future years.
15. Detailed consideration of the two budget papers was referred to the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC).
16. The FAC was convened to consider:
 - The revised budget for 2012;
 - The proposed budget for 2013; and
 - Other finance and administration issues including the potential establishment of a “Contributions Stabilisation Fund” (CSF) proposed in CCSBT-EC/1210/06, and a request by Australia that an estimate of expenditure for the scientific aerial survey of juvenile SBT be included in the proposed 2013 budget and/or that the 2012 operating surplus be put towards funding scientific work, for example off-setting the cost to Members of funding the aerial survey through their regular contributions. Other suggestions were that the 2012

surplus be considered for funding alternative items such as MCS issues, or potentially returning any savings to the Members themselves.

17. Mr. Paul Ross (Australia) was nominated as Chair of the FAC.

3.1. Report from the Finance and Administration Committee

18. Mr. Paul Ross presented the report of the FAC, which is provided at **Attachment 7**, and includes a revised budget for 2012 and a recommended budget for 2013.
19. It was noted that the recommended budget for 2013 includes a \$100,000 shared contribution towards the costs of the scientific aerial survey and a small assistance fund for developing country Members and CNMs. The budget surplus from 2012 was fully utilised in the recommended budget for 2013, and the FAC therefore recommended that the proposed establishment of a Contributions Stabilisation Fund (CSF) should not be considered at this time. The recommended budget for 2013 will result in approximately a 5% increase to Members' contributions.
20. Australia thanked Members for their assistance in providing funding for the 2013 scientific aerial survey and their recognition of the contribution the aerial survey makes to the Management Procedure. Australia undertook to provide Members with the data as these become available from the contractor.
21. Japan noted its preference that the ERSWG Data Exchange specified for 2010 and 2011 ERS data should revert to 31 July 2013 given that the ERSWG would not be convened until 28 August 2013. However, Japan did not wish to block consensus, so the data provision dates were not altered. Furthermore, the meeting agreed to amend the ERSWG Data Exchange to prevent confusion that might arise between dates in that agreement and the report of the FAC.

Agenda Item 4. Review of SBT Fisheries and ERS Interactions

22. The Chair of the Compliance Committee introduced this item and invited South Africa to present its annual review of its SBT fishery and compliance action plan to the Extended Commission. South Africa presented its reports summarising the profile of its fishery, associated management measures, and the overcatch recorded in both 2011 and 2012. South Africa noted that it does not consider the current 40t allocation to be sufficient to allow it to effectively and efficiently manage its longline fisheries within its allocated SBT quota.
23. South Africa answered a variety of questions on these reports. The positive progress made by South Africa in addressing ERS issues was welcomed. The importance of South Africa submitting an annual report to the next ERSWG was highlighted. South Africa also noted that it investigated the fraudulent forms identified by the Secretariat, and that it would report outcome of criminal and administrative procedures currently being instituted against the exporting company.
24. New Zealand asked for clarification as to what steps if any South Africa undertook to project when the SBT allocation will be reached by its domestic fleet in order to close the fishery in a timely manner. South Africa replied that it

attempts to project the catch of its domestic fleet but unfortunately those projections were inaccurate this year based on a number of environmental factors and unusual distribution of SBT.

25. Finally, South Africa indicated that it did not intend to pay back its recent overcatch due to the impracticality of managing the fishery with such a low allocation, but would endeavour to manage its fisheries within its allocation under the CCSBT.

4.1. Reports on Members' projects

26. The Chair opened the floor for any special reports from Members to be presented, and/or additional questions on annual reports, noting that an extensive question and answer session had already been held during the Compliance Committee. South Africa was asked one additional question regarding its observer coverage and funding streams for both its domestic and foreign charter observer arrangements.

4.1.1. Market Monitoring

27. No items were raised under this agenda item.

4.1.2 Australian SBT farming operations, including implementation of stereo video monitoring

28. Japan requested Australia's immediate implementation of stereo video monitoring from 1 December 2012, noting that Australia already had enough information from its commercial trial to partially implement stereo video monitoring.
29. Australia responded that it was not possible to conduct a partial introduction of stereo video monitoring.
30. Japan and Australia agreed that stereo video monitoring will provide more precise weight estimates than the existing fish sampling method.
31. Japan expressed its grave concern, based on its scientific analysis of length data from Japanese importers for imports of farmed SBT that there is a large bias in the fish sampling for farmed fish, which affects the total estimated catch for farms. Japan pointed out that the bias might even undermine the credibility of MP and requested Australia to verify growth rate of farmed SBT and report the result at Extended Science Committee.
32. Australia rejected Japan's arguments, noting the bias in Japan's market analysis and the lack of transparency regarding the data used in the analysis. Australia reiterated its view that the 40-fish sample method provided a sound basis for the estimation of the catch of Australia's farm sector.
33. Japan and Australia agreed to discuss these items bilaterally.
34. Japan presented the results of its bilateral discussion with Australia, noting that the key discussion points remained unchanged: Japan requested that monitoring with stereo video should be commenced in 2012, and Australia responded that this was not possible due to budgetary restraints.

35. Australia reconfirmed its commitment to full implementation of stereo video monitoring and reiterated its intention to implement the system by 1 December 2013.
36. Japan and Australia agreed to undertake further bilateral discussions on these matters intersessionally.

4.1.3 Other

37. There was a brief discussion where Japan commented that Australia's estimated weight of SBT retained by recreational fisheries should be counted against allocations, and Australia noted that there were a range of sources of mortality that were not currently well estimated including survival rates of discards from longliners, artisanal catch, bycatch of SBT, and illegal fishing. Australia suggested a collaborative approach to addressing these issues.
38. Australia noted that it is working with its States to develop a national recreational survey in order to provide reliable estimates of its recreational catch. Australia committed to providing updates to future CCSBT meetings.
39. Australia requested that consideration be given to their request that the current "Recommendation to mitigate the impact on ecologically related species of fishing for southern bluefin tuna" be adopted as a binding resolution. Australia and New Zealand noted the ERSWG recommendation that implementation of more effective mitigation measures based on best practice is urgently required to address seabird bycatch. Australia's suggested amendment to the Recommendation is provided at **Attachment 8**.
40. Japan pointed out legal problems of the proposed legally-binding resolution, especially paragraph 2 while expressing its continued support to the protection of ERS. Japan emphasised that CCSBT Members should consider an individual recommendation or measure and decide it as CCSBT's own recommendation or measure. Japan considered that it is not appropriate for the Commission to adopt a resolution or measure in which Members shall, in a legally-binding manner, comply with measures and recommendations of other RFMOs, namely IOTC, WCPFC and ICCAT, irrespective of whether the Member or Cooperating Non-Member concerned is a member of the relevant Commission or otherwise cooperates with it. Japan also pointed out that the Conventions establishing those RFMOs have provisions to withdraw from them, and this resolution, if adopted as a legally-binding resolution, would be legally binding even after a member withdraw from those RFMOs.
41. New Zealand noted its view that the concerns outlined by Japan were the reason a binding measure was required and agreed that these concerns indicated the need for CCSBT to consider its own binding measure in the future.
42. Korea put a reservation on this issue and suggested that the issue be discussed intersessionally. Korea noted that it did not oppose any of the substance of the recommendation, but needed more time to discuss changing the legal status of the recommendation, given that the proposal had not been received well in advance of the meeting.
43. The meeting agreed to consider Australia's proposal intersessionally or otherwise discussed it at CCSBT 20.

Agenda Item 5. Report from the Compliance Committee

44. The Chair of the Compliance Committee presented the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC7), noting that two Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) - the Philippines and South Africa - had been unable to attend. The Chair thanked the participants for a productive and cooperative meeting, outlined the proposed extensive 2013 workplan, and drew attention to CC7's recommendations to the Extended Commission. In addition, the Chair noted that the large volume of work proposed in the 2013 workplan was much greater than the Secretariat's routine workload. Therefore, the Secretariat would need to prioritise work items, with the possibility that some tasks may not be achievable prior to CC8. New Zealand offered to assist by preparing a draft Port State Measure for the Secretariat's consideration and suggested that other Members may support other items.
45. Japan reiterated the importance of compliance in order to ensure the recovery of SBT and its intention to consider necessary actions to stop importing any SBT in contravention of CCSBT measures.
46. Members agreed to collect the relevant trade data in order to submit the relevant information to the Secretariat .
47. The report of the Seventh Compliance Committee meeting, including its workplan and recommendations, was adopted and is at **Attachment 9**.

Agenda Item 6. Report from the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG)

48. The Executive Secretary presented the report of the Ninth meeting of the ERSWG, including a review of the ERSWG's 2013 workplan, which is summarised in paper CCSBT-EC/1210/09.
49. The Executive Secretary sought approval from the Extended Commission for one specific action item in the workplan: for the ERSWG to approach other RFMOs with its offer to lead global work on assessments of impacts of fishing for tunas on seabirds and porbeagle sharks. This item of work was endorsed by the Extended Commission.
50. The report of ERSWG meeting, including its workplan and recommendations, was adopted and is at **Attachment 10**.
51. Australia and New Zealand noted the ERSWG recommendation that implementation of more effective mitigation measures based on best practice is urgently required to address seabird bycatch.
52. Discussion then moved to the ERSWG Data Exchange proposal which is detailed in paper CCSBT-EC/1210/21. Some Members indicated that they would have preferred a greater degree of detail in the information to be exchanged, but that the proposal represented a positive step forwards and was therefore supported. The ERSWG data exchange proposal was adopted and is at **Attachment 11**.

Agenda Item 7. Report from the Extended Scientific Committee

53. The Chair of the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) presented the report of the ESC meeting which is summarised in paper CCSBT-EC/1210/20 and includes a review of the ESC's 2013 workplan. The ESC Chair thanked Member scientists for their hard work and contributions to the report.
54. The report of the 2012 ESC meeting, including its workplan and recommendations, was adopted and is at **Attachment 12**.

Agenda Item 8. Total Allowable Catch and its allocation

8.1. TAC determination

55. The Chair introduced this item noting that CCSBT18 agreed to a TAC for 2012 and 2013, and a process for setting a TAC for 2014. The meeting re-confirmed the TAC determination decision of CCSBT 18 (paragraphs 32 and 33 of the report of CCSBT 18).

8.2. Research Mortality Allowance

56. The meeting agreed to the research mortality allowance set out in the paper CCSBT-EC/1210/11, which were: 1t for a trolling survey by Japan in the 2012/13 season, and 5t for continued deployment of electronic tags by Australia.

8.3. Allocation of TAC

57. Table 1 sets out options for TACs in 2013 depending on whether or not South Africa accedes to the Convention. South Africa was not able to inform the meeting of the likelihood and/or timing of its possible accession, and suggested that the meeting should set a deadline for its response, as no deadline currently exists.
58. Table 1: Impact of South Africa's accession in 2013 on allocations

	(a) Assuming that South Africa accedes to the Convention in time to receive an additional allocation for 2013	(b) Assuming that South Africa <u>does not</u> accede to the Convention in time to receive an additional allocation for 2013 ¹
Japan	2,689	2,703
Australia	4,698	4,713
New Zealand	830	833
Korea	945	948
Taiwan	945	948

¹ These figures apportion the additional 40 t (from South Africa) to Members according to their nominal catch percentage levels in accordance with the Resolution on Allocation of the Global Total Allowable Catch.

Indonesia	707	709
Philippines	45	45
South Africa	80	40
European Union	10	10

59. The meeting agreed the following:
- Members' and Cooperating Non-members' allocations for 2013 will initially be those listed in column "a" of Table 1, with the exception of South Africa who will have 40t;
 - To obtain an increased allocation for 2013, South Africa must provide advice of its accession to the Convention by 31 May 2013;
 - If South Africa accedes to the Convention by 31 May 2013, its 2013 allocation will increase to 80t, and Member's allocations for 2013 will be fixed to be those listed in column "a" of Table 1; and
 - If South Africa does not accede to the convention by 31 May 2013, its allocation will remain at 40t and Members' allocations for 2013 will change to those listed in column "b" of Table 1.
60. South Africa's allocation for 2014 will be 150t, subject to the outcome of the 2013 results from the MP in accordance with the Resolution on the Adoption of a Management Procedure, if South Africa accedes before CCSBT20, otherwise its allocation will be discussed at CCSBT20.

Agenda Item 9. Implementation of the CCSBT Strategic Plan

61. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/1210/12 on the implementation of the CCSBT Strategic Plan. The paper presented action items from the Strategic Plan for 2012 and 2013 which have not already been considered at CCSBT meetings.
62. The meeting made the following decisions on implementation issues for 2012:

Quality and provision of scientific advice – reporting on all sources of SBT mortality

- The meeting adopted a Resolution on Reporting all Sources of Mortality of Southern Bluefin Tuna provided at **Attachment 13**. It was noted that the Resolution is consistent with the revised reporting template adopted by CC7.

Operation of the Commission – Kobe process - identifying opportunities for services to be coordinated amongst RFMOs

- The meeting noted the improved coordination amongst RFMOs and agreed with the recommendation made in the paper that the Secretariat, Members and subsidiary bodies of the Extended Commission should continue to be watchful for opportunities to coordinate with other RFMOs and provide recommendations to the Extended Commission as such opportunities arise.

Supporting developing countries

- The meeting provided general support to the concept of creating a small fund to assist developing states such as Indonesia to attend relevant working group meetings (not the Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee) and for conducting training/educational workshops for developing countries.

Participation in the CCSBT

- Lengthy discussions were held on developing mechanisms for extending CCSBT membership to Regional Economic Integration Organisations (REIOs), including consideration of membership to the Extended Commission. The EU, advised it would like to seek admission to the Extended Commission, followed by full membership to the CCSBT if the Convention can be amended to accommodate its request.
 - There was support for the necessary changes to be made to allow REIOs to become Members of either the Extended Commission or the Commission. The merits of amending the resolution to establish the Extended Commission versus amending the Convention text were discussed. The Members agreed that it was currently easier to consider amendments to the Resolution rather than the Convention which would involve a lengthy administrative approval process.
 - Australia joined other Members and agreed to consider amending the Resolution, but believed the option to discuss amending the Convention accordingly must remain a topic for discussion in the future.
 - A small drafting group was convened to draft appropriate amendments to the “Resolution to Establish an Extended Commission and an Extended Scientific Committee”. New Zealand led further work on this and a consolidated draft text is provided at **Attachment 14** for Members to consider prior to CCSBT 20.
 - The EU confirmed its general support for the modified Resolution and provided some comments for clarification at **Attachment 15**.
 - The Extended Commission asked the Secretariat to develop a paper for consideration at CCSBT 20 outlining options for REIOs to become a Member following consultation with all Members and Cooperating Non-Members.
 - Taiwan asked that if Members decide to amend the Convention to allow a REIO to become a Party to the Convention, Members could consider how to allow Taiwan or Fishing Entities to accede to the Convention as well.
 - Japan emphasised the importance of the record of compliance with the CCSBT measures in considering accepting any Members to the Extended Commission.
63. The meeting made the following decisions on implementation issues for 2013:

Flexible management arrangements (ensuring SBT fishing capacity is commensurate with fishing opportunities)

- The meeting agreed that each Member/CNM should:
 - Conduct a self-assessment of its fishing capacity, including non-target fleets that may impact on SBT, with respect to its national allocation of the SBT TAC and that this assessment be reported to CCSBT 20 in the agreed annual reporting template;

- Report to CCSBT 20 in the agreed annual reporting template on any action it has taken or plans to take with respect to its fishing capacity; and
- If possible/appropriate include in their reports a comment on potential threats to SBT from over-capacity in Non-Cooperating Non Member (NCNM) fleets.
- The meeting also agreed that CCSBT Observers to other RFMOs should report back to the Extended Commission on any changes in other RFMOs that could potentially result in effort shifts towards SBT fisheries.

Performance review of the Commission

- It was agreed that:
 - The next performance review of the Commission should be conducted during 2014 due to the large number of work items already planned for 2013;
 - The terms of reference for the review should be finalised during 2013; and
 - The review should produce a single report and be conducted by an independent panel of 2-3 experts.
- The meeting also adopted the recommendations in paper CCSBT-EC/1210/12 that the review should include:
 - The criteria for reviewing the performance of RFMOs that was used in CCSBT's original performance review;
 - Consideration of the extent to which modern fisheries management standards have been incorporated into the CCSBT's decisions; and
 - Evaluation of progress in implementing the recommendation of the first performance review.

Agenda Item 10. Cooperating Non-Members

64. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/1210/13 on Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs).
65. There were no significant areas of concern with respect to compliance by the Philippines and therefore Members confirmed the Philippines' CNM status.
66. Compliance of both the EU and South Africa with CCSBT Measures was discussed at length.
67. The meeting confirmed the European Union's continuing CNM status, and noted that the EU had committed to comply with CCSBT MCS measures and their existing reporting obligations including those under the CDS Resolution.
68. The meeting also confirmed South Africa's continuing CNM status, but noted its serious concerns about South Africa's overcatches which had occurred in both 2011 and 2012. Indonesia's agreement to continuing South Africa's CNM status was subject to South Africa improving its future compliance with CCSBT Measures. Members encouraged South Africa to accede to the Convention as soon as possible. South Africa thanked the EC for renewing South Africa's CNM status and reconfirmed its commitment to comply with its quota allocated by CCSBT.

Agenda Item 11. Relationship with Non-Members

69. The Executive Secretary presented CCSBT-EC/1210/14 on CCSBT's relationship with Non-members.
70. Japan reported its 2010 to 2012 (inclusive) weights of SBT re-exported to China, and offered to assist in finding out more information about Chinese import sources during its bilateral discussions with China.
71. It was noted that the Extended Commission might need to take a more proactive approach with regard to Non-Cooperating Non-Members (NCNM) market states, and that Members should raise matters in bilateral negotiations.

Agenda Item 12. Evaluation of Kobe Process Recommendations

72. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/1210/15, which summarised the brief Kobe Steering Committee meeting which was held in the margins of COFI in Rome during July 2012. The Steering Committee will be re-convened in approximately one year.

Agenda Item 13. Activities with Other Organisations

13.1. Reports from meetings of interest

73. CCSBT Members act as observers at other RFMO meetings of interest and provide report backs to CCSBT on matters of relevance in order to improve coordination with other RFMOs.
74. The following reports were delivered by Members as part of their observer duties for the CCSBT, and are attached at **Attachment 16**.
 - New Zealand's report on the 8th annual meeting of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) held during March 2012;
 - Australia's report on the 30th annual meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) in 2011. It was noted that the proposed cooperative arrangement with CCSBT had been discussed and that CCSBT had been invited to attend the next annual meeting in Hobart between 23 October – 1 November 2012;
 - Japan's report on the 16th session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) in April 2012, and the 22nd annual meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). Japan noted that ICCAT were continuing to strengthen compliance measures, and had agreed to trial an electronic Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS); and
 - Taiwan's report on the 83rd annual meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) held in La Jolla, USA in June 2012.
75. It was agreed that the following Members would act as Observers to other RFMOs on behalf of CCSBT during 2012/13:
 - Korea to replace New Zealand as an Observer to WCPFC,
 - Australia to continue as an Observer to CCAMLR,

- Indonesia to replace Japan as an Observer to IOTC,
 - Japan to continue as an Observer to ICCAT, and
 - Taiwan to continue as an Observer to IATTC.
76. Finally, the EU presented paper CCSBT-EC/1210/18 on its conference, “RFMOs – Fit for the Future”, which took place in Brussels on 1 June 2012, hosted by the European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Maria Damanaki, and attended by fifteen RFMOs.

13.2 Relationship with CCAMLR

77. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/1210/16, focusing on CCSBT’s relationship with CCAMLR and CCAMLR’s request to finalise a cooperative arrangement with CCSBT.
78. Members thanked the Secretariat for their work in drafting this alternative version of the cooperative arrangement with CCAMLR.
79. The meeting supported the alternative version of the cooperative arrangement with CCAMLR provided at Annex 3 of the paper, with only minor amendment. The agreed version of the arrangement is provided at **Attachment 17**. The Executive Secretary will forward it to CCAMLR for consideration at CCAMLR’s upcoming annual meeting.

Agenda Item 14. Confidentiality of Data and Documents

14.1 Confidentiality of reports and documents from 2012

80. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/1210/17 on the confidentiality of reports and documents submitted as meeting documents during 2012.
81. The Extended Commission noted that with the exception of Attachment A of the Secretariat’s paper CCSBT-ESC/1208/04, Japan’s papers CCSBT-ESC/1208/31 and CCSBT-CC/1209/BGD04, and Taiwan’s paper CCSBT-ERS/1203/08, the reports of meetings and documents submitted to meetings under the jurisdiction of CCSBT19 would be made publicly available.
82. It was also noted that any documents that referred to information contained in the market or farm reviews would continue to be classified as being confidential.

Agenda Item 15. Other business

15.1. Meetings for 2013

83. It was agreed that the following meetings and dates would apply for 2013:
- The 10th ERS Working Group meeting in Canberra, between 28-31 August 2013;
 - The 18th Extended Scientific Committee meeting, in Canberra between 2-7 September 2013;
 - The 8th Compliance Committee meeting, in Adelaide between 10-12 October 2013; and
 - The 20th Extended Commission meeting, in Adelaide between 14-17 October 2013.
84. In addition, a Compliance Committee Working Group meeting will be held in Canberra during April/May 2013 and a Small Scientific Technical Meeting will be held in Portland, Maine during July 2013.

15.2. Request for Observer Status from the USA

85. It was agreed that the Executive Secretary would approve a request submitted by the USA to attend CC 8 and CCSBT 20 as an Observer provided that such a request was received within the required timeframe.

Agenda Item 16. Close of meeting

Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the 20th Annual Meeting of the CCSBT

86. The Chair of the Extended Commission of CCSBT 20 will be nominated by Australia. The Vice-Chair will be nominated by New Zealand.

16.2. Adoption of report

87. The report of the meeting was adopted.

16.3 Close of meeting

88. The meeting closed at 1:55pm, 4 October 2012.

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. Report of the Finance and Administration Committee
8. Draft Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna
9. Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee
10. Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
11. ERSWG Data Exchange
12. Report of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee
13. Resolution on Reporting all Sources of Mortality of Southern Bluefin Tuna
14. Draft Resolution to Establish an Extended Commission and an Extended Scientific Committee
15. Clarification from the EU on the draft amendment to the Resolution on the Extended Commission
16. Reports delivered by Members as part of their observer duties for the CCSBT
17. Proposed Arrangement between The Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna and The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

Agenda
Extended Commission of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission
1 - 4 October 2012
Takamatsu City, Japan

1. Opening of the Meeting
 - 1.1. Confirmation of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the Nineteenth 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 Ecologically Related Species Working Group
7. Report from the Extended Scientific Committee
8. Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation
 - 8.1. TAC determination
 - 8.2. Research Mortality Allowance
 - 8.3. Allocation of TAC
9. Implementation of the CCSBT Strategic Plan
10. Cooperating Non-Members
11. Relationship with Non-members
12. Evaluation of Kobe Process Recommendations

13. Activities with Other Organisations
 - 13.1. Reports from meetings of interest
 - 13.2. Relationship with CCAMLRL
14. Confidentiality of Data and Documents
 - 14.1. Confidentiality of reports and documents from 2012
15. Other Business
 - 15.1. Meetings for 2013
16. Close of Meeting
 - 16.1. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the 20th Annual Meeting of the CCSBT
 - 16.2. Adoption of report
 - 16.3. Close of meeting

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

(CCSBT-EC/1210/)

1. Provisional Agenda
2. List of Participants
3. Draft List of Documents
4. (Secretariat) Report from the Secretariat
5. (Secretariat) Revised 2012 Budget
6. (Secretariat) Draft 2013 Budget
7. (Secretariat) Review of SBT Fisheries and ERS Interaction
8. (Secretariat) Report from the Compliance Committee
9. (Secretariat) Report from the Ninth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
10. (Secretariat) Report from the Extended Scientific Committee
11. (Secretariat) Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation
12. (Secretariat) Implementation of CCSBT Strategic Plan
13. (Secretariat) Cooperating Non-members
14. (Secretariat) Relationship with Non-members
15. (Secretariat) Kobe Process
16. (Secretariat) Activities with Other Organisations
17. (Secretariat) Confidentiality of Data and Documents
18. (European Union) Conference on Regional Fisheries Management Organisations RFMOs - Fit for the future
19. (Australia) Report from the CCSBT Observer to the 30th Annual Meeting of the CCAMLR
20. (SC Chair) Presentation of the Report of the 17th Meeting of the Scientific Committee
21. (Secretariat) Data Exchange for the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
22. (New Zealand) Report from the CCSBT observer to meetings of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) held since CCSBT18
23. (Japan) Report From the CCSBT Observer to Sixteenth Session of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)
24. (Japan) Report from the CCSBT Observer to 22nd Regular Meeting OF International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)

25. (Taiwan) Report from the CCSBT observer (Chinese Taipei) to the 83rd Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)

(CCSBT-EC/1210/Rep)

1. Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee (September 2012)
 2. Report of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (August 2012)
 3. Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (March 2012)
 4. Report of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2011)
 5. Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2011)
 6. Report of the Special Meeting of the Commission (August 2011)
 7. Report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (July 2011)
 8. Report of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2010)
 9. Report of the Fifth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2010)
 10. Report of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2010)
 11. Report of the Second Meeting of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (April 2010)
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(Documents to be discussed from the Compliance Committee Meeting)¹

(CCSBT-CC/1209/SBT Fisheries -)

Australia	Australia's Annual review of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery
Indonesia	Annual Review of Indonesia SBT Fisheries for 2011 for the Compliance Meetings and Annual Commission
Japan	Review of Japanese SBT Fisheries in the 2011 Fishing Season
Korea	Annual Review of SBT Fisheries for the Annual Meeting of the Extended Commission
New Zealand	Annual Review of National SBT Fisheries
Taiwan	Review of Taiwan's SBT Fishery of 2011/2012
European Union	Annual Review of National SBT Fisheries
Philippines	National Report of the Philippines as a Cooperating Non-Member of the Commission for the Conservation of

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

Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) for 2012

South Africa Annual Review of the South African SBT Fishery for the 19th Annual Meeting of the Commission

(CCSBT-CC/1209/Compliance Action Plan-)

Australia	Australia's 2012 Compliance action plan for the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
Indonesia	Indonesia Compliance Action Plan
Japan	Japan Compliance Action Plan 2012
Korea	Korea's Compliance Action Plan (2012)
New Zealand	New Zealand Compliance Action Plan 2012
Taiwan	Taiwan Compliance Action Plan 2012
European Union	European Union 2012 Compliance Action Plan
Philippines	Philippines Compliance Action Plan 2012
South Africa	South Africa's CCSBT Compliance Action Plan

(CCSBT-CC/1209/)

4. (Secretariat) Compliance with CCSBT Management Measures
8. (Secretariat) Exploratory Analysis of SBT Trade Data

(CCSBT-CC/1209/BGD)

3. (Secretariat) Southern bluefin tuna trade data: Exploratory Analyses (*Previously CCSBT - ESC/1208/10 (Rev.2)*)
4. (Japan) Monitoring of Southern Bluefin Tuna trading in the Japanese domestic markets: 2012 update (*Previously CCSBT-ESC/1208/31(Rev.1)*)
5. (Japan) Analyses on age composition, growth and catch amount of southern bluefin tuna used for farming in 2007-2010 (*Previously CCSBT-ESC/1208/30*)

List of Participants
Extended Commission of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission

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Opening Statement by Australia

Ohayo gozai-mass.

First let me thank our hosts, the Japanese Government for the very warm welcome to the beautiful city of Takamatsu and to Japan. Arigato gozai-mas.

Can I also thank Japan for the superb meeting venue. This meeting room provides the delegates with something that we do not experience very often, a room with an amazing view. 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 experience spectacular, heritage listed Ritsurin Garden followed by a lovely lunch. It was indeed a very pleasant, while a damp day.

This week's meeting provides the Extended Commission with a real opportunity to focus on the wider management of the SBT fisheries, given the adoption of the Management Procedure last year. In Australia's view, success this week will see stronger management measures in place, continued co-operation by all Members (similar to that experienced last year), further progress in implementing the CCSBT Strategic Plan and see the Extended Commission confirm its confidence in the 2011 decision to adopt a precautionary management procedure. Nevertheless we must recognise that southern bluefin tuna spawning stock remains at critically low levels. At last week's Compliance Committee meeting there was general consensus among Members and Co-operating Non-Members that there is a need to strengthen compliance by adopting binding measures. The referral of the Minimum Performance Requirements and a revised annual reporting template for consideration by the Extended Commission are evidence of this.

The Compliance Committee has set the Secretariat an ambitious work plan for 2013 which is focused on improving compliance. Australia believes this must be the focus for the Extended Commission in coming years.

The Extended Commission has struggled, at times, to move past the annual focus of setting the total allowable catch and national allocations. It is Australia's expectation that, with last year's Extended Commission adopting the management procedure and setting the total allowable catch for three years, this week's meeting is time for the Extended Commission to turn its focus to address the impacts of fishing for southern bluefin tuna on ecologically-related species, such as sharks, seabirds and sea turtles. A key first step would be for the Extended Commission to adopt a binding resolution based on the 2011 updated *Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna*.

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

Arigato gozai-mas.

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 extend our appreciation to our host, the Government of Japan for the warm welcome, and arrangements for the wonderful excursion program yesterday. We all enjoyed the trip and the excellent lunch. My thanks also go to Mr. Kennedy and the staffs of the Secretariat for preparing meeting documents and making meeting arrangements. I would also like to welcome the representatives of South Africa and European Union as Cooperating Non-Member and observers from Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels, Fisheries Development Council International (FDCI), Human Society International, TRAFFIC, U.S.-Japan Research Institute.

Last year, we made a very important decision that a Management Procedure (MP) would be used to guide the setting of the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) global total allowable catch (TAC) to ensure that the SBT spawning stock biomass achieves the interim rebuilding target. Consistent with the MP, the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) held in Tokyo this August recommended, based on the review of indicators, the 2011 stock assessment, and MP inputs, that there is no need to revise the Extended Commission's 2011 TAC decision. In such circumstance, the TAC for this year should not require further consideration, so that we can spend more time to consider how to make sure to comply with the conservation and management measures adopted by CCSBT.

Catch documentation scheme (CDS) is a crucial measure to monitor Members and co-operating non-members' SBT catch, so that we should consider how to improve it and call for cooperation from non-member's market states. Providing assistance to developing country to establish monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) measures so as to reduce risk is another issue that we are concerned. Besides, for scientific research, all sources of SBT mortality should be collected and reported to the Extended Commission is also a very important issue.

In closing, I look forward to working with all members and co-operating non-members in the following days to achieve positive outcomes for the SBT fishery. Thank you.

Opening Statement by Indonesia

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

It is indeed my great pleasure to be here to meet all of you and to participate in *The 19th Extended Commission meeting*, and on behalf of Indonesia government, let me first extend my sincere appreciation and gratitude to the Government of Japan for hosting the 19th *Extended Commission meeting* of the CCSBT in this beautiful city of Takamatsu and officers of the Secretariat who made enormous effort to hold this meeting as well as interpreters.

You may have observed that in this current session, it is the fifth occasion for Indonesia to participate in the important meeting as a member of the Commission since 2008. As a member, Indonesia has been taking a lot of efforts to ensure the sustainability management of SBT through complying with CCSBT resolutions. Even though there are a lot of obstacles, among others due to capacity building and wide range of vessels size in the artisanal fisheries, but working hand by hand with private sectors represented by Associations of Tuna Fishing Companies, we have shown our great concern and active participation in the management conservation and utilization of SBT resources.

In order to support the strengthening of SBT data collection, we have implemented fishing logbook based on Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. PER.18/MEN/2010. We do believe, through this regulation and also by implementing the fishing logbook we do believe that Indonesia data collection will be greatly improved, and will be able to strengthen the implementation of CCSBT-CDS system. Further data collection for SBT also will be implemented through log book for artisanal fisheries.

In 2012, as a part of our commitment to comply with the RFMOs measures and resolutions, Indonesia has superseded regulation on high seas Minister Regulation Number: PER 03/MEN/2009 with Minister Regulation Number: PER 12/MEN/2012 concerning Capture Fisheries Business in High Seas. The purpose of this regulation is to maintain our sustainable Tuna resources through fisheries management improvement. This new Minister Regulation has also adopted mitigation measures for marine turtles, seabird and sharks.

It has been clearly understand that fish vessels are compulsory to install and activate VMS on-board when they are sailing and/or fishing. As a follow up to this Indonesia has issued the Minister Regulation No. PER.05/MEN/2007 concerning VMS implementation. There are 3 (three) matter have been stipulated in the regulation such as (i) foreign fisheries vessels 100 GT above are compulsory to procure their own transmitter, (ii) fisheries vessel with 60 – 100 GT may borrow transmitter belongs to government (if any stock) and (iii) fisheries vessels below 60 GT will be provided by VMS off line procured by government. However, in line with the need to improve SBT management and other tuna and following our commitment to comply with the RFMOs measures and resolutions, Indonesia will amend this Minister regulation in the near future.

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

Finally, I would like to end this opening statement by wishing that we could join hands together to bring out fruitful and satisfaction for our future sustainable development of SBT, fisheries management and sustainable utilization in consistency with CCRF.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by Japan

Good Morning.

On behalf of the Japanese delegation, I would like to say a few words. First of all, I extend a hearty welcome to all of you on your visit to Takamatsu City. Some of you might be still recovering from the field trip, which was held yesterday but I hope you enjoy the grandstand view of beautiful Seto Inland Sea from this room and feel relaxed. I would like to thank Kagawa Prefecture and Takamatsu City for providing the wonderful venue. Also, I appreciate very much the Secretariat for meeting documents and arrangements which are of high standard as ever.

CCSBT has finally started on the long road in order to fulfill its obligations to ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilization of southern bluefin tuna by setting the management goal and adopting MP. We have made a significant progress. However, we are not at the stage for being satisfied and we need to carry out our obligations to ensure recovery of the southern Bluefin tuna stock. One of our obligations is to comply with the CCSBT conservation and management measures. Japan will not leave the situation where members or cooperating non-members have any problem on their compliance. Also, as a market country of SBT, we consider refusing imported products with such a problem. Japan has an intention to put our utmost efforts through monitoring of all SBT catch. I am hoping to have a proper discussion regarding this point.

Lastly, I hope all the participants will fully enjoy staying in Kagawa Prefecture.

Thank you very much.

Opening Statement by New Zealand

Tena koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa. Nga mihi nui ki a koutou

[Greetings, greetings, many greetings to you all]

On behalf of the New Zealand delegation I would like to extend our greetings to the Chair, distinguished visitors, our colleagues from other delegations and to observers at this meeting.

Firstly thank you for today's welcome and our thanks also to our hosts the Japanese Government for the selection of the beautiful Takamatsu City as the venue for this meeting.

I would also like to thank the Japanese Fisheries Agency and the local Government for the excursion yesterday. Despite the wet weather it was very enjoyable to tour the beautiful gardens and the lunch was exceptional. The New Zealand delegation was also further delighted yesterday by the impressive win of our world famous rugby team in Argentina. It was a good day.

Turning to the meeting before us, New Zealand looks forward to further constructive dialogue on the important business of this Commission. The adoption of a management procedure last year was a major milestone for us all. It was the product of considerable work by all involved and it was a vital step in ensuring that the southern bluefin stock is set on a path to recovery. One consequence of the adoption of the management procedure is that this year my opening statement will be brief.

Further, we now have time to focus on the other important work before us and there is clearly more work to be done. During this meeting we will hear from the Compliance Committee on the program of work that members consider is required to strengthen the monitoring control and surveillance arrangements of the Commission. We will also hear from the Science Committee on its proposals for a programme of work to improve our understanding of the status of the stock and what influences this.

We believe that this Commission now has the time to make good progress on a range of issues identified in its strategic plan. Many of these issues are a product of the good work of Commission members during the performance review conducted some years ago.

New Zealand considers that it is timely to consider how we will address the potential interests of new members and also to take a more active approach to identifying nations with either a current fishing interest in southern bluefin tuna or which impact upon the stock in the pursuit of other fisheries.

New Zealand also has a particular interest in ensuring that we make progress in evaluating the impacts of fishing for southern bluefin tuna on ecologically related species. We have been encouraged by the progress made at the recent meeting of the ecologically related species working group. This is an important area of work and we

should not let this progress be dissipated. It will be important at this meeting to decide on data exchange rules and the adoption of a risk based approach to assessing our fishery impacts.

Chair, in closing New Zealand has been encouraged by the progress of the Commission in recent years and we look forward to achieving further positive outcomes from this meeting

Thank you

Opening Statement by Korea

Mr. Chair, Dr. Kennedy, distinguished delegates, observers, ladies and gentlemen,

I would like to begin by thanking the Japanese government for hosting the 7th Compliance Committee meeting and the 19th annual meeting of the CCSBT. I also appreciate the Secretariat for putting the meetings together. It would be remiss of me if I don't mention yesterday's excursion which this delegation enjoyed very much. I thank the municipal government of Takamatsu for their warm hospitality.

Last year the Extended Commission marked a significant moment in the conservation and management of Southern Bluefin tuna by adopting the Management Procedure, or MP. Thanks to the contribution, effort and compromise from all involved in the process, the CCSBT could proudly prove to the world that it is one of the most effective fisheries management organizations.

The first three-year bloc is of particular importance as it will set the reference for our future management directions. This year is the first year of MP application and science still says that we cannot let our guard down just yet. However, I'm convinced that the CCSBT will eventually meet its objectives because we are on the right path that we charted together last year.

Now that we have ticked one of the most important tasks on our to-do list, we are ready to focus on other important issues including the management of Ecosystem Related Species, reporting templates, compliance evaluation, the implementation of the CCSBT Strategic Plan and budgetary issues. With the same spirit of cooperation and coordination, I hope the members and cooperating non-members will actively share their views and ideas with one another and find the best ways to address the issues on the table.

It is up to us to maintain the reputation as one of the most effective fisheries management organizations. The Extended Commission will need to make constant efforts to keep its best practices, identify room for improvement and make necessary changes. Korea, as a responsible member of the CCSBT, will do its best to play its part in this endeavor.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by European Union

Mr Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The European Union is very pleased to be present at the Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, after regrettably not being able to attend in 2010 and 2011 for reasons outside our control. We would like to thank Japan for hosting this meeting.

The EU is committed to contributing to sustainable oceans and fisheries management in the best possible way. The EU is therefore currently in the process of reforming its Common Fisheries Policy, which strongly aims at bringing fish stocks back to sustainable levels. This reform also entails an important external dimension as any conservation policy makes little sense in isolation.

A priority in the EU's external fishery policy is to develop and support governance systems through international cooperation at multilateral levels, among other things by contributing to the process towards ensuring the best possible functioning of RFMOs that will allow them to deliver against their mandate. In this spirit the EU Commission convened the one-day conference on RFMOs ('Fit for the Future') in May 2012 to discuss with all interested parties how RFMOs can strengthen their performance, which I will be able to provide a brief report of later in this meeting.

As an active member of 15 RFMOs, and as Cooperating Non-Member to the CCSBT, the EU continues to be committed to ensuring compliance with conservation and management measures, including catch reporting and documentation obligations. The EU is also striving for ensuring the best data from fishing activities, as data provides the stepping stone for the scientific advice on which fisheries management decisions are based.

We continue to seek ways of improving the timely submission of data as regards the unavoidable by-catches of Southern Bluefin Tuna taken by EU long line vessels in fisheries for swordfish and shark in the area. Great efforts are made to keep those by-catches to the minimum. In 2010 by-catches of the EU fleets corresponded to a mere 0.05% of total catches, and in 2011 this percentage is likely to be even lower, once by-catch figures have been finally revised. For any further improvements as regards reporting obligations, we look forward to working constructively with you in that regard.

Finally, the EU would still very much like to extend its participation in CCSBT to full membership, and would as an initial step like to resume discussions on the possible admission of Regional Economic Integration Organisations to the Extended Commission.

We look forward to participating in this meeting and hope it will be a productive and successful one.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by South Africa

South Africa wishes to thank the Japanese government for hosting the 2012 Annual Meetings of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, and apologize for not being able to attend the Compliance Committee Meeting, which took place on the 27-29 September 2012. This was due to unfortunate and unforeseen administrative challenges that resulted in the South African delegation receiving official approval to attend the annual CCSBT meetings only on the 26 September 2012. Nonetheless, we hope that our attendance at the Commission meeting would be indicative of our commitment to CCSBT.

South Africa wishes to extend our gratitude to the secretariat for their efficiency, professionalism and the standard of quality in terms of their administrative assistance to member and non-member parties alike. We further wish to congratulate the newly appointed Compliance Manager, Ms Susie Iball, and are confident that her appointment will enhance the work of the secretariat.

At the conclusion of the Commission meeting held in Bali last year the South African delegation undertook to discuss the proposed quota allocation for 2012-2014 with our principals and to report back to the secretariat. We apologize for not being able to report back sooner, but we need to explain the challenging situation we are faced with. The proposed increase, upon accession, in South Africa's quota for 2013 and 2014 was substantially lower than what South African delegation was mandated to request. Our principals view the proposed increase as not being economically viable for South Africa as a developing range state. This minimal increase does not recognize South Africa as only one of four range states with SBT occurring in its waters. Furthermore, this decision by member parties does not adequately acknowledge the sovereign right of South Africa under UNCLOS as a coastal state to harvest marine resources occurring within the EEZ. The view of our principals is that we as South Africa have done more than is necessary to co-operate with CCSBT, but the co-operation by its members has not been adequately acknowledged, and neither are the benefits of accession clear under the proposed current quota allocation. South Africa's co-operation is clearly evident in the measures implemented to manage its small bluefin allocation, including but not limited to: mandatory VMS for all vessels, largest on board scientific observer programme of all CCSBT parties, on board logbooks, electronic landing summaries, and independent monitoring of all landings and transshipments in port. Moreover, South Africa at its own cost has voluntarily implemented port state measures to specifically monitor and manage bluefin landed and transhipped by foreign vessels using our ports. Given the above, our principals are still debating the merits of South Africa's accession to CCSBT.

South Africa on a number of occasions raised its dissatisfaction with the lack of transparency pertaining to decisions affecting it and would hope that in going forward this will be addressed by the members of CCSBT.

In conclusion, we wish to assure the Commission that South Africa remains committed to conservation and management measures of CCSBT. We have noted the report of the seventh meeting of the Compliance Committee and are willing to

respond in the course of this meeting to any questions countries may have pertaining to South Africa's compliance record.

We are hopeful that despite our shortened stay in Takamatsu we will nonetheless find the opportunity to explore this interesting city.

Thank you Chair.

Opening Statement by Fisheries Development Council International

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates from members, cooperating non-members and observers,

It is an honor for the Fisheries Development Council International (FDCI) to have the opportunity of attending this meeting as an observer. One of the main objectives of the FDCI is to promote sustainable utilization of fisheries resources through international cooperation and information exchange, whereby ensuring the contribution of fisheries to food security and global socio-economy of the fishing community.

FDCI appreciates the work of CCSBT in adopting conservation and management measures to ensure the sustainability of Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT). The adoption of the Management Procedure by CCSBT in 2011 for developing a guideline in setting global total allowable catch (TAC) of SBT was a step forward for the conservation of SBT which is on the brink of depletion. Nevertheless, the parameters of MP is to rebuild the status of stock to an interim building target reference point of 20% of the original spawning stock biomass by 2035. In our view, it seems to be too long a time to rebuild a stock which has been overfished. The same phenomena happened in other oceans. We should not wait for the repetition of the same history. In order that SBT stock may have a better chance to rebuild, more drastic measures should be taken before it is too late.

Effective implementation of the measures adopted by CCSBT is also one of the major concerns. A paper reports it is believed that substantial quantity of SBT has been imported by non-members of CCSBT who may not require to comply with the CCSBT catch documentation scheme, forming a loophole in the MCS work of the CCSBT. The Commission should take necessary measure to ensure that such loophole is patched.

In ending, I would like to thank the government of Japan for the fine arrangement of this meeting, and wish this meeting to be a successful one. Thank you.

Opening Statement by Humane Society International

Humane Society International (HSI) would like to thank the Commission for the opportunity to participate as an observer to these important discussions. Agreement on the Management Procedure (MP) by members at CCSBT18 was a significant achievement, which hopefully will be rewarded by progressive evidence of SBT stock recovery. HSI is highly supportive of the MP aimed at ensuring most reliable SBT stock recovery in the shortest time interval possible. However, HSI is most concerned for the potential this situation has for causing the fishery to impact even more on Ecologically Related Species (ERS). It can therefore be argued that efforts to ameliorate fishery impacts must be accelerated. Australia's recreational SBT catch and the potential for recent trawl fishery developments to impact on SBT prey species stocks in southern Australia are emerging issues that warrant attention of CCSBT members, yet must not be allowed to overshadow long-standing management deficiencies. Of note here in particular is that of bycatch. HSI considers there to be an urgent need to identify mechanisms to ensure compliance with bycatch management requirements. In relation to this, I would like to draw members attention to paragraph 57 of the CC7 report.

Deliberations over the MP were somewhat protracted and a focus of members, to the extent that in the opinion of HSI the other management issues of the fishery did not progress in a satisfactory manner. Tangible progress to address key issues such as minimizing seabird bycatch and to better manage shark and other ERS bycatch has certainly been lacking. This situation was made quite clear in the recent IUCN review (*Performance assessment of Bycatch and Discards Governance by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations*¹) in which CCSBT scored so poorly. This review, however, preceded the considerable and ongoing intercessional effort noted by HSI of the CCSBT Secretariat in developing systems to assist members to provide more accurate, consistent and comprehensive reporting on their fishing operations. It should now be more apparent as to precisely which members, and in what way, performance improvement is required. The IUCN Review considers '*legally binding conservation and management measures, with measurable, quantitative performance standards are necessary to mitigate problematic effects of bycatch and guide adaptive management*'. This is reflected in paragraph 61 of the CC7 report.

The Review further states that '*to achieve compliance with bycatch control measures, RFMO's require effective surveillance and enforcement frameworks*'. It is in this area that HSI encourages a focus of consideration by members, and in particular to ensure there is compliance with bycatch management requirements. Without this, future increase of TAC within the provisions of the MP must be suspended as a measure to prevent a concurrent longline bycatch increase. Remember, that for every two tonnes TAC increase no less than 1 more albatross will be killed on longlines.

RFMO's that have overlapping jurisdiction with CCSBT recently introduced more effective seabird bycatch mitigation regulations which CCSBT vessels are required to

¹ Gilman, E., Passfield, K., Nakamura, K. 2012. Performance Assessment of Bycatch and Discards Governance by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland, ix + 484 pp.

now implement. It is therefore necessary for CCSBT to amend its specific seabird bycatch regulations. I draw members attention to the 6th recommendation of the ERSWG9, one that members are urged to adopt at this meeting. The amendment will create new compliance verification needs and opportunities such as appropriate use of VMS to establish line-setting pattern with respect to time of day together with at-sea and port inspections of specific gear types such as line weighting for seabird bycatch avoidance. This issue unfortunately was not considered by the CC7 meeting which is reflected in paragraph 60 of its report. Compliance verification methods and targets for members to meet need to be developed, as do adequate coverage observer programs as described by Australia (CCSBT/CC/1110/19 pg.9). The observer coverage is essential for measuring mitigation efficacy and needs to be adequate so that scientific advice can be given with statistical confidence. Perhaps the only option to achieve this is to scale back longline fishing effort through TAC reductions so as to fit available budgets for observer coverage at the necessary level.

Finally, we again urge members to follow the most conservative provisions of the MP as a means of containing bycatch levels for as long as the current uncertainty about levels of compliance remains and to also allow SBT stocks greater recovery prospects.

Thank you Chair and members for your time.

Opening Statement by TRAFFIC

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

TRAFFIC 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 continue to note with great concern that the southern bluefin tuna (SBT) spawning biomass remains at a very small percentage of its original biomass, but welcome the adoption in 2011 of the management procedure which has an interim rebuilding target of 20% of the original spawning biomass by 2035 and sets out to achieve that with a 70% probability. We urge the Commission to ensure it strictly adheres to the interim rebuilding target.

With the matter of an interim target now resolved, it is a priority that the Commission moves to define the long term target for the SBT stock. In particular, the Commission must determine the percentage of the original spawning biomass that the stock must be rebuilt to which would ensure it returns to a biologically safe level quickly and consistent with the application of the precautionary principle.

In regard to ecologically related species, while there has been some attention given to progressing this in CCSBT, there is still a long way to go before a sense of achievement can be acknowledged. One only has to look at Attachment A of the paper before this meeting which examines compliance with management measures to see the very limited adherence by members and cooperating nonmembers to information provision. Therefore, we support the recommendations for better data exchange and encourage the Commission to consider adopting the bycatch recommendations from the Kobe process and adopting them through a binding measure.

Lastly, we note the importance of accounting for all mortalities in this fishery. The Secretariat's comparative CDS and trade work, and our genetics work identifying SBT products in China, highlights the need for the Commission to ensure all those catching and trading SBT are either members or cooperating with the Commission and that they are abiding by the measures agreed by the Commission. In addition, while non-commercial catch of SBT is limited to only a small number of members, New Zealand since 2004 has accounted for this catch within its allocation, whereas Australia fails to do so. Australia's non-commercial catch in 2011 was in excess of 240 tonnes, a substantial amount in light of the status of the stock and the need to include all mortalities within the framework of the management procedure. There is no exemption for non-commercial catch against allocations under the convention. We therefore ask the Commission to ensure through a statement at this Extended Commission meeting that any future non-compliance in this way would be dealt with seriously and would be considered IUU catch.

We urge Members to make the necessary decisions, with the required sense of urgency, to conserve effectively SBT and other ecologically related species, especially sharks, seabirds and marine turtles.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Report of the Finance and Administration Committee

- 1 Mr. Paul Ross (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 2012, and the proposed budget for 2013, including the Australian proposal for the Commission to fund the scientific aerial survey, additional activities recommended by the Compliance Committee and the possible creation of a Contributions Stabilisation Fund. The FAC also considered possible assistance to developing Members and CNMs.

The revised budget for 2012

- 3 The Executive Secretary gave a summary of the 2012 revised budget, highlighting the savings that had been made in particular in the recruitment of the Compliance Manager and the holding of the Compliance Committee and Extended Commission meetings. The revised budget was provided in paper CCSBT-EC/1210/05. It is proposed that the surplus of \$387,977 be carried into the 2013 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 2012 at Annex A be agreed by the Extended Commission.

The proposed budget for 2013

- 5 The FAC considered the proposed budget for 2013 as outlined in CCSBT-EC/1210/06. The FAC took into consideration the proposal in the document to establish a Contributions Stabilisation Fund (CSF), using the expected surplus to be carried over from 2012. The FAC also considered the revised draft general budget prepared by the Executive Secretary which included the additional activities recommended by the Compliance Committee.
- 6 The Executive Secretary explained that the draft 2013 budget presented in CCSBT-EC/1210/06 had decreased by approximately 4% compared to the 2012 budget largely because of an overall reduction in expected meeting costs for next year. Because of exceptional savings achieved during 2012 as explained in document CCSBT-EC/1210/05, an estimated amount of approximately \$220,000 was available to be used in a CSF.
- 7 The FAC recommends to the EC that the additional activities proposed by the Compliance Committee be funded in the 2013 budget, namely the trial Quality Assurance Review, inter-sessional compliance work and a compliance workshop.
- 8 The FAC considered the proposed meeting program for 2013. The FAC **recommends** to the Extended Commission, that:

- (i) A three day Compliance Committee Working Group (CCWG) meeting be held in Canberra on a date to be decided in April or May 2013. Australia will seek to secure a free venue and if successful, it is expected savings will be achieved.
 - (ii) The next meeting of the ERSWG be held back to back with the extended Scientific Committee in Canberra in late August/early September. This would result in a saving of approximately \$45,000 that can be used to partially offset costs of the CCWG. In order to provide ERS data in advance of the meeting, Members agreed to exchange the ERS data specified in the agreed ERSWG Data Exchange for 2010 and 2011 by 30 April 2013. In accordance with the agreed ERSWG Data Exchange proposal, data for 2012 would not be required to be exchanged until 31 July 2013.
 - (iii) A four day scientific technical meeting be held in Portland, Maine USA (22-25 July 2013) in the week following the World Conference on Stock Assessment Methods to be held in Boston USA. A number of the expected participants in the technical meeting will be attending the Conference.
 - (iv) The annual meetings of the Extended Scientific Committee, Compliance Committee and Extended Commission be planned and budgeted as proposed in CCSBT-EC/1210/06.
- 9 The FAC noted the Scientific Committee's advice that a three member independent Advisory Panel would continue to be needed for 2013 but that the full four member panel plus consultant is likely to be required for 2014. The FAC **recommends** that the Extended Commission continue to fund a three member Advisory Panel in 2013, and draws attention that additional funds would need to be allocated in 2014 to cover the cost of the extra member and consultant in that year.

Shared funding of scientific aerial survey

- 10 The FAC discussed Australia's proposal for the Commission to take over the funding of the scientific aerial survey. Members acknowledged that the aerial survey was the only fishery independent data used by the Commission in its stock assessment work and that a way should be found for the Commission to fund this work in the future. It was noted that because of the budgetary constraints faced by some Members, it was not possible to agree to fully fund the survey work at this time. Australia put forward a proposal whereby members would partially fund the survey. Following discussion, the FAC agreed to **recommend** to the Extended Commission that an amount of \$100,000 be made available in the 2013 budget to partially fund the aerial survey work.
- 11 It was further agreed that payment of the amount of \$100,000 towards the costs of the scientific aerial survey would be made by the Secretariat to the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) on receipt of an invoice from DAFF and notification to the Secretariat by DAFF of successful completion of the scientific aerial survey.

Assistance to developing Members and CNMs

- 12 The FAC agreed that an amount of \$12,500 should be allocated in the 2013 General Budget to assist developing Members and CNMs by supporting their attendance in relevant workshops and to also be used by the Commission to fund workshops held for developing Members and CNMs.
- 13 Developing Members and CNMs can apply intersessionally to use the funds and the Secretariat would provide those funds subject to inter-sessional agreement by the Members.

Establishment of a Contributions Stabilisation Fund

- 14 The FAC noted that once the additional items above are included in the draft budget, a surplus for use in a CSF no longer exists. The FAC therefore **recommends** to the Extended Commission that the establishment of a CSF not be considered at this time.

Recommended Budget 2013

- 15 The FAC agreed to **recommend** the General Budget for the Extended Commission in 2013 as set out in Annex B to this document. The Extended Commission is asked to note that the recommended Budget will result in a 5% increase in Member contributions.

GENERAL BUDGET - 2012

INCOME	2012 APPROVED BUDGET	2012 REVISED BUDGET	% Variation
Contributions from members	\$1,553,962	\$1,553,961	0.0%
Japan	\$478,885	\$478,885	
Australia	\$478,885	\$478,885	
New Zealand	\$148,517	\$148,517	
Korea	\$158,431	\$158,431	
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$158,431	\$158,431	
Indonesia	\$130,812	\$130,812	
Staff Assessment Levy	\$79,700	\$64,518	-19.0%
Carryover from previous year	\$243,438	\$243,438	0.0%
Interest on investments	\$43,000	\$98,930	130.1%
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	\$1,920,100	\$1,960,848	2.1%

EXPENDITURE	2012 APPROVED BUDGET	2012 Expenditure to date	<i>Forecast Remaining Expenditure¹</i>	2012 REVISED BUDGET	% variation
ANNUAL MEETINGS - (CCSBT19)(CC7)	\$362,200	\$30,604.54	\$200,600	231,205	-36.2
Independent chairs	\$41,600	7,835	28,600	36,435	-12.4
Interpretation costs	\$61,200	6,275	52,600	58,875	-3.8
Hire of venue & catering	\$138,500	0	44,200	44,200	-68.1
Hire of equipment	\$75,800	0	50,800	50,800	-33.0
Translation/of meeting documents	\$10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0.0
Secretariat expenses	\$35,100	16,494	14,400	30,894	-12.0
17th SC	\$211,000	\$47,550.78	\$126,500	174,051	-17.5
Interpretation costs	\$42,400	12,000	29,200	41,200	-2.8
Hire of venue & catering	\$7,500	0	7,500	7,500	0.0
Hire of equipment	\$45,400	0	28,600	28,600	-37.0
Hire of consultants - Chairs and Advisory Panel	\$78,100	17,077	49,300	66,377	-15.0
Translation of meeting documents	\$1,000	0	1,300	1,300	30.0
Secretariat expenses	\$36,600	18,474	10,600	29,074	-20.6
SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS	\$116,600	\$88,441.31	\$0	88,441	-24.1
Ecologically Related Species WG Meeting	\$116,600	88,441	0	88,441	-24.1
SPECIAL PROJECTS	\$23,700	\$4,598.36	\$17,700	22,298	-5.9
Operating Model/Management Strategy Development	\$5,400	\$0	5,400	5,400	0.0
Development of the CPUE series	\$2,900	\$98	1,400	1,498	-48.3
Tagging program coordination	\$10,600	\$4,500	6,100	10,600	0.0
Participation of ERSWG Chair in joint tRFMO ByCatch WG	\$4,800	\$0	4,800	4,800	0.0
SECRETARIAT COSTS	\$1,071,300	\$518,264.00	\$413,800	932,064	-13.0
Secretariat staff costs	\$686,700	\$339,803	277,500	617,303	-10.1
Staff assessment levy	\$79,700	\$34,618	29,900	64,518	-19.0
Employer social security	\$116,700	\$54,166	59,100	113,266	-2.9
Insurance -worker's comp/travel/contents	\$16,300	\$7,761	5,700	13,461	-17.4
Travel/transport	\$23,000	\$25,164	400	25,564	11.1
Translation of meeting reports	\$25,000	\$11,876	13,200	25,076	0.3
Training	\$2,000	\$0	2,000	2,000	0.0
Home leave allowance	\$8,000	\$5,259	500	5,759	-28.0
Other employment expenses	\$2,200	\$1,221	900	2,121	-3.6
Recruitment expenses	\$63,500	\$14,296	500	14,796	-76.7
Staff liability fund (accumulating)	\$48,200	\$24,100	24,100	48,200	0.0
OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS	\$135,300	\$68,212.12	\$56,600	124,812	-7.8
Office lease and storage	\$53,900	\$39,719	13,600	53,319	-1.1
Office costs	\$54,600	\$23,959	27,600	51,559	-5.6
Provision for new/replacement assets	\$14,600	\$0	10,000	10,000	-31.5
Telephone/communications	\$12,200	\$4,533	5,400	9,933	-18.6
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	\$1,920,100	757,671	815,200	1,572,871	-18.1

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

APPROVED GENERAL BUDGET - 2013

INCOME	APPROVED 2012 BUDGET	APPROVED 2013 BUDGET	VARIATION
Contributions from members	\$1,553,962	\$1,630,443	
Japan	\$478,885	\$502,455	\$23,570
Australia	\$478,885	\$502,455	\$23,570
New Zealand	\$148,517	\$155,826	\$7,309
Korea	\$158,431	\$166,229	\$7,798
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$158,431	\$166,229	\$7,798
Indonesia	\$130,812	\$137,250	\$6,438
Staff Assessment Levy	\$79,700	\$73,900	-\$5,800
Carryover from previous year	\$243,438	\$387,977	\$144,539
Interest on investments	\$43,000	\$48,000	\$5,000
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	\$1,920,100	\$2,140,320	\$220,220

EXPENDITURE	APPROVED 2012 BUDGET	APPROVED 2013 BUDGET	VARIATION
ANNUAL MEETING - (CC/EC/CCSBT)	\$362,200	\$229,200	-37%
Independent chairs	\$41,600	\$51,800	25%
Interpretation costs	\$61,200	\$53,800	-12%
Hire of venue and catering	\$138,500	\$57,400	-59%
Hire of equipment	\$75,800	\$28,600	-62%
Translation of meeting documents	\$10,000	\$10,000	0%
Secretariat expenses	\$35,100	\$27,600	-21%
SC/ESC Meeting	\$211,000	\$174,400	-17%
Interpretation costs	\$42,400	\$37,100	-13%
Hire of venue and catering	\$7,500	\$21,200	183%
Hire of equipment	\$45,400	\$13,800	-70%
Hire of consultants - Chairs and Advisory Panel	\$78,100	\$98,100	26%
Translation of meeting documents	\$1,000	\$3,000	200%
Secretariat expenses	\$36,600	\$1,200	-97%
SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS	\$116,600	\$245,120	110%
Ecologically Relates Species WG Meeting	\$116,600	\$74,000	-37%
Compliance Committee WG Meeting	\$0	\$107,020	-
Operating Model/Management Procedure Technical Meeting	\$0	\$64,100	-
SPECIAL PROJECTS	\$23,700	\$258,600	991%
Operating Model/Management Strategy Development	\$5,400	\$5,400	0%
Development of the CPUE series	\$2,900	\$2,900	0%
Tagging program coordination	\$10,600	\$3,000	-72%
Scientific Aerial Survey	\$0	\$100,000	-
Participation of ERSWG Chair in joint tRFMO ByCatch WG	\$4,800	\$4,800	0%
Assistance to Developing States	\$0	\$12,500	-
Trial Quality Assurance Review	\$0	\$100,000	-
Intersessional compliance work	\$0	\$30,000	-
SECRETARIAT COSTS	\$1,071,300	\$1,098,800	3%
Secretariat staff costs	\$686,700	\$678,600	-1%
Staff assessment levy	\$79,700	\$73,900	-7%
Employer social security	\$116,700	\$122,300	5%
Insurance -worker's compensation/ travel/contents	\$16,300	\$13,200	-19%
Travel/transport	\$23,000	\$18,400	-20%
Translation of meeting reports	\$25,000	\$50,000	100%
Training	\$2,000	\$2,000	0%
Home leave allowance	\$8,000	\$7,100	-11%
Other employment expense	\$2,200	\$2,300	5%
Recruitment & Repatriation expenses	\$63,500	\$89,700	41%
Staff liability fund (accumulating)	\$48,200	\$41,300	-14%
OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS	\$135,300	\$134,200	-1%
Office lease	\$53,900	\$55,900	4%
Office costs	\$54,600	\$50,900	-7%
Provision for new/replacement assets	\$14,600	\$15,200	4%
Telephone/communications	\$12,200	\$12,200	0%
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	\$1,920,100	\$2,140,320	11%

Recommendation-Draft Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

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,

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

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.

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなまぐろ保存委員会

Attachment 9

Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee

**27-29 September 2012
Takamatsu City, Japan**

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Attachment 10

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

27-30 March 2012

Tokyo, Japan

ERSWG Data Exchange

Introduction

The ERSWG Data Exchange is divided into three sections:

1. Data to be provided;
2. Frequency & timeframe for data provision; and
3. Confidentiality.

The Data Exchange described here is intended for the sharing of information for “general” ERSWG purposes. It is expected that the ERSWG will conduct assessments from time to time that will require more detailed information and CCSBT Members have expressed their willingness, in principle, to share more detailed information on a case by case basis with those who have been tasked with leading such assessments.

1. Data to be provided

ERSWG 9 made three important recommendations to the Extended Commission that form the basis of this data exchange proposal. These are that:

- For the purpose of the ERS Data Exchange, the SBT fishery is defined as all fishing effort by authorised vessels¹ for shots/sets where SBT was either targeted or caught². Data for the full SBT fishery as defined here is to be provided as part of this data exchange. Data should not be provided for fishing that does not match this definition.
- Data is to be provided by stratum, with the default stratum being CCSBT statistical areas unless an analysis has shown that better strata could be defined for the ERS interactions in the national fishery.
- The specific data items to be provided are as specified in Table 1 of the new ERSWG template for annual reports³, which are:
 - Country/Fishing Entity (*suggest using 2 digit country code, e.g. “JP”*)
 - Calendar year
 - Species (*or group*⁴)
 - Fishery (*defined by a combination of gear and fleet – see Attachment A*)
 - Stratum (*CCSBT statistical area*)
 - Total effort⁵
 - Total observed effort⁵
 - Observer coverage (*percentage*⁶)
 - Observed captures (*number*)
 - Observed capture rate⁷
 - Observed mortalities (*number*)
 - Observed mortality rate⁷
 - Observed number of live releases
 - Estimated total number of mortalities in year/stratum⁸

For the actual exchange of data, the above data items will be provided in two separate tables as outlined in **Attachment A**. This style of data provision would prevent double counting and possible confusion in relation to the effort information.

¹ Authorised vessels are vessels on the CCSBT authorised list of vessels during the relevant calendar year.

² For clarification, it is intended that the only information that would be included in the exchange is information from those shots that targeted **or** caught SBT. Hence, if a bycatch vessel only caught 1 SBT for the year, it would only be data from that one SBT shot that would be included in the exchanged information.

³ Attachment 4 of the ERSWG 9 report.

⁴ Information should be provided by species (including the scientific name) wherever practical. For species where species specific reporting is not practical (e.g. due to insufficient data, or the high level of work involved), then the level of taxonomic reporting should be at least to the level specified in Table 3. The ideal way to provide species information would be to use the 3 alpha FAO Species Code. If this is not possible, provide a code for the species and provide a separate lookup table that gives the species code, scientific and common names, family name etc.

⁵ For longline provide number of hooks, for purse seine provide number of sets.

⁶ For longline provide as a percentage of the number of hooks, for purse seine provide as a percentage of the number of shots.

⁷ For longline provide as captures/mortalities per thousand hooks, for purse seine provide as captures/mortalities per set.

⁸ In cases where there is no estimate for the total number of mortalities (e.g. due to no or insufficient observer coverage in the strata), then this field should be left empty.

To be consistent with standard practise of the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC):

- Data will be provided for the most recently completed calendar year (e.g. the 2013 data exchange would provide data for the 2012 calendar year); and
- The data exchange will include any updates for the previous calendar year (i.e. the 2013 data exchange would also include revised data for 2011).

For the very first exchange of data:

- Data for 2010 and 2011 will be provided by 30 April 2013 for all species⁹; and
- Data for 2012 will be provided by 31 July 2013.

For an initial period after the first data exchange (possibly 3 years, but still to be determined), Members will work towards improving the quality of their data and they will be able to revise any submitted data with improved information during this period. After this initial period of data improvement, changes to past data should be accompanied by an explanation of the changes.

2. Frequency & timeframe for data provision

Consistent with standard practise of the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC), it is proposed that:

- The ERS data exchange occurs on an annual basis, regardless of whether there is an ERSWG meeting in that year¹⁰.
- The required ERS data is submitted to the Secretariat by 31 July.

3. Confidentiality

The data will be treated in accordance with the “[Rules and Procedures for the Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of Data Compiled by the CCSBT](#)” and will be rated as “medium risk”. This means that the data will not be publicly available, and that they require specific authorisation to be released and 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).

It is envisaged that the Secretariat would load exchanged ERS data to a special section of the private area of the web site titled “ERSWG Data Exchange” that only people with specific authorisation can access.

⁹ It may be useful to have a longer time-series of data, but there will almost certainly be problems in the first data submission so it makes sense to keep the initial time-series short while these problems are “ironed-out”. Discussion on whether or not a longer time-series is necessary could take place at an ERSWG meeting after the initial data submission.

¹⁰ For data required as part of the CCSBT Management Procedure, the ESC decided that these data should be provided every year despite these data only being required every third year. This was to ensure that the skills and knowledge required to provide the necessary data were retained and so that there would be very few problems in provision of that data when required. This has proved to be a successful strategy for the ESC that makes equally good sense for an ERS Data Exchange.

Proposed Format for Providing Data for the ERSWG Data Exchange

The information should be provided in electronic form in two separate tables (e.g. 2 MS-Excel spreadsheets) as described below. The common columns in the two tables are highlighted in yellow.

Table 1: Total fishing and observed effort per country, year, fishery and strata.

Country / Fishing Entity ¹¹	Calendar Year	Fishery		CCSBT Statistical Area ¹²	Total Effort ⁵	Total Observed Effort ⁵	Observer Coverage (percentage ⁶)
		Gear Code ¹³	Fleet Code ¹⁴				

Table 2: Observed and estimated captures/mortalities for each species, by country, year, fishery and strata.

Country / Fishing Entity ¹¹	Calendar Year	Fishery		CCSBT Statistical Area ¹²	Species (or group) ⁴	Observed Captures (number)	Observed Capture Rate ⁷	Observed Mortalities (number)	Observed Mortality Rate ⁷	Observed Live Releases	Estimated total number of mortalities ⁸
		Gear Code ¹³	Fleet Code ¹⁴								

¹¹ Use the two digit country code (e.g. AU, ID, JP, KR, NZ, TW, ZA and PH)

¹² The codes (1-15) are defined in the CCSBT CDS Resolution.

¹³ Use the gear codes described in the CCSBT CDS Resolution (e.g. “LL” for longline, “PS” for purse seine, “TROL” for troll, etc.)

¹⁴ In most cases, this is just the two digit country code, followed by “D” for domestic for the domestic fleet (e.g. AUD, IDD, JPD, KRD, NZD, TWD, ZAD and PHD). In some cases, the final letter is different, such as for the New Zealand Charter Fleet, which has the code “NZC”. Contact the Secretariat if in doubt.

Table 3: Minimum taxonomic level at which information should be reported in Table 2 (providing that such taxonomic detail is available)¹⁵. Information should be provided to species level where this is practical. Reporting of any of the following species and/or groups within table 2 should include an appropriate stratification of the data.

Species/Species Group	Comments
Sharks	
Blue Shark	
Shortfin Mako Shark	
Porbeagle	
Other sharks	
Turtles	For sea turtles, the number of species is small (approximately 7), so it is feasible to report data by stratum for each species.
Species specific	<i>Data should be provided separately for each species</i>
Seabirds	For seabirds, there are a large number of species and it is often difficult to separately identify species by pictures only. Reporting of seabird data by species would contain identification errors.
Large albatrosses	<i>Including: Wandering, Tristan, New Zealand, Antipodean, Southern Royal, and Northern Royal</i>
Dark coloured albatrosses	<i>Including: Sooty and Light-mantled</i>
Other albatrosses	<i>Including: Black-browed, Campbell, Grey-headed, Atlantic yellow-nosed, Indian yellow-nosed, Buller's, Shy, Salvin's, Chatham and White-capped</i>
Giant petrels	<i>Including: White-chinned petrel, Grey petrel, Flesh-footed shearwater etc.</i>
Other seabirds	<i>Including: Skua etc.</i>

¹⁵ The minimum taxonomic level will be subject to improvement (become more species specific) in future. Furthermore the ERSWG might recommend specific species to be reported based on risk assessments or based on advice it may seek from organisations with the necessary expertise.

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Attachment 12

**Report of the Extended Scientific Committee for
the Seventeenth Meeting of the Scientific
Committee**

27-31 August 2012

Tokyo, Japan

Resolution on Reporting all Sources of Mortality of Southern Bluefin Tuna
(Adopted at the nineteenth Annual Meeting – 1-4 October 2012)

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.

DRAFT RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH AN EXTENDED COMMISSION AND AN EXTENDED SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

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

RECOGNISING that ensuring the sustainability of the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) stock requires that all those States, [regional economic integration organisations](#) and entities or fishing entities fishing this species work together through the Commission;

CONSIDERING that continued fishing for SBT by States, [regional economic integration organisations](#) and entities or fishing entities not adhering to the Commission's conservation and management measures substantially diminishes the effectiveness of those measures;

RECOGNISING the continuing need to encourage all States eligible to accede to the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (the Convention) to do so, and to encourage [regional economic integration organisations](#) and entities or fishing entities with vessels fishing for SBT to implement the Commission's conservation and management measures;

Decides as follows:

1. Acting under Articles 8.3(b) and 15.4 of the Convention, the Commission hereby establishes an Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (the Extended Commission) and an Extended Scientific Committee, whose Members shall be comprised of the Parties to the Convention and any regional economic integration organisation, entity or fishing entity, vessels flagged to which¹ have caught SBT at any time in the previous three calendar years, that is admitted to membership by the Extended Commission pursuant to this Resolution.

2. The Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee shall perform the same tasks as the Commission and the Scientific Committee including, but not limited to, deciding upon a total allowable catch and its allocation among the Members. All Members shall have equal voting rights. [A regional economic integration organisation that is a Member shall have one vote and its member States shall have no right to vote in the Extended Commission.](#) The provisions of the Convention relating to the Commission and the Scientific Committee (Articles 6 to 9, except for 6.9 and 6.10) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with regard to the Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee. Any dispute concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Resolution, including the articles of the Convention specified in the Resolution, or the Exchange of Letters referred to in paragraph 6, shall be resolved by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or other peaceful means agreed by the parties to the dispute.

3. The Secretariat of the Commission shall function as the Secretariat of the Extended Commission.

¹ [Including vessels flagged to a State that is a Member of the regional economic integration organisation.](#)

4. The Extended Commission shall report forthwith to the Commission if the latter is in session, and in any other case before the latter's next meeting or session of a meeting, all decisions it adopts. Decisions so reported shall become decisions of the Commission at the end of the session of the meeting to which they were reported, unless the Commission decides to the contrary. Any decision of the Commission that affects the operation of the Extended Commission or the rights, obligations or status of any individual Member within the Extended Commission should not be taken without prior due deliberation of that issue by the Extended Commission.

5. The Rules of Procedure for the Extended Commission shall be as annexed to this Resolution. Any revision to the Rules shall be made by the Extended Commission.

6. Any regional economic integration organisation, entity or fishing entity, vessels flagged to which¹ have caught SBT at any time in the previous three calendar years, may express its willingness to the Executive Secretary of the Commission to become a member of the Extended Commission. The Executive Secretary of the Commission, on behalf of the Commission, will conduct an Exchange of Letters with the representative of such regional economic integration organisation, entity or fishing entity to this effect. In so doing, the applicant shall give the Commission its firm commitment to respect the terms of the Convention and comply with such decisions of the Extended Commission as become decisions of the Commission pursuant to paragraph 4.

7. If the Extended Commission decides to admit the applicant, it shall negotiate with the applicant a formula to govern the level of catch of SBT by the applicant pending the next decision of the Commission setting a total allowable catch and its allocation among the Members. Upon the successful completion of the negotiations referred to in the previous sentence, the Executive Secretary will exchange letters with the applicant as referred to in paragraph 6; the applicant shall thereupon assume the status of Member of the Extended Commission.

8. Any Member of the Extended Commission that is not a Member of the Commission shall be entitled to appoint one representative, to be accompanied by experts and advisers, as an Observer to meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, including the Scientific Committee. Such representative shall be entitled to be present and speak as an Observer at meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

9. The Extended Commission shall decide upon an annual budget. The contributions to the budget of an applicant that is admitted as its Member shall be determined by application *mutatis mutandis* of Article 11 of the Convention.

10. The provisions of this Resolution relating to participation by regional economic integration organisations and entities or fishing entities in the operations of the Extended Commission are solely for the purposes of the Convention.

11. For the purposes of this Resolution, 'regional economic integration organisation' means a regional economic integration organisation to which its member States have transferred competence over matters covered by the Convention, including the authority to make decisions binding on its member States in respect of those matters.

11. The Rules of Procedure are amended by omitting paragraph 3 of Rule 5 and substituting the following:

“3. A provisional agenda for each annual meeting shall be prepared by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chair. The provisional agenda shall be despatched by the Executive Secretary to all the Members not less than 60 days before the date for the opening of the meeting. The provisional agenda shall include:

(a) approval of decisions taken by the Extended Commission;

(b) all items which the Commission has previously decided to include in the provisional agenda; and

(c) all supplementary items the inclusion of which have been requested by any Member of the Commission

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE EXTENDED COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA

Rule 1

Representation

1. Each Member shall be represented on the Extended Commission by not more than three delegates who may be accompanied by experts and advisers. Each Member shall inform the Executive Secretary of the Extended Commission of the names of its delegates to the Extended Commission including identification of the head of the delegation and experts and advisers accompanying such delegates, and of any change thereof, as far in advance as possible before the commencement of each meeting of the Extended Commission.

2. Each Member shall designate a correspondent who shall have primary responsibility for liaison with the Executive Secretary during the periods between meetings and shall promptly inform the Executive Secretary of the name and address of such a correspondent and of any change thereof.

Rule 2

Other matters

Except for Rule 4(3) and Rule 9, the Rules of Procedure of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Extended Commission on other matters, subject to the following amendments:-

(a) Replace Rule 2(1) with the following:

‘Until such time as a Secretariat is established and the location of the headquarters of the Extended Commission is determined, the annual meetings of the Extended Commission shall be hosted by one of the Members by rotation or as otherwise agreed.’

(b) Replace Rule 2(b) with the following:

‘After a Secretariat has been established and the location of the headquarters of the Extended Commission has been determined, each annual meeting of the Extended Commission shall be hosted by one of the Members by rotation. In the event that a Member does not wish to host an annual meeting, that meeting shall be held at the headquarters of the Extended Commission, unless otherwise decided by the Extended Commission.’

Rule 3

Co-operating Non-Members

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

Clarification from the EU on the draft amendment to the Resolution on the Extended Commission

The decision-making principle established in the CCSBT Convention is that one Contracting Party has one vote. Therefore, if the EU were to become a Contracting Party, if the Convention one day would be amended to allow REIOs to become Contracting Parties, then the EU would have one vote in the Commission and one vote in the Extended Commission. Participation in CCSBT falls under so-called exclusive competence of the EU, which means that it is considered a matter over which Member States of the EU have transferred their competence to the EU, as explained in the definition of REIO in the new point 11 of the draft amended Resolution to establish and Extended Commission, as reflected in **Attachment 14**.

Therefore the addition in point 2 of the draft amended Resolution to establish and Extended Commission, as reflected in **Attachment 14**: "and its Member States shall have no right to vote in the Extended Commission" is in principle not necessary, as the situation where the EU and a Member State of the EU in its own right would be members of the Extended Commission and the Commission respectively at the same time would not occur.

The only situation where this situation might occur would be the situation where a Member State of the EU was to become a Contracting Party to CCSBT in representation of one of its territories which is not part of the EU. As such territories, so-called 'overseas countries and territories', are not part of the EU, that EU Member State would be entitled to have one vote both in the Commission and in the Extended Commission, on behalf of its territory and not as an EU Member State in its own right, regardless of the text added in point 2. This is for example the case for France and the UK in ICCAT, for France in IOTC and WCPFC, and for France and Denmark in NAFO.

**Report from the CCSBT observer to meetings of
the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries
Commission (WCPFC) held since CCSBT18**

CCSBT Observer (New Zealand)

Report from the CCSBT observer to meetings of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) held since CCSBT18

1. At CCSBT 18 it was agreed that New Zealand would again act as observer to meetings of the WCPFC in 2012. The following meetings of WCPFC have taken place since CCSBT18.
 - Annual Commission meeting 26-30 March in Guam, USA (WCPFC8)
 - A meeting of the Scientific Committee 7-15 August in Busan, Korea
 - A meeting of the Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC) overlaps with CCSBT19 (27 September-2 October)

Annual Commission meeting

2. The planned December 2011 meeting of WCPFC was postponed to March 2012. With a very full agenda, WCPFC struggled to address the core business of this meeting which was to decide on a new conservation and management measure (CMM) for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack. Current scientific advice is that the CMM agreed in 2008 (CMM2008-01) has not been successful in reducing overfishing of bigeye tuna. The WCPFC has also agreed that measures should be applied throughout its convention area for skipjack.
3. While considerable progress was made, WCPFC was not able to finalise development of a new CMM and instead agreed to extend major components of the existing measure for a further year (CMM2011-01). Work is continuing on a new measure for consideration when the Commission meets again in December 2012.
4. WCPFC did agree to a prohibition on the retention of oceanic whitetip shark (to apply from 1 January 2013) and discussed a range of administrative and infrastructural issues. A key issue raised by Pacific Island states was the need to apply further management controls on the south Pacific albacore stock to maintain the economic viability of their longline fisheries which rely on albacore as a key target species.
5. Another issue that attracted considerable debate at WCPFC8 was in relation to requests by Pacific Island countries for access to WCPFC VMS data for vessels entering and/or adjacent to their EEZs. There was no resolution to this issue and it will be considered again at the TCC and at WCPFC9. There was further progress on the development of a compliance monitoring report which presents a summary of the implementation status of WCPFC CMMs.

Scientific Committee (SC)

6. 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.
7. A general overview of the fisheries and the economics were presented. The provisional total Western and Central Pacific convention area (WCP-CA) tuna catch for 2011 was estimated at 2,244,776 t, the lowest since 2005 and 300,000 t lower than the record in 2009 (2,544,679 t). This catch represented 79% of the total Pacific Ocean catch of 2,833,020 t, and 55% of the global tuna catch (the provisional estimate for 2011 is 4,077,814 t, which is the lowest for 10 years).

Species	WCP-CA 2011 catch	% of total Pacific Ocean catch	Notes
Skipjack	1,540,189t	69%	Fifth highest recorded and 215,000 less than in 2009
Yellowfin	430,506t	19%	Lowest since 1996 and more than 170,000t lower than in 2005 due to poor catches in purse seine fishery
Bigeye	151,533t	7%	Close to average of last decade
Albacore (North and South)	122,548t	5%	Relatively stable and close to average of past decade. Includes catches of North and South Pacific albacore. The South Pacific albacore component was 75,258t.

8. No new stock assessments for skipjack, yellowfin or bigeye were undertaken in 2012. The assessed status of these stocks remains the same as reported to CCSBT18 as follows:
 - **Skipjack:** the largest fishery by volume is assessed as not overfished and no overfishing occurring at current levels of fishing effort.
 - **Bigeye tuna:** The SC considered the results of a review of the 2011 stock assessment of bigeye which concluded that the assessment was robust but made some recommendations for improvements in future assessments. Bigeye tuna is currently assessed as not overfished but overfishing is occurring.
 - **Yellowfin tuna:** Yellowfin tuna is assessed as not overfished and overfishing is not occurring according to base case estimates, however the SC recommends that there be no increase in fishing effort in the equatorial region of the fishery.
 - **Albacore tuna:** A new assessment of the southwest Pacific albacore stock was reported to the 2012 SC. The results were generally similar to the 2011 assessment that the stock is not overfished and no overfishing was occurring. The SC did note that if catch rates were to remain at economic levels a reduction in current catch would be required.

9. An issue for CCSBT to note is that fleets that target south Pacific albacore in the southern high seas of the WCP-CA may well take southern bluefin tuna as a bycatch.
10. Assessments were also reported for silky and oceanic whitetip sharks and south Pacific striped marlin. The assessment of oceanic whitetip shark confirmed the need for the action taken by WCPFC 8 to prohibit the retention of this species from 1 January 2013. ISC is to assess the Pacific bluefin tuna stock (the distribution overlaps southern bluefin tuna in some areas of the fishery) in 2013. Full reporting of the 2012 assessments is to be found at www.wcpfc.int when the science committee report is finalised.

Seabirds

11. The SC considered a report from ACAP on best practise seabird mitigation techniques. In relation to the southern hemisphere (an area of overlap with the southern bluefin tuna fishery) The SC has recommended that fisheries south of 30° S are required to use at least two of these three measures: weighted branch lines, night setting and bird scaring lines. This advice will be considered by both the TCC and the Commission in December of this year.

**REPORT FROM THE CCSBT OBSERVER TO THE
30th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC
MARINE LIVING RESOURCES**

(24 October - 4 November 2011, Hobart, Tasmania)

CCSBT Observer (Australia)

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**REPORT FROM THE CCSBT OBSERVER (AUSTRALIA) TO THE
30TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES**

1. The thirtieth meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR XXX) was held in Hobart, Tasmania from 24 October to 4 November 2011.
2. The following Members of the Commission were represented: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, People's Republic of China (hereafter referred to as China), Chile, European Union, France, Germany, 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. There were no non-Contracting Parties with observer status present.

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

3. The Commission noted that there is no evidence to suggest that IUU fishing has declined and that it continues at a relatively low level, although it was possible it was increasing and that the spatial distribution of IUU fishing may be changing.
4. 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 although estimates of total removals are needed for stock assessments. The Commission noted that gillnets were of particular concern due to the potential impacts on by-catch species and benthic ecosystems and suggested that further information could be obtained from other organisations, such as IOTC, where gillnets are reported to be used.

Performance Review

5. The Commission considered and reported on progress made on the recommendations from the 2008 Performance Review of CCAMLR.
6. In addition to key outcomes addressing Performance Review Recommendations (for instance Marine Protected Areas), the Commission agreed to a shorter eight day Commission meeting in 2012 and 2013 as a trial in the interests of improving the efficiency of CCAMLR. This will be reviewed following the 2013 meeting.
7. Following a successful training event in 2010, the Commission agreed to a follow-up capacity building workshop in South Africa in 2012. The workshop will focus on assessing and developing the key port State controls that African States can implement to prevent IUU fishing activity and ensure that effective controls are in place at their maritime borders. The workshop will be delivered by Australia, UK, South Africa, the CCAMLR Secretariat, and the partnerships for African Fisheries' Stop Illegal Fishing Programme. The Commission noted that this capacity building event was an important contribution to the prevention, deterrence and elimination of IUU fishing in the Convention Area.

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

8. The Commission adopted a general conservation measure establishing a framework for the adoption of CCAMLR MPAs. This framework outlines the common actions and

requirements for the declaration, administration and management of CCAMLR MPAs, consistent with international law, including as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The adoption of this conservation measure confirmed CCAMLR's commitment to establish MPAs in the Convention Area.

9. The Commission considered two scenarios for MPAs in the Ross Sea (proposed by USA and New Zealand). The Commission noted the advice of the Scientific Committee that the scenarios are based on the best scientific evidence available and that no further scientific analysis is needed by the Scientific Committee. The proponents undertook to further consult with Members during the intersessional period with the intention of bringing forward proposals for the formal establishment of an MPA to the 31st meeting of CCAMLR (CCAMLR-XXXI).
10. Australia and France jointly proposed a representative system of MPAs in East Antarctica. The Commission noted the discussion of the Scientific Committee on the proposal and its advice that the proposal contained the best scientific evidence available. Australia and France expressed their intention to present a conservation measure for consideration at the CCAMLR-XXXI.
11. The Commission noted a UK proposal concerning the protection of marine habitats that may be newly exposed as a consequence of ice-shelf collapse. The EU presented to the Commission a proposal for a conservation measure to provide protection for such areas, noting that this had been borne out of the recommendations of the Workshop on MPAs, and, in particular, focused on protection in the Antarctic Peninsula region, given the risk to ice shelves associated with the elevated rate of warming in this region.

By-catch and incidental mortality

12. The Commission encouraged all Members that are engaged in fisheries management bodies in areas adjacent to the Convention Area to implement best practice mitigation to reduce seabird by-catch.
13. The Commission noted the Scientific Committee's general advice on incidental mortality of seabirds and marine mammals. The Commission noted the progress made by France in recent years to reduce the incidental mortalities in their exclusive economic zones and that incidental mortalities elsewhere in the Convention Area were similar to the near-zero levels of recent years.
14. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Scientific Committee in respect of the continued and enhanced engagement between the Secretariats of Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) and CCAMLR.

Cooperation between CCAMLR and CCSBT

15. The Commission noted that a draft Memorandum of Understanding in respect of general cooperation, had been forwarded by CCAMLR three years ago was still under consideration by CCSBT and requested the Executive Secretary to write to CCSBT to urge progress in this matter. CCAMLR looks forward to receiving an update at CCAMLR-XXXI.
16. The Commission agreed that Australia would represent CCAMLR at the 19th Annual Meeting of the CCSBT in October 2012.
17. CCSBT was invited to attend CCAMLR XXXI.

Review of the Secretariat Strategic Plan

18. In the 2010/11 intersessional period the Secretariat undertook a review of the 2002 Strategic Plan and developed an associated Staffing and Salary Strategy. An Independent Review of the Secretariat's Data Management Systems was also undertaken. The Commission will consider formal adoption of the Strategic Plan (2012-2014) at CCAMLR XXXI.

Other issues

19. Following a review of CCAMLR's Financial Regulations, to ensure that they were current and appropriate to the operations and requirements of the Commission and current accounting standards, the Commission adopted amendments to the Financial Regulations and new investment principles to guide the Commission's investment strategy.

20. Other issues discussed at CCAMLR XXX 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; and the development of a compliance and evaluation procedure.

21. The Commission adopted a resolution which encourages Members and their flagged vessels to provide relevant vessel information to the appropriate Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre in advance of the vessels entering the Convention Area. Resolution 33/XXX (Provision of flag vessel information to Maritime Rescue Coordination Centres) was adopted.

22. Recalling the sinking of the FV *Insung No.1* in the Ross Sea in 2010, and Members' concerns for the safety of fishing vessels, crew and scientific observers operating in the Southern Ocean, the Commission adopted a resolution to enhance the safety of fishing vessels in the Convention Area. Resolution 34/XXX (Enhancing the safety of fishing vessels in the CAMLR Convention Area) was adopted.

23. The thirty-first annual meeting of CCAMLR will be held from 23 October to 1 November 2012 in Hobart, Tasmania.

**REPORT FROM THE CCSBT OBSERVER TO
SIXTEENTH SESSION OF
INDIAN OCEAN TUNA COMMISSION (IOTC)
(22 Australia – 26 April 2012, Fremantle, Australia)
CCSBT Observer (Japan)**

The Sixteenth Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) was held in Fremantle, Australia, from 22 to 26 April 2012. Delegates from 26 Members of the Commission, 1 cooperating non-Contracting Parties, 18 Observers (including invited experts) attended the Session.

The Commission adopted the following 15 Conservation and Management Measures in 2012, consisting of 13 Resolutions and 2 Recommendations. No matter related to cooperation between IOTC and CCSBT was discussed in the meeting. The next session of IOTC will be held in the first quarter of 2013 in Mozambique.

- Resolution 12/01 *On The Implementation Of The Precautionary Approach.*
- Resolution 12/02 *Data Confidentiality Policy And Procedures.*
- Resolution 12/03 *On Catch And Effort Recordings By Fishing Vessels In The IOTC Area Of Competence.*
- Resolution 12/04 *On The Conservation Of Marine Turtles.*
- Resolution 12/05 *On Establishing A Programme For Transshipment By Large-Scale Fishing Vessels.*
- Resolution 12/06 *On Reducing The Incidental Bycatch Of Seabirds In Longline Fisheries.*
- Resolution 12/07 *Concerning A Record Of Licensed Foreign Vessels Fishing For IOTC Species In The IOTC Area Of Competence And Access Agreement Information.*
- Resolution 12/08 *On A Fish Aggregating Devices (Fads) Management Plan.*
- Resolution 12/09 *On The Conservation Of Thresher Sharks (Family Alopiidae) Caught In Association With Fisheries In The IOTC Area Of Competence.*
- Resolution 12/10 *To Promote Implementation Of Conservation And Management Measures Already Adopted By IOTC.*
- Resolution 12/11 *On The Implementation Of A Limitation Of Fishing Capacity Of Contracting Parties And Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties.*
- Resolution 12/12 *To Prohibit The Use Of Large-Scale Driftnets On The High Seas In The IOTC Area.*
- Resolution 12/13 *For The Conservation And Management Of Tropical Tunas Stocks In The IOTC Area Of Competence.*
- Recommendation 12/14 *On Interim Target And Limit Reference Points For The Major IOTC Species.*
- Recommendation 12/15 *On Best Available Science.*

**REPORT FROM THE CCSBT OBSERVER TO
22nd Regular Meeting OF
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT)**

(11 November - 19 November 2011, Istanbul, Turkey)

CCSBT Observer (Japan)

The forty-eight Contracting Parties to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas were convened for the 22nd Regular Meeting of the Commission from the 11th to the 19th of November 2011 in Istanbul, Turkey. Thirty-nine Contracting Parties attended, joined by observers from two Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities, three Non Contracting Parties, six inter-governmental organizations and twenty-two non-governmental organizations.

The Commission reviewed the status of tuna stocks and by-caught shark species 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 2011, as well as compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. Recommendations and Resolutions adopted in the meeting is at Attachment.

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

Conservation by species

By the end of the meeting, the members of ICCAT has agreed and adopted new management measures for tropical tuna, North Atlantic and Mediterranean swordfish, North and South Atlantic albacore and billfish, as well as for the conservation of sharks that are taken in association with ICCAT fisheries. New improved measures for monitoring, control and surveillance were also adopted, together with measures to increase protection of seabirds, and structural improvements to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization.

Tropical tuna

For the first time since 1993 ICCAT adopted a management measure specifically aimed at the population of Atlantic yellowfin tuna, in conjunction with the continued management plan for bigeye tuna. A TAC of 85,000 t was set for bigeye tuna, with additional control measures comprising, *inter alia* a closed time/area season and a Regional Observer Programme.

Swordfish

The North Atlantic swordfish stock was successfully rebuilt in 2009 to levels above the target set by the Commission's management plan. This year a new multi-year conservation and

management plan was agreed with the objective of achieving BMSY. The Commission adopted the measure consistent with the Precautionary Approach, which will ensure the long term sustainable exploitation of this fishery.

Additional management measures on the Mediterranean swordfish fishery were taken in 2011 including obligatory monitoring, control and surveillance measures.

Albacore

Agreement was reached among the active fishers of the south Atlantic albacore fishery, with a new sharing arrangement being adopted by consensus, with a reduction in TAC to align it with scientific advice. Given the healthy state of the northern albacore stock, the existing conservation measures were continued into 2013.

Other species

The Commission amended the current management plan for billfish to bring catchers into line with scientific advice and agreed to study additional measures in 2012. The protection of vulnerable shark species taken in association with ICCAT species continued to be a priority in 2011 meeting, with new measures aimed at protecting the silky sharks being adopted, including the prohibition of taking on board, retaining, transshipping or landing the species. Measures to mitigate the impact of longline tuna fisheries in the South Atlantic on seabirds were also adopted.

Strengthening Compliance

The work of the Compliance Committee continued with a thorough review of compliance by each Contracting Party to identify failures to comply with ICCAT management measures such as a failure to report catch data or overharvesting of ICCAT species, and to review actions taken in relation to breaches of compliance detected in 2010. A general improvement in overall compliance was noted, with twelve Contracting Parties being in full compliance with all reporting requirements and deadlines. Additionally, the general improvement in compliance has led to the 15 of the 23 parties identified as having incurred a breach of ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2010 having the identification lifted in 2011. While some deficiencies still remain – in many cases due to the number and complexity of ICCAT reporting requirements rather than a lack of political will – all Parties undertook commitments to make further efforts to ensure full compliance in the future. To improve compliance with the bluefin tuna catch document scheme, Japan led the way in refining the scheme and proposing improvements, while the European Union chaired a technical group to determine the steps to be taken to establish an electronic Bluefin Catch Document scheme. The pilot study to be carried out in 2012 will test the eBCD system which will be set up at a cost of around 400,000 Euros. A resolution on the evaluation of systems for tracing products of other tuna species was also adopted. With regard to non-Contracting Parties, the Commission celebrated another success in the fight against IUU fishing, with sufficient information having been received from both

Bolivia and Georgia to warrant the trade restrictive measure against these two countries to be lifted. The Commission took a major initiative in adopting penalties for those Contracting Parties which do not report data to ICCAT, by linking the right to fish with the obligation to report catch data.

Into 2012

Mr. Masanori Miyahara of Japan was elected as Chairman of the Commission for the 2012-13 period. The next annual meeting of ICCAT will be held in Morocco between 12 November and 18 November 2012.

**REPORT FROM THE CCSBT OBSERVER (CHINESE TAIPEI)
TO THE 83RD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION**

1. The 83rd annual meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) was held in La Jolla, California, USA from 25 to 29 June, 2012.
2. 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. Bolivia and Indonesia attended as an observer. Several international organizations and non-governmental organizations were also represented.

Cooperation between IATTC and CCSBT

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

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

4. The Commission decided to remove from the IUU list the Bolivian-flagged vessel *Mar Cantábrico*, and to withdraw from the list the seven Indonesian vessels: *Bhineka*, *Hiroyoshi 17*, *Jimmy Wijaya 35*, *Permata 1*, *Permata 2*, *Permata 6*, and *Permata 8*. The updated IUU list has been posted on the website of IATTC.

Adopted Resolutions

5. Nine resolutions and one recommendation were approved:
 - (a) *Amendment to Resolution C-11-01 on tuna conservation*: Of the various possible amendments that were discussed, including increasing the length of the closures from 62 to 72 days or other alternative measures, the only ones adopted were those in the proposal on exemptions due to force majeure to compliance with the closures prescribed by the resolutions.
 - (b) *Amendment to Resolution C-11-09 on establishing a program for transshipments by large-scale fishing vessels*: The Commission agree to extend the catch species being subject to the Resolution, from “tuna and tuna-like species” to “tuna and tuna-like species and sharks”
 - (c) *Conservation and management measures for bluefin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean*: The Commission agrees that in the IATTC Convention Area, the commercial catches of bluefin tuna by all the members and cooperating non-members during the two-year period of 2012-2013 shall not exceed 10,000 metric tons.
 - (d) Other resolutions and recommendation regarding administrative matters:
Establishment of a Committee on administration and finance, IATTC rules and

procedure, Ad hoc financing for fiscal years 2013-2017 and beyond, Financing for fiscal year 2013, Rules of procedures regarding capacity loans or concessions and chartering of vessels with temporary transfers of capacity, Protocol for sealing fish wells on purse-seine vessels, Recommendation on best available science.

Other Issues Discussed

6. Several other proposals were also discussed, such as Catch certification system, Minimum standards for in-port inspections, Management of FADs, Hammerhead sharks, Silky Sharks, Rules and procedures regarding confidentiality, Management of fishing capacity, North Pacific albacore tuna, Contribution by the IATTC to the AIDCP national observer program, Amendment to Resolution C-11-07 on the process for improved compliance of resolutions adopted by the Commission, Observers on lingline vessels, Amendment of Resolution C-05-07 on IUU Vessel List, Rules of procedure for the provisional transfer of bigeye catch limits by large-scale longlines. However, no consensus was reached on these issues.

**Proposed Arrangement between
The Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
and
The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources**

The Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (hereafter CCSBT) and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (hereafter CCAMLR);

NOTING that the objective of the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (hereafter CSBT Convention) is to ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilisation of southern bluefin tuna;

NOTING FURTHER that the objective of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (hereafter CAMLR Convention) is the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources, which includes rational use;

RECOGNISING that Article 12 of the CSBT Convention requires the CCSBT to collaborate with other inter-governmental organisations which have related objectives to, among other things, obtain the best available information including scientific information to further the attainment of the objective of the Convention and seek to avoid duplication with respect to the work of the other organisations.

CONSIDERING that the Preamble to the CAMLR Convention recognises that it is desirable for CCAMLR to establish suitable machinery for recommending, promoting, deciding on and co-ordinating the measures and scientific studies needed to ensure the conservation of Antarctic marine living organisms;

NOTING that provisions of the CAMLR Convention address the conservation of non-target, associated or dependent species which belong to the same ecosystem as the target species;

NOTING FURTHER that the Preamble to the 2008 CCSBT Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna identifies that the CCSBT is determined to mitigate incidental harm to ecologically related species caused by fishing for southern bluefin tuna;

DESIRING to put into place arrangements and procedures to promote cooperation in order to enhance the conservation and rational use of stocks and species which are within the competence and/or mutual interest of both organisations so as to avoid duplication or conflict between the activities of the two organisations;

NOW THEREFORE the CCSBT and CCAMLR record the following arrangements:

1. OBJECTIVE OF THIS ARRANGEMENT

The objective of this Arrangement is to facilitate, where appropriate, cooperation between the CCSBT and CCAMLR ('the Commissions') with a view to enhancing the conservation and rational use of stocks and species which are of interest to both Commissions.

2. AREAS OF COOPERATION

The Commissions will establish and maintain consultation and cooperation in respect of matters of common interest to both organisations. In particular, the Commissions will:

- (i) exchange meeting reports, information, documents and publications regarding matters of mutual interest, consistent with the information sharing policies of each Commission;
- (ii) exchange data and scientific information in support of the work and objectives of both Commissions, consistent with the information sharing policies of each Commission including, but not limited to information on:
 - (a) vessels authorised to fish in accordance with the Commissions' conservation measures;
 - (b) illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels¹;
 - (c) catch, bycatch and vessel information and/or data²;
 - (d) an annual CCSBT report to CCAMLR covering the global stock assessment of southern bluefin tuna for that year; and the latest southern bluefin tuna catch data classified by ocean, gear and catching country; and
 - (e) an annual CCAMLR report to CCSBT detailing any catches (by flag and gear) of southern bluefin tuna from vessels fishing within the CAMLR Convention area.
- (iii) cooperate to harmonise approaches in areas of mutual interest and concern, most notably on bycatch of non-target, associated and dependent species (ecologically related species);
- (iv) where appropriate, collaborate on analyses and research efforts relating to species of mutual interest;
- (v) consider methods of recognising and cooperating with each other's conservation and management measures; and
- (vi) consistent with each Commission's rules of procedure, grant permanent reciprocal observer status to representatives of the respective Commissions in relevant meetings of each Commission.

¹ Noting that the CCSBT does not currently maintain an IUU vessel list and therefore has no information to share until such time as the CCSBT adopts a resolution to maintain such a list.

² Noting that CCSBT bycatch data is currently limited to information provided in reports to the CCSBT; that the confidentiality classification of any future detailed data may prevent its release; and that catch data relating to individual vessels is classified as confidential.

3. CONSULTATIVE PROCESS

To facilitate effective development, implementation and enhancement of cooperation, the Commissions may establish a consultative process between the two respective Secretariats that includes, telephone, email and similar means of communications. The consultative process may also proceed in the margins of meetings at which both Commissions' Secretariats are represented by appropriate staff.

4. MODIFICATION

This Arrangement may be modified at any time by the mutual written consent of both Commissions.

5. LEGAL STATUS

This Arrangement does not create legally binding rights or obligations.

This Arrangement does not alter the obligations of members of either body to comply with the management and conservation measures of those bodies.

6. OTHERS

- (i) This Arrangement will commence on the date of signature.
- (ii) Either Commission may terminate this Arrangement by giving six months prior written notice to the other Commission.
- (iii) This Arrangement will continue to operate for three (3) years. At that stage the Commissions will review the operation of the Arrangement and decide whether it will be renewed.

7. SIGNATURE

Signed at thisday of[Year]

.....
Chair CCSBT

.....
Chair CCAMLR