

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Tenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee

**8-10 October 2015
Yeosu, South Korea**

Tenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee

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Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting

1.1. Welcome

1. The meeting was opened by the Chair of the Compliance Committee (CC), Mr Stan Crothers, who welcomed participants and thanked South Korea for its hospitality.
2. Members, Cooperating Non-Members (CNM) and observers introduced their delegations to the meeting. The list of participants is shown at **Attachment 1**.
3. The Chair advised the meeting that Indonesia and South Africa sent their apologies as they will miss the first day of the meeting due to complications with travel arrangements.

1.2. Adoption of agenda

4. A modified agenda was adopted and the revised agenda is provided at **Attachment 2**.
5. The list of documents for the meeting is shown at **Attachment 3**.

1.3. Meeting arrangements

6. The Executive Secretary announced the main arrangements for the meeting.

Agenda Item 2. Compliance with CCSBT Conservation and Management Measures

2.1. Annual Reports from Members and Cooperating Non-Members

7. Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) summarised their Annual Reports to the Compliance Committee and Extended Commission (EC). Members' and CNMs' summaries provided highlights from their reports, including improvements to management systems, recent catches, observer coverage, progress on implementing the common definition of the Attributable Catch and other issues of significance. Japan and Taiwan indicated that they are planning to deduct attributable SBT mortality from their allocations from the start of the 2016 fishing season.
8. Robust discussions, including questions of clarification were held in relation to the contents of Annual Reports and the QARs that were submitted to the meeting. Important aspects of reported matters and associated discussions are described below.

9. Australia advised the meeting that it is close to finalising a report on the automation of stereo video. It hoped that a progress report would be available by CCSBT 22. Australia also advised that it is finalising a method to estimate its recreational catch. Australia currently estimates that it will cost over \$2 million for one annual survey of Australia's recreational catch. However, until further work is conducted Australia is not able to provide a tentative estimate of the recreational catch because it has no basis on which to make such an estimate.
10. Australia reported that it is moving to electronic monitoring of its longline fishery, but that this is not practical for the purse seine fishery. Australia has a 100% electronic coverage of the majority of its east coast tuna fishery vessels and analyses 10% of the video footage for each vessel. Port sampling is used to obtain information such as length frequency and biological samples which cannot be obtained through electronic observations.
11. Korea advised that it has revised its Distant Water Fisheries Development Act to provide an improved legal basis for MCS activities. Korea has been working to collect information on discards for three years to obtain reference to allow attributable SBT mortality be deducted from its national quotas. Korea is revising the Act to improve its implementation of the CDS in relation to SBT imports.
12. It was noted that the large increase of non-retained SBT at the end of Korea's 2014/15 fishing season was due to observers being on board when the SBT quota was reached and the resultant need to release the SBT. Korea advised that approximately 80% of these SBT were released alive.
13. Taiwan confirmed that 100% of its transshipments at sea are observed and that 23 vessels transhipped at sea in the last season, and there were 40 vessels conducted transshipment in port in the 2014 fishing season.
14. Taiwan advised that it will commence accounting for its attributable SBT mortalities in its 2016 fishing season.
15. New Zealand commented that its national recreation surveys do not give estimates of the SBT catch so it has to use other sources of information to determine a suitable allowance to set for recreational fishing. New Zealand's legislative structure requires it to set a total allowable catch and then deduct allowances for recreational and customary catches, and other sources of mortality before setting a total allowable commercial catch. New Zealand also advised that it has a large numbers of recreational vessels, but with the exception of recreational charter vessels (which are required to report SBT catches), most operate in areas where the SBT catch is likely to be insignificant most of the time.
16. It was noted that as of 1 May 2016, all vessels fishing in New Zealand waters will be required to be flagged to New Zealand.
17. New Zealand has a target of achieving one unloading inspection for each vessel each season, but with the exception of commercial fishery charter vessels, it has been difficult to achieve the target. Currently, only 8 vessels in the SBT fishery require VMS because in general, only vessels over 28m in length operating within New Zealand waters require VMS. However, New Zealand is considering having broader implementation of VMS.

18. Japan introduced both its annual report and its QAR. It also advised that it is considering to include, from April 2016, releases and discards in its attributable SBT catch. Japan will use RTMP figures and mortality estimates from live releases of pop-up tagged SBT in estimating the total release and discard mortality.
19. Japan has continued its analyses of its markets and has not detected any market anomalies. Japan also confirmed that several companies are selling SBT outside traditional markets and that it is conducting interviews with those companies to develop an understanding of what is happening in this area.
20. Japan stated that 100% of SBT catches are inspected on landing in Japan. Japan emphasised that the compliance of the Japanese SBT fisheries was ensured by its comprehensive measures including RTMP report, CDS, VMS, application of transshipment and inspection of landing.
21. Japan also advised that penalties against buyers and vessels are a deterrent to undeclared landings and that the logistics of SBT landings (requirements for cranes and many people) make it difficult to land SBT secretly.
22. The QAR of Japan pointed out the port patrols were biased to Shimizu, and Japan advised that it was now considering conducting the patrols at other ports.
23. The European Union (EU) advised that it does not target SBT and has not caught SBT in 2013, 2014 nor so far in 2015, and that it is not a large market for SBT. The EU also advised that it has investigated the apparent trade of SBT within Europe and that its investigations have revealed that the apparent trade was due to miscoding of product that was not SBT.
24. The EU confirmed that its ban on discarding of large pelagics, such as SBT, came into force on 1 January 2015.
25. The EU confirmed that its log book reporting requirement for species caught with a live weight of 50 kg or more is without prejudice to RFMO rules and consequently, SBT must be reported in its logbooks regardless of the quantity caught
26. In the absence of the Philippines, the following questions and comments were made and it was agreed that the Executive Secretary would forward these to the Philippines and circulate the response to CCSBT Members
 - The Philippines report states that three vessels were authorised to fish for SBT, but that only one vessel caught SBT. Is this correct and did the three vessels share a common ownership?
 - What is the size of each of the three vessels mentioned in the report?
 - The report states that: *“We are using Olympic system and the vessel owner is informed when catch allocation is approximately 90% of the catch. When such a situation occurs, discussions are made between the fishing vessels operator on how best to avoid exceeding the limit.”*. The meeting noted that this approach is only possible due to the small number of vessels and it was recommended that the Philippines consider a different approach in the future, particularly if the number of authorised vessels increases.
 - It was noted that there was no observer coverage, but that if three vessels are operating, at least one should have been observed.

- The report states that “The Captain of the fishing vessel is required to monitor the quantity being transhipped at port”. Please clarify if it is actually the Captain that monitors the quantity transhipped at port.
27. Indonesia reported that it did not meet CCSBT’s Minimum Performance Requirements, particularly for scientific observer data and for controlling its catch. Indonesia also did not contribute to the finalisation of its QAR this year, but it has implement recommendations from its QAR in its compliance plan. Indonesia’s improvements during 2015 have included distribution of quota to three fishing associations which have in turn allocated the quota to its individual Members, and implementation of an electronic eCDS.
 28. Indonesia confirmed that it allocates its entire CCSBT allocation of SBT to its commercial fishing fleet and that no allocation is provided to its artisanal fleet, which it defines as being vessels of less than 30 gross tonnes. Indonesia expects its commercial fleet to catch in accordance with its allocation, but confirmed that Indonesia expects to continue to exceed its overall allocation due to catches from its artisanal fleet. Indonesia reminded Members of Article 8(4c) of the Convention and that it had requested an increased allocation at CCSBT 21 in order to provide an allocation to its artisanal fleet. Members requested that Indonesia consider reducing the allocation to its commercial fishery in order to set aside an allowance to cover the SBT catch of its artisanal fishery.
 29. New Zealand noted that the CCSBT has agreed that from 2018, the SBT attributable catch is to be deducted from national allocations. Indonesia advised that it has no discards that need to be accounted for in its attributable catch because all SBT are landed.
 30. Indonesia advised that it expected to improve its observer coverage of SBT vessels as it now has a list of authorised SBT vessels which it has provided to the research unit in charge of observers to enable them to better target SBT catches.
 31. South Africa reported that it continues to maintain and enhance its MCS systems, which included, amongst other things, establishment of a Port of Entry Control Centre (PECC) in Cape Town and the arrest and successful prosecution of seven foreign vessels.
 32. South Africa noted that its domestic SBT fishery is operating under an Olympic system, but that it intends to migrate to an individual quota system once it accedes and receives the associated 150 t allocation.

2.2. Report from the Secretariat

33. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/1510/04 which summarised compliance with CCSBT Management Measures by Members and CNMs. The main points of note were that:
 - The Global Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of SBT was over-caught in both the 2013 and 2014 fishing seasons.
 - Australia’s catch of 5,419t for the 2013/14 season exceeded its effective allocation of 5,311.8t (5193t allocation plus 118.8t carry forward) by 107.2t. Accordingly, Australia voluntarily reduced its 2014/15 allocation by 108t.

- The European Union has not yet submitted any Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) documents for imports.
 - Indonesia over-caught its 2014 allocation by 313.32t. For the five year period 2010 – 2014 inclusive, Indonesia's reported Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) catch of 4,833.63t exceeded its total catch allocation (3,446t) for the same period by 1,387.63t, *i.e.* by 40.3%. In addition, the 2014 Quality Assurance Review Report concluded that there was insufficient documentary evidence to demonstrate that the SBT management system in Indonesia meets the Minimum Performance Requirements of the CCSBT.
 - South Africa over-caught its 2014 allocation by 10.5t. For the five year period 2010 – 2014 inclusive, South Africa's reported SBT catch of 275.7t exceeded its allocation by 75.71t, *i.e.* by 37.9%.
34. Members reiterated comments made at agenda item 2.1 regarding the importance of Indonesia setting aside an allocation for its artisanal fleet and the desirability of South Africa migrating to an individual quota system.

2.3. Assessment of compliance with CCSBT management measures

2.3.1. Compliance of Members

35. It was noted that Australia over-caught its allocation for the 2013/14 fishing season by 107 t and that Australia has applied the CCSBT Corrective Action Policy to voluntarily reduce its TAC for the 2014/15 season to correct for this over-catch.
36. Indonesia's continued over-catch was again noted.

2.3.2. Compliance of Cooperating Non-Members

37. South Africa's continuing over-catch was noted together with the likelihood of this problem being resolved when South Africa accedes to the Convention and receives its increased allocation.
38. The EU advised that it will seek to address the issue of it not returning CDS documents to the Secretariat for its small quantity of imports. However, it was also noted that reporting issues such as non-submission and late submission of documents was a problem that was common to many Members and CNMs.

2.3.3. Application of the Corrective Actions Policy

39. There was a general view that all Members and CNMs had some reporting problems that they will work to resolve.
40. There was significant concern regarding Indonesia's continued over-catch and how to prevent this over-catch in the future. It was agreed that the Corrective Actions Policy should be applied to help Indonesia achieve compliance. The QAR of Indonesia identified systems and process issues that Indonesia needs assistance with and Members were encouraged to assist Indonesia to address those specific issues. Indonesia appreciated very much the encouragement to assist Indonesia in terms of capacity building implementation. Indonesia also

expects to receive a Catch Quota Distribution Model applied by other Members and is committed to review the model to see the possibility to apply it by taking into account the circumstances in Indonesian tuna longline fisheries.

Agenda Item 3. Implementation of the CCSBT Compliance Plan

3.1 Action Planned for 2015

3.1.1. Update to the Template for the Annual Report to Compliance Committee and Extended Commission

41. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/1510/05 which proposed revisions to three areas of the template for the Annual Report to the CC and EC, including two new attachments (A and B) to the template.
42. The meeting agreed all of the proposed changes.

3.1.2. Electronic observation technologies

43. Taiwan stated that it has conducted e-monitoring research since 2011 and noted that it has proven useful for determining catch quantity and species composition.
44. Taiwan also announced that it and ISSF will co-host a workshop in Taiwan this year from December 16-18th to discuss current practices and future prospects of e-monitoring in longline fisheries. It invited all delegates to participate in this workshop.
45. Australia provided updated information on its e-monitoring activities in both the west and east coast longline tuna fisheries. Vessels fishing for 30 days or longer are eligible for the technology with 39 vessels adopting it so far, including most of the east coast fleet. Data from the system is uploaded regularly to AFMA, but not video footage. This is collected from hard drives that are exchanged in port every month. AFMA then analyses the footage. The possibility exists to analyse 100% of the footage if desired but the target is to analyse 10% of fishing activity (of all setting and haul events). There are an average of 4 cameras on-board that can be used to identify species, calculate lengths, life-status, etc.
46. Members asked Australia if there were any issues related to data ownership and asked who owns the data. Australia replied that the data collected by e-monitoring systems are owned by AFMA and are considered commercial in-confidence.
47. Members also asked questions on how Australia manages the large amount of footage with respect to data storage and analysis (e.g. costs and human resources). Australia replied that it has a policy to store the data for 7 months before it is destroyed, unless there is a reason to keep it longer, and that the analyses are contracted out to a third party. It expects this technology to be cost-effective and provide savings to the industry.
48. The United States reminded Members of two sub-projects of the GEF Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna Project that involve e-monitoring, a project involving purse seiners in Ghana and another involving longliners in Fiji. A third sub-project

may also start in the Seychelles soon. The results of these projects could be informative to the CCSBT.

49. The Chair noted that e-monitoring technology is not restricted to fisheries and cited police CCTV surveillance as an example where vast quantities of data are collected and analysed. In Europe expert systems have been developed that analyse these data and have rules where certain actions act as triggers, so the fisheries sector could perhaps also develop expert systems to help analyse the data.
50. The meeting noted that this type of technology is useful as supplementary tool of scientific observers, but it would not be considered as alternative tool, because some activities by scientific observers cannot be taken over by electronic technologies, such as biological sampling.

3.1.3. Agreed Minimum Catch Monitoring Requirements

51. The meeting agreed that Member's progress in areas related to this agenda item had already been presented in agenda item 2.1 and that further presentations and discussions were not required.

3.1.4. Enhance monitoring through bilateral arrangements and international networks

52. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/1510/06, which provided an update of the Secretariat's Compliance Relationships with the International Monitoring Control and Surveillance (IMCS) Network and other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs).
53. This paper noted that the Compliance Manager is planning to attend the IMCS's Fifth Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshop (5th GFETW), which will be held in Auckland, New Zealand in March 2016.
54. It also noted that two updated Transshipment Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were agreed and signed by the Executive Secretary during 2015:
 - The first between CCSBT and International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), and
 - The second between CCSBT and Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC).These transshipment MoUs came into effect on 1 July 2015 and were provided as attachments to the Secretariat's paper.
55. Members noted the following items with respect to these MoUs:
 - When an appropriate opportunity arises, the text in paragraph 4 of the CCSBT-IOTC MoU should be updated to clarify that the Members/ Contracting Parties listed are those that CCSBT and IOTC share, irrespective of whether those Members/ Contracting Parties actually transhipped SBT at sea; and
 - Taiwan is not listed in paragraph 4 of the MoU with IOTC because Taiwan is not a Contracting Party of IOTC.

3.2 Action Planned for 2016

3.2.1. Study to Examine Systems/Processes on CCSBT Data Collection and Management

56. The meeting agreed that while this work was important, there were higher priority challenges facing the EC and it would be better to postpone this work to 2017 or later. It noted that there were no cost estimates available which made it difficult to consider the proposal.
57. It was suggested that the Secretariat be tasked with drafting a terms of reference for a study and providing an indicative cost estimate.

Agenda Item 4. Review and Revision of CCSBT MCS Measures

4.1. Transshipment

4.1.1. Reporting

58. The Secretariat introduced section 3 of paper CCSBT-CC/1510/07 and reported on the transshipment data it had received for 2014 and the first half of 2015. The Secretariat's report included a summary of in-port transshipment data received since 1 January 2015.

4.1.2. Transshipment MOUs

59. The Secretariat reported back on Japan's request (to CC9) that the Secretariat investigate the possibility of developing a Transshipment MoU between CCSBT and WCPFC for at-sea transshipments involving SBT within the WCPFC Convention Area.
60. The Secretariat referred to WCPFC's Transshipment Measure CMM 2009-06 and noted that there are several significant differences in the operation of the CCSBT and WCPFC transshipment measures, including that:
 - WCPFC is not responsible for placement and contracting of transshipment observers, and these observers are sourced from national and sub-regional Member and observer programs;
 - WCPFC does not use a single standardised Transshipment Declaration;
 - There is no binding requirement that WCPFC Transshipment Declarations must be signed by the vessel master; and
 - There are differences regarding the timeframe for submission of observer reports.
61. Japan reiterated that it wished to pursue the option of developing a MoU with WCPFC. It noted that because there are quite substantive differences between CCSBT's and WCPFC's Transshipment measures, perhaps an agreed MoU could be achieved by including an exception clause within the current CCSBT Transshipment Resolution.
62. One Member noted that WCPFC is currently working to revise its Transshipment Measure.

63. The meeting agreed that the Secretariat should continue its dialogue with WCPFC (taking into account any revisions to WCPFC's CMM 2009-06) in order to try to develop a proposed transshipment MoU to present to CC11, with the provision that any such proposal maintains CCSBT's current at-sea transshipment standards.

4.1.3. Transshipment Operational Issues

64. The Secretariat raised one operational issue that had occurred several times over the past year. This was that transshipment observers reported a number of events where they believed SBT had been misreported as other tuna species. However, the photos provided by observers were not sufficient to prove that the fish were in fact SBT. In order to provide conclusive species identifications, the Secretariat recommended that Members consider requesting it to approach the Observer Consortium to investigate the feasibility/cost of equipping observers to take tissue samples for later genetic analysis.
65. Not all Members agree to this recommendation. The meeting suggested observers should report any items of concern to the Flag State as soon as possible after the incident so that the Flag State could investigate these as catch is offloaded from the Carrier Vessel concerned.
66. One Member queried whether the information being reported in Members' National Reports at item II(3)(a)iii¹ (of the annual reporting template) was comprehensive enough. The Secretariat responded that its expectation was that more extensive information would be provided to address this item.
67. It was agreed that Members should commit to report in more detail on item II(3)(a)iii¹ (of the annual reporting template), in particular for each case where the observer had highlighted an apparent discrepancy.

4.2. Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)

4.2.1. Operational Issues with the CDS

68. The Secretariat presented section 2 of paper CCSBT-CC/1510/07 which describes operational issues with the CCSBT's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS). Many of the issues are the same as those reported in previous years. However, this year the Secretariat highlighted problems with importer copies of documents either not being submitted to the Secretariat, or not being detected and submitted within the required timeframes.
69. The Secretariat then presented paper CCSBT-CC/1510/08 which provides various analyses on the way REEFs are currently utilised.
70. Japan advised that it is difficult, if not impossible, for it to use only one source document on each REEF, because Japan cannot obtain information of CTF in the

¹ A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to Carrier Vessels which have received at-sea transshipments from their LSTLVs during the previous fishing season

current CDS arrangement. Korea noted that special circumstances are necessary to consider how to address the import of secondary SBT products on REEFs (e.g. cheeks and neck meat).

71. It was acknowledged that until Members are able to provide only one preceding document on each REEF, it will not be possible for the Secretariat to conduct analysis for over utilisation of CDS documents.

United States' cooperation with the CDS

72. The United States advised that it requires all imports and re-exports of SBT to be accompanied by CCSBT CDS documents. Additionally, from 2016, the United States will provide CDS import data to the Secretariat in order to assist with the effective operation of the CDS. The data to be provided will include enough detail to allow reconciliation of data related to SBT traded to the United States while complying with the United States' confidentiality requirements.
73. The Chair conveyed the appreciation of the CCSBT for the United States' cooperation and participation in the CCSBT CDS program.

4.2.2. Revision of the CDS Resolution

74. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/1510/09 which provided a draft revision of the CCSBT's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) Resolution.
75. Members agreed with the general direction that the revision of the CDS was headed but noted some concerns. Members also considered that an intersessional process was required to work through the details of the revisions, so that CC 11 and CCSBT 23 will be in a strong position to make decisions. At that point an eCDS can be considered. Some of the concerns raised by Members include:
 - Associated instruction sheets for Appendix 1 are missing.
 - Some CDS issues are not covered, for example New Zealand considered that tags should remain on SBT at all stages in the market.
 - Japan noted that it would require at least 6 months to be able to implement changes in its domestic market, as well as a transition period where old forms could continue to be used.
 - Submission of documents on a monthly basis instead of quarterly would be difficult for some Members, as would the proposed timing of catch tagging form submission.
76. Japan presented information paper CCSBT-CC/1510/Info 05 which provided a comparison of CCSBT and ICCAT CDS documents relating to farms and suggested its plan to submit a proposal on the revision to the current CDS Resolution. It was noted that this information could be considered as part of the intersessional discussion on a revised CDS.
77. The Secretariat introduced paper CCSBT-CC/1510/10 on Evaluation of ICCAT's e-BCD and other CDS system to determine if these systems could be adapted to meet CCSBT's requirements in a cost effective manner.
78. The paper noted that the development cost of a CCSBT eCDS is expected to be high even if it used one of the reviewed systems, such as ICCAT's eBCD, as a

base. The paper also noted the benefits of integrated database systems and electronic reporting, and suggested that the CCSBT consider adopting an integrated database system. It recommended that the CCSBT needs to first decide if it prefers to implement a stand-alone eCDS system or an integrated system, should take advantage of electronic reporting in the system, and come up with a general design of the system before looking further at which existing software system might be the most suitable. To do this the CCSBT would firstly need to complete its CDS review and also the proposed study into data integration and efficiencies (Agenda 3.2.1).

79. Members expressed the difficulty in making judgements on the recommendations without having indicative costs, but noted that an electronic system can present significant savings and improvements to the current paper-based system.
80. Members also expressed concerns about the complexity of developing an integrated system and how it would integrate with national systems, and preferred to concentrate on developing a standalone eCDS system.

4.3. Authorised Vessel Resolution

81. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/1510/11 which proposed revisions to the CCSBT Authorised Vessel Resolution, including draft text from CC 9 report and other draft changes by the Secretariat.
82. The meeting recommended that all the changes, except for the new paragraph 8 in the Secretariat's paper be adopted. The recommended revised resolution is at **Attachment 4**.

4.4. VMS

83. There were no items of discussion under this agenda item.

4.5. Review of All Compliance Resolutions, Decisions and Recommendations

84. The Secretariat did not have sufficient time available to review Resolutions, with the exception of the Authorised Vessel Resolution that was considered at agenda item 4.3. Consequently, no items were discussed at this agenda item.

4.6. Draft IUU Vessel List

85. No information was submitted to the Secretariat concerning vessels presumed to be carrying out SBT IUU fishing activities.

4.7. Minimum Performance Requirements

86. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/1510/12, which provided draft updated Minimum Performance Requirements (MPRs) for Authorisation Measures (sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3), Transshipments (section 3.3) and the Annual Reporting (Section 6.5).

87. With some minor amendments, the meeting agreed to all the recommended changes to the MPRs proposed in the Secretariat's paper. These revised MPRs are provided at **Attachment 5**.

4.8. Quality Assurance Reviews

88. The Secretariat presented the background and recommendations from paper CCSBT-CC/1510/15, which provided the final report of the overall 2015 QAR program.
89. The meeting noted the four recommendations of the report but Members agreed that significant changes should not be made to the QAR format until the first round of QARs have been completed for all Members. In addition it was agreed not to continue using the scoring matrix since the objective of the QARs was to identify problem areas and areas of improvement, and not to compare the scores of Members with others.

4.9. Review of trade data

90. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/1510/16 concerning an updated analysis of trade data from the Global Trade Atlas (GTA). Members endorsed all the recommendations in the paper, including that:
- the Secretariat continue its subscription to the GTA database;
 - the CCSBT continue to seek the cooperation of China and Singapore with respect to operation of the CCSBT CDS; and
 - Members that export SBT to non-cooperating non-Members (NCNMs) take a lead role in encouraging the NCNMs they trade with to cooperate with the CDS.
91. The GTA figures suggest that significant amounts of SBT were traded between EU Members, including live SBT, but the Secretariat had indicated that this was likely to be due to miscoding errors. The EU advised that GTA figures need to be addressed with caution, that trade between EU Members should not be considered as imports and exports as there were no customs formalities associated with them, and that could include several instances of double counting. A full investigation into the data for the period 2007 to 2012 by the EU had shown that the GTA figures were a consequence of miscoding and no SBT were actually traded between EU Members. The EU agreed to address 2013 and 2014 figures and will report the findings to CC11, but it expects the same conclusion. Japan requested that the investigation should include an identification of causes of miscoding.
92. Taiwan advised that the GTA figure indicating the trade of live SBT from Taiwan to Malaysia had been checked with customs and that it was a miscoding error. The species traded was grouper not SBT.

Agenda Item 5. Discussion of new or enhanced MCS measures, including ongoing identification and sharing of best practise for MCS systems

5.1. Port State Measures

93. Japan presented paper CCSBT-CC/1510/18 concerning a draft Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port
94. The meeting thanked Japan for its draft and agreed the draft with minor amendments. The recommended Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port is provided at **Attachment 6**.

5.2. R & D on new technologies & tools to aid observers, certifiers and validators to identify SBT (in particular once processed)

95. There were no items of discussion under this agenda item.

5.3. Ongoing identification and sharing of best practise for MCS systems

96. The Chair introduced this standing agenda item and provided Members with the opportunity to share relevant information and developments.
97. New Zealand reminded the meeting that it is co-hosting the IMCS's Fifth Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshop in March 2016.
98. Taiwan reminded the meeting that it and ISSF will co-host an e-monitoring workshop from 16-18 December 2015.

Agenda Item 6. Work program for 2016

99. The Compliance Committee developed the following workplan for 2016. These activities are subject to funding being available from the EC. Annual tasks of an ongoing nature are not shown unless they are new for 2016.

Activity	Approximate Period	Resource
Forward Members' questions and comments on the Philippines' National Report to the Philippines, and circulate the response to CCSBT Members.	Oct 2015	Secretariat
Retain the contract with the current service provider to implement QARs for Korea and New Zealand subject to funding by CCSBT 22.	Nov-Dec 2015	Secretariat
Participate at the Fifth Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshop of the International Monitoring Control and Surveillance.	March 2016	Secretariat
Conduct investigations in relation to apparent discrepancies between imports and exports in Members' and CNMs' national reports to the Compliance Committee. Provide a recommendation on standardised reporting of imports and exports.	Before CC11	Secretariat and Members
Continue dialogue with WCPFC in order to try to develop a proposed transshipment MoU to present to CC11 noting that WCPFC is updating their transshipment requirements, with the provision that any such proposal maintains CCSBT's current at-sea transshipment standards.	Before CC11	Secretariat
Draft a terms of reference for a study to examine systems and processes for CCSBT Data Collection and Management and seek an indicative cost estimate for conducting this study.	Before CC11	Secretariat

Activity	Approximate Period	Resource
Korea and New Zealand undertake an integrated phase 1&2 QAR in 2016.	Before CC11	Korea and New Zealand
Conduct an intersessional workshop to complete the review of the CCSBT CDS Resolution.	Before CC11	Members and Secretariat
Determine and record the definitions that Members use in relation to their use of the terms relating to different fishing sectors such as artisanal, commercial, recreational and customary fisheries.	Before CC11	Secretariat and Members
As part of the Corrective Actions Policy, provide assistance to Indonesia to help it comply with its allocation of the global SBT total allowable catch.	Before CC11	Members

Agenda Item 7. Other business

100. Australia presented paper CCSBT-CC/1510/Info2 which updates previous information on Tuna Growth performance in Ranching and Farming Operations. Australia noted that the purpose was to use basic economic and scientific principles and benchmarks to test Japan's hypothesis that Australia was understating the weight of wild SBT caught for Australian farms.
101. Australia noted that the international benchmarks for similar tuna farming systems in Mexico, Croatia and Japan were outlined in extensive literature references in Australia's paper. Japan's response to Australia's previous papers had contested a number of issues raised by Australia.
102. Australia noted that to progress the issue, Australia was presenting to the Compliance Committee a further analysis based on the data which Japan had not contested. These uncontested data included the number of SBT into farms, the Feed Conversion Ratio benchmark of 10:1, the total feed used, the total weight out of farms, and the average weight of SBT out of farms.
103. Using these uncontested data, the Australian paper tested Japan's hypothesis of understated weight into farms – first, whether the hypothesis fitted the known feed used in farms, and second, whether the hypothesis fitted the required fish Condition Index for SBT harvested from farms.
104. Australia's analysis submitted that Japan's hypothesis implied a feed use in Australia which was far below the actual feed used. Australia's analysis also concluded that Japan's hypothesis implied a Condition Index far below that normally achieved in farms, and even below that of many wild SBT. Australia's conclusion was that even on the uncontested data, Japan's hypothesis was not plausible. Australia noted that it would be pleased to continue an exchange of information on both the contested and uncontested data.
105. Australia again noted that Japan continued to decline to provide to Australia the data used to develop its hypothesis. Japan stated that its analysis in CCSBT-ESC/1509/32 used the CDS summary data distributed by the Secretariat together with SRP tagging data provided in the annual data exchange.
106. Japan pointed out that it found various mis-citations in Australia's paper (CCSBT-CC/1510/Info2) including Japan's analysis in CCSBT-ESC/1509/32 (CCSBT-CC/1510/Info6) and the effect on SBT growth of tag implementation. Japan also claimed that Condition Index (fatness of SBT) in Japan's paper was misunderstood by Australia. The Condition Index in Japan's analysis stayed in

the plausible range for both wild and farmed SBT, and were similar to those which Australia claimed.

107. Japan further pointed out that the reported amount of bait used for SBT farming in 2013 was different in the current paper from that in the paper submitted last year, even though Australia stated it was official value in public domain. Thus, Japan asked Australia for clarification whether that amount of bait was actually used for only SBT farming. There was no answer from Australia to this clarification.
108. Japan stated that they could not agree with Australia's presentation. Japan noted that it was premature to claim that all the data were uncontested. All of them should be carefully investigated.
109. Japan proposed a method to address this issue, which was tag implementation for fish at the time of 100 fish sampling and recapture at the time of grown out. It is a simple and feasible measure for estimation of growth rate of farmed SBT. Japan also expressed its concern about the continued discussion due to non-implementation of the stereo-video camera (SVC) system despite of the statement of Australia in 2012 EC session. It was noted that the issue of SVC system would be discussed in the coming EC meeting.
110. It was also noted that this issue would be discussed in the framework of CCSBT among all the Members.
111. New Zealand provided clarification to a question on the differences between its reported exports and catch figures. It explained that New Zealand export figures refer to processed weight while reported landings are green weight and this explains a substantial part of the difference between the reported figures.

Agenda Item 8. Recommendations to the Extended Commission

112. The Compliance Committee made the following recommendations to the Extended Commission.
 - The Cooperating Non-Member status of the EU, Philippines, and South Africa be continued, noting that the EU has submitted an application to become a Member of the EC.
 - Singapore and USA be invited to attend future Compliance Committee meetings.
 - Note that steady progress is being made against the Compliance Action Plan 2015-17.
 - The proposed 2016 Workplan for the Compliance Committee be approved.
 - The proposed revisions to the Annual Report template presented in paper CCSBT-CC/1510/05 be approved.
 - The proposed Authorised Vessel Resolution be approved (**Attachment 4**).
 - The proposed Minimum Performance Requirements for Authorisations, Transshipments and Reporting be approved (**Attachment 5**).
 - The proposed Minimum standard for Port Inspections resolution be approved (**Attachment 6**).

- Members that export SBT to non-cooperating non-Members (NCNMs) should take a lead role in encouraging the NCNMs they trade with to cooperate with the CDS.

Agenda Item 9. Conclusion

9.1. Adoption of meeting report

113. The report was adopted.

9.2. Close of meeting

114. The meeting closed at 2:57 pm on 10 October 2015.

List of Attachments

Attachment

1. List of Participants
2. Agenda
3. List of Documents
4. Resolution on a CCSBT Record of Vessels Authorised to Fish for Southern Bluefin Tuna
5. Revised Minimum Performance Requirements for authorisation measures, transshipments and reporting
6. Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port

List of Participants

Tenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee

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**Tenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee
8 – 10 October 2015
Yeosu, South Korea
Agenda**

1. Opening of meeting
 - 1.1. Welcome
 - 1.2. Adoption of Agenda
 - 1.3. Meeting Arrangements
2. Compliance with CCSBT Conservation and Management Measures
 - 2.1. Annual Reports from Members and Cooperating Non-members
 - 2.2. Report from Secretariat
 - 2.3. Assessment of compliance with CCSBT management measures
 - 2.3.1. Compliance of Members
 - 2.3.2. Compliance of Cooperating Non-Members
 - 2.3.3. Application of the Corrective Actions Policy
3. Implementation of the CCSBT Compliance Plan
 - 3.1. Action Planned for 2015
 - 3.1.1 Update to the Template for the Annual Report to Compliance Committee and Extended Commission
 - 3.1.2 Electronic observation technologies
 - 3.1.3 Agreed Minimum Catch Monitoring Requirements
 - 3.1.4 Enhance monitoring through bilateral arrangements and international networks
 - 3.2. Action Planned for 2016
 - 3.2.1. Study to Examine Systems/Processes on CCSBT Data Collection and Management
4. Review and Revision of CCSBT MCS Measures
 - 4.1. Transshipment
 - 4.1.1 Reporting
 - 4.1.2 Transshipment MOUs
 - 4.1.3 Operational Issues
 - 4.2. Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)
 - 4.2.1. Operational Issues with the CDS
 - 4.2.2. Revision of the CDS Resolution
 - 4.3. Authorised Vessel Resolution
 - 4.4. VMS
 - 4.5. Review of All Compliance Resolutions, Decisions and Recommendations
 - 4.6. Draft IUU Vessel List

- 4.7. Minimum Performance Requirements
- 4.8. Quality Assurance Reviews
- 4.9. Review of Trade Data
- 5. Discussion of new or enhanced MCS measures, including ongoing identification and sharing of best practise for MCS systems
 - 5.1. Port State Measures
 - 5.2. R & D on new technologies & tools to aid observers, certifiers and validators to identify SBT (in particular once processed)
 - 5.3. Ongoing identification and sharing of best practise for MCS systems
- 6. Work Program for 2016
- 7. Other business
- 8. Recommendations to the Extended Commission
- 9. Conclusion
 - 9.1. Adoption of meeting report
 - 9.2. Close of meeting

List of Documents
The Tenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee

(CCSBT-CC/1510/03)

1. Provisional Agenda
2. List of Participants
3. List of Documents
4. (Secretariat) Compliance with CCSBT Management Measures (Rev.1)
(CC agenda item 2.2)
5. (Secretariat) Proposed Revision to the Template for the Annual Report to Compliance Committee and Extended Commission (CC agenda item 3.1.1)
6. (Secretariat) Update on the Secretariat's Compliance Relationships with the IMCS Network and other RFMOs (CC agenda item 3.1.4 and 4.1.2)
7. (Secretariat) Operation of CCSBT MCS Measures (CC agenda items 4.1 and 4.2.1)
8. (Secretariat) Analysis of REEF Utilisation (CC agenda item 4.2.1)
9. (Secretariat) Draft Revision of the CCSBT's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) Resolution (CC agenda item 4.2.2)
10. (Secretariat) Evaluation of ICCAT's eBCD and other CDS systems to determine if they could be adapted to meet CCSBT's requirements in a cost effective manner (CC agenda item 4.2.2)
11. (Secretariat) Proposed Revisions to CCSBT MCS Measures (CC agenda item 4.5)
12. (Secretariat) Draft Revised Minimum Performance Requirements
(CC agenda item 4.7)
13. (Secretariat) GTC's Final Report on the Quality Assurance Review – Indonesia 2014 (CC agenda item 4.8)
14. (Secretariat) GTC's Report on the Quality Assurance Review – Japan 2015
(CC agenda item 4.8)
15. (Secretariat) GTC's Over-Archiving Report on the Quality Assurance Review
(CC agenda item 4.8)
16. (Secretariat) Southern Bluefin Tuna Trade Data: Annual Analyses
(CC agenda item 4.9)
17. (Indonesia) Compliance Plan of Indonesia and its Related Issues
(CC agenda item 2.1)
18. (Japan) Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (CC agenda item 5.1)

19. (Japan) A review of SBT Trade and Monitoring Research in Japanese Domestic Markets (CC agenda item 2.1)
20. (Secretariat) Interim Summary of GTC's Report on the Quality Assurance Review – Japan 2015 (CC agenda item 4.8)

(CCSBT- CC/1510/BGD)

1. (Secretariat) Draft CCSBT Compliance Plan and Compliance Policy Statements
(Previously **CCSBT-SMEC/1108/05**) (CC agenda item 4.7)

(CCSBT-CC/1510/ST Fisheries -)

Australia	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
Indonesia	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission (Rev.1)
Taiwan	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
Japan	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
Korea	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
New Zealand	Southern Bluefin Tuna Fisheries - New Zealand Country Report (Rev.1)
European Union	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission (Rev.1)
Philippines	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
South Africa	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission (Rev.1)

(CCSBT-CC/1510/Info)

1. (Secretariat) Corrective actions policy (Compliance Policy Guideline 3)
(CC agenda item 2.3.3)
2. (Australia) An updated Review of Tuna Growth Performance in Ranching and Tuna Farming Operations (CC agenda item 2.1)
3. (Australia) A Review of SBT Supplies in the Japanese Domestic Market
(CC agenda item 4.9)
4. (Japan) Monitoring of Southern Bluefin Tuna trading in the Japanese domestic markets: 2015 update (CC agenda item 2.1)

5. (Japan) Comparison of CCSBT with ICCAT on the Catch Document Scheme (CDS) for Farming (CC agenda item 4.2)
6. (Japan) Update of estimation for the unaccounted catch mortality in Australian SBT farming in 2015 (*Previously CCSBT-ESC/1509/32 (Rev)*) (CC agenda item 2.1)

(CCSBT-CC/1510/Rep)

1. Report of the Twentieth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2015)
2. Report of the Sixth Operating Model and Management Procedure Technical Meeting (August 2015)
3. Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (July 2015)
4. Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (March 2015)
5. Report of the Effectiveness of Seabird Mitigation Measures Technical Group (November 2014)
6. Report of the Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2014)
7. Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2014)
8. Report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2014)
9. Report of the Third Meeting of the Compliance Committee Working Group (April 2014)
10. Report of the Eighth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2013)
11. Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2012)
12. Report of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2011)
13. Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2011)
14. Report of the Special Meeting of the Commission (August 2011)

Resolution on a CCSBT Record of Vessels Authorised to Fish for Southern Bluefin Tuna”

(revised at the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting: 15 October 2015)

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna,

Noting that the Resolution on “Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU) and Establishment of a CCSBT Record of Vessels over 24 meters Authorised to Fish for Southern Bluefin Tuna (hereinafter referred to as “the original Resolution”) ” was adopted at its 10th annual meeting in 2003;

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

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

Taking Account that the Extended Commission adopted a “Resolution on Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities for Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) in 2013;

Recognising technical difficulties for import States to establish effective inspection schemes on import of fresh tuna products.

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

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

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

2. The Extended Commission shall establish and maintain an CCSBT Record of fishing vessels (hereinafter referred to as "fishing vessels" or "FVs") authorised to fish for SBT. For the purpose of this recommendation, FVs not entered into the Record are deemed not to be authorised to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land SBT regardless of their size.

3. Effective from 1 January 2017, Members and Cooperating Non-members shall ensure that all fishing vessels (except wooden and fibreglass vessels) flying their flag that are authorised to catch SBT, and that are at least 100GT/GRT in size, have IMO numbers issued to them.

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

- Lloyds/ IMO Number (if available);
- Name of vessel(s), register number(s);
- Previous name(s) (if any);
- Previous flag(s) (if any);
- Previous details of deletion from other registries (if any);
- International radio call sign(s) (if any);
- Type of vessel(s), length and gross registered tonnage (GRT);
- Name and address of owner(s);
- Name and address of operator(s);
- Gear(s) used; and
- Time period authorised for fishing and /or transhipping.

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

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

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

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

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

8. The Members and Co-operating Non-members shall review their own internal actions and measures taken pursuant to paragraph 7, including punitive and sanction actions and in a manner consistent with domestic law as regards disclosure, report the results of the review to each meeting of the Compliance Committee. In consideration of the results of such review, the Compliance Committee shall, if appropriate, request the flag Members and Co-operating Non-members of FVs on the CCSBT Record to take further action to enhance compliance by those vessels to CCSBT conservation and management measures.

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

b) To ensure the effectiveness of the CCSBT conservation and management measures pertaining to CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme:

- i) flag Members and Co-operating Non-members shall validate CDS documents only for the FVs on the CCSBT Record,
- ii) the Members and Co-operating Non-members shall require that SBT caught by FVs, when transhipped, landed as domestic product, exported, imported or re-exported within their jurisdictions, shall be accompanied by CDS documents validated for the vessels on the CCSBT Record and,
- iii) the Members and Co-operating Non-members shall co-operate to ensure that CDS documents are not forged or do not contain misinformation.

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

11. If a vessel mentioned in paragraph 9 is flying the flag of a Member and Co-operating Non-member, the Executive Secretary shall request that Member and Co-operating Non-member to take measures necessary to prevent the vessel from fishing for SBT.

12. The Extended Commission and the Members and Co-operating Non-members concerned shall communicate with each other, and make the best effort with FAO and other relevant regional fishery management bodies to develop and implement appropriate measures, where feasible, including the establishment of records of a similar nature in a timely manner so as to avoid adverse effects upon other tuna resources in other oceans. Such adverse effects might consist of excessive fishing

pressure resulting from a shift of the IUU FVs from fishing for SBT to other fisheries.

13. Before the Extended Commission decides to implement measures specified in paragraph 9, the Extended Commission and the Members shall contact all the relevant countries to inform of this resolution and consult with them, and give them sufficient time to adopt themselves to this resolution. They shall continue to encourage non-Contracting Parties to become Members or Co-operating Non-members.

14. This Resolution revises the Resolution on “Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU) and Establishment of a CCSBT Record of Vessels over 24 meters Authorised to Fish for Southern Bluefin Tuna” revised at the Twenty-first Annual Meeting on 16 October 2014.

Revised MPRs for Authorisations Measures, Transhipments and Reporting

2.1 Record of Authorised Farms (Resolution)

Title: Resolution on the Establishment of a Record of Authorised Farms

Link: http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Resolution_AuthorisedFarms.pdf

Note: For the purposes of this resolution, SBT farms not entered into the record are deemed not to be authorised to operate for farming of SBT.

2.1 Record of Authorised Farms	
Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
i. Members shall submit to the Executive Secretary the list of SBT farms under the Member's jurisdiction that are authorised to operate for farming of SBT.	1. Operating systems and processes established and applied to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> authorise each farm to operate for farming of SBT; provide all required information on authorised farms to the Executive Secretary within 15 days of the farm being authorised; submit any updates to the Executive Secretary promptly, and no later than 15 days from the date the change(s) occur(s); and submit the authorisation information, and any updates, electronically using the Data Provision Form for the CCSBT Record of Authorised SBT Farms.
ii. Members shall notify the Executive Secretary of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the record of authorised farms at any time such changes occur.	
iii. Members shall ensure that their authorised farms comply with relevant CCSBT measures	1. Rules, operating systems and processes in place to ensure: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> all authorised farm operators are aware of their obligations in relation to CCSBT measures; no stocking, harvesting or transfer of SBT is carried out before notifying the Executive Secretary of the authorised farms and, where relevant, any updates.

2.1 Record of Authorised Farms	
Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
iv. Members shall not permit landings of domestic product, exports, imports, and/or re-exports of SBT into and from farms which are not registered on the CCSBT record of authorised farms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2. Rules in place to ensure authorised farms comply with relevant CCSBT measures; and b. no SBT (whether from domestic product, exports, imports or re-exports) are landed into or (re-)exported from farms which are not on the Record of Authorised Farms. <p>3. Apply operating systems and processes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. monitor farm compliance with rules; and b. impose sanctions and/or remedies on farms/operators where necessary in the event that non-compliance is detected.
v. To ensure effectiveness of the CDS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members shall validate CDS documents only for farming facilities on the CCSBT record of authorised farms; • Members that farm SBT shall require sales of farmed SBT to the first point of domestic sale to be accompanied by CDS documents validated only for the farming facilities on the CCSBT record of authorised farms; • Members shall require imports of farmed SBT to be accompanied by CDS documents validated only for the farming facilities on the CCSBT record of authorised farms. 	See section 3.1 D (CDS Validation)

2.2 Record of Authorised Vessels

Title: Resolution on amendment of the Resolution on “Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU) and Establishment of a CCSBT Record of Vessels over 24 meters Authorized to Fish for Southern Bluefin Tuna” adopted at the CCSBT15 in 2008

Link: http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Amended_resolution_on_authorised_24m_vessel_list.pdf

Notes: For the purpose of this resolution, fishing vessels (FVs) not entered into the Record are deemed not to be authorised to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land SBT.

2.2 Record of Authorised Vessels	
Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
i. Members shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Effective from January 2017, ensure that all fishing vessels (except wooden and fibreglass vessels) flying their flag that are authorised to catch SBT, and that are at least 100GT/GRT in size, have IMO numbers issued to them.ensure that all vessels under their registry do not carry out IUU fishing activities for SBT;take every possible action, consistent with relevant law, to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing;review progress on the issue of IUU fishing for SBT and the implementation of its IUU measures including adopting further measures as required on a regular basis.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Rules are in place to require that:<ol style="list-style-type: none">all authorised vessels to have a national unique vessel identifier or unique registration number;all authorised fishing vessels (except wooden and fibreglass vessels) of at least 100GT/GRT have IMO numbers issued to them from January 2017.Operating systems and processes established and applied to detect, prevent and deter IUU fishing of SBT by any fishing vessel.Once a year review any evidence obtained of IUU fishing, and assess the effectiveness of Member measures to detect and deter IUU fishing.
ii. Members shall submit to the Executive Secretary, the list of fishing vessels (FV) flying the Member’s flag that are authorised to fish for SBT.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Operating systems and processes to:<ol style="list-style-type: none">authorise specific fishing vessels flying the Member’s flag to fish for SBT;

2.2 Record of Authorised Vessels	
Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
<p>iii. Members shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the CCSBT record at any time such changes occur.</p>	<p>b. provide the required information on authorised fishing vessels to the Executive Secretary no later than 15 days after the vessel is authorised;</p> <p>c. submit any updates to the Executive Secretary not later than 15 days from the date the changes occur; and</p> <p>d. ensure all authorisation information and any updates are submitted to the Executive Secretary electronically and using the CCSBT Data Provision Form for Authorised Fishing Vessels.</p>
<p>iv. Flag Members of the vessels on the record shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> authorise their FVs to fish for SBT only if they are able to fulfil in respect of these vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the CCSBT Convention and its conservation and management measures; take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs comply with all the relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures; take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs on the CCSBT Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorization to fish and/or tranship; affirm that if those vessels have record of IUU fishing activities, the owners have provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that they will not conduct such activities any more; ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners and operators of their FVs on the CCSBT Record are 	<p>1. Ensure authorised FVs comply with relevant CCSBT measures, including requiring:</p> <p>a. that at all times only FVs legitimately flying the Member's flag and whose current details are correctly entered into the Record of Authorised Vessels are authorised to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land SBT;</p> <p>b. owners of FVs or fishing concessions to be citizens or legal entities within the Member's jurisdiction and subject to enforcement actions and the application of sanctions;</p> <p>2. Operating systems and processes to:</p> <p>a. Ensure all vessel masters are aware of their obligations in relation to CCSBT measures;</p> <p>b. provide information to Executive Secretary on any fishing vessel not on the Record of Authorised Vessels that is suspected of fishing for and/or transhipping of SBT as soon as</p>

2.2 Record of Authorised Vessels	
Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
<p>not engaged in or associated with fishing activities for SBT conducted by FVs not entered into the CCSBT Record; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> take necessary measures to ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners of the FVs on the CCSBT Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag Members and Co-operating Non-members so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them. 	<p>practicable after investigation by the Member, including vessel name, flag and (if available) location, operator name and vessel identification number and call sign, and any other information that could assist in locating and identifying the vessel and operator.</p> <p>3. Operating systems and procedures applied to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> monitor fishing vessel compliance with rules; and impose sanctions or remedies where necessary.
<p>v. Members shall prohibit the fishing for, the retaining on board, the transshipment and landing of SBT by the FVs which are not entered into the CCSBT Record.</p>	
<p>vi. To ensure effectiveness of the CDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flag Members shall validate CDS documents only for FVs on the CCSBT record; Members shall require that SBT caught by FVs, when transhipped, landed as domestic product, exported, imported or re-exported within their jurisdictions, shall be accompanied by CDS documents validated for the vessels on the CCSBT Record; and Members shall co-operate to ensure that CDS documents are not forged or do not contain misinformation. 	<p>See section 3.1 D (CDS Validation)</p>

<p>vii. Members shall notify the Executive Secretary of any factual information showing that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting FVs not on the CCSBT record to be engaged in fishing for and/or transshipment of SBT.</p>	
<p>viii. The Commission and the Members concerned shall communicate with each other, and make the best effort with FAO and other relevant regional fishery management bodies to develop and implement appropriate measures, where feasible, including the establishment of records of a similar nature in a timely manner so as to avoid adverse effects upon other tuna resources in other oceans. Such adverse effects might consist of excessive fishing pressure resulting from a shift of the IUU FVs from fishing for SBT to other fisheries.</p>	

2.3 Record of Authorised Carrier Vessels (part of Transhipment Resolution)

Title: Record of vessels authorised to receive transhipments involving SBT at-sea or in port (*from section 2 of the “Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transhipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels”*)

Link: http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Resolution_Transhipment.pdf

Notes: The obligations for the remainder of the Transhipment Resolution are in section 3.3 (Transhipment Monitoring Program). For the purposes of this Resolution, Carrier Vessels not entered on the record are deemed not to be authorised to receive SBT in either at-sea or in-port transhipment operations.

2.3 Record of Authorised Carrier Vessels	
Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
i. Members shall submit to the CCSBT Executive Secretary, the list of Carrier Vessels that are authorised to receive SBT transhipments from its LSTLVs at sea or in port.	1. Operating systems and processes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. authorise specific Carrier Vessels to receive at-sea and/or in-port transhipments from its authorised Fishing Vessels (LSTLVs);b. ensure authorised Carrier Vessels that tranship at sea will meet their obligations to (see Transhipment Monitoring performance requirements 3.3):<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. provide access and accommodation to observers,ii. cooperate with observers in relation to carrying out their duties, andiii. not interfere with, or seek to influence, observers in any way;

2.3 Record of Authorised Carrier Vessels	
Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
ii. Each Member shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary, after the establishment of the initial CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels, of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels, at any time such changes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. provide required information on authorised Carrier Vessels to the Executive Secretary within 15 days of the vessel being authorised, and before such vessels are actually used in transhipments; d. submit any updates to the Executive Secretary promptly, and not later than 15 days from the date the change(s) occur(s), and before such vessels are actually used in transhipments; and e. ensure all authorisations, and any updates, are submitted electronically to the Executive Secretary using the Data Provision Form for CCSBT Record of Authorised Carrier Vessels.
iii. Carrier Vessels authorised to conduct at-sea or in-port transhipments shall be required to install and operate a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating systems and processes to ensure that Carrier Vessels are only to be authorised to carry out transhipments if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Carrier Vessel already has an operational VMS installed, or the Carrier Vessel undertakes to install an operational VMS before any authorisation and transhipments of SBT take place, and b) The VMS transmits at frequency sufficient to show transshipping operations, and c) The VMS will function effectively in the expected operating conditions.

3.3 Transhipment Monitoring Program (Resolution)

Title: Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transhipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels

Link: http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Resolution_Transhipment.pdf

Notes:

- To enable interoperability between the CCSBT, IOTC and ICCAT transhipment monitoring programs, for the purpose of this measure, the IOTC/ICCAT Secretariat, observers, transhipment declarations and registration numbers may be treated as being the CCSBT equivalents provided that the presence of SBT is reported at each stage (from the initial observer deployment request through to the transhipment declaration).
- Section 2 of this Resolution relates to the establishment and maintenance of a record of authorised Carrier Vessels (Carrier Vessel means any vessel, except a container vessel, that receives SBT transhipped from a LSTLV) that are authorised to receive SBT at sea or in port from tuna longline fishing vessels with freezing capacity (LSTLVs). Its obligations are set out in section 2.3 of this Appendix so that it is together with the other CCSBT Authorisation measures.

3.3 Transhipment Monitoring Program	
A. Obligations (At-sea Transhipments)	Minimum performance requirements
i. Transhipments by LSTLVs in waters under the jurisdiction of the Members are subject to prior authorisation from the Coastal State / Fishing Entity concerned. An original or copy of the documentation of Coastal State/Fishing Entity prior authorisation must be retained on the LSTLV and made available to the CCSBT Observer when requested.	<p><i>Unless otherwise specified, the Flag State of the authorised fishing vessel (LSTLV) is responsible for meeting the minimum performance requirements set out in section 3.3.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Operating systems and processes to ensure:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. the authorisation document(s) from the Coastal State Fishing Entity (where applicable) and/or Fishing State Entity, including details of the intended transhipment provided by the master or owner of the LSTLV, is/are available on the LSTLV prior to the transhipment occurring;b. any Carrier Vessel receiving the transhipped SBT is meeting its obligations to provide access and accommodation to

3.3 Transshipment Monitoring Program	
A. Obligations (At-sea Transshipments)	Minimum performance requirements
	<p>observers, and to cooperate with the observer in relation to the performance of his or her duties (see Carrier Vessel Authorisation minimum performance requirements, section 2.3).</p> <p>2. Rules in place to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. all SBT transshipments receive prior authorisation; b. fishing vessels are authorised on the CCSBT authorised fishing vessel register on the date(s) the SBT are harvested, retained on board, transhipped and landed; c. Carrier Vessels are authorised on the CCSBT authorised; Carrier Vessel register on the date(s) any transshipments occur; d. a named CCSBT observer is on board the Carrier Vessel; e. no SBT transshipment occurs without an observer on board except in the case of 'force majeure' (as notified to the Executive Secretary); f. transshipment declarations are completed, signed and transmitted by the LSTLV and the Carrier Vessel, in accordance with paragraphs 15 and 18 of the Transshipment Resolution, in particular that:

3.3 Transshipment Monitoring Program

A. Obligations (At-sea Transshipments)

Minimum performance requirements

i) The LSTLV shall transmit its CCSBT Registration Number and a completed CCSBT Transshipment Declaration to its Flag State / Fishing Entity, not later than 15 days after the transshipment.

3. Operating systems and processes to:

- a. issue transshipment authorisations;
- b. verify the date and location of transshipments;
- c. request placement of observers on board Carrier Vessels;
- d. notify any cases of 'force majeure' (where transshipment occurs without an observer on the Carrier Vessel) to Executive Secretary within 15 days of the event occurring;
- e. ensure observers can board the LSTLV (provided it is safe to do so) before transshipment takes place, and have access to personnel and areas necessary to monitor compliance with paragraph 6(a) of Annex 2 of the [Transshipment Resolution](#);
- f. enable observers to report any concerns about inaccurate documentation or obstruction, intimidation, or influence in relation to carrying out their duties;
- g. monitor compliance with the control measures; and
- h. impose sanctions or corrective action programmes for any non-compliance detected.

3.3 Transshipment Monitoring Program	
A. Obligations (At-sea Transshipments)	Minimum performance requirements
<p>ii. Members shall take the necessary measures to ensure that LSTLVs flying their flag comply with the following conditions:</p> <p>a. LSTLVs are not authorised to tranship at sea, unless they have obtained prior authorisation from their Flag State / Fishing Entity. An original or copy of the documentation of prior authorisation must be retained on the LSTLV and made available to the CCSBT observer when requested.</p> <p>To receive prior authorisation, the master and/or owner of the LSTLV must notify the following information to its Flag State / Fishing Entity authorities at least 24 hours in advance of an intended transshipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name & CCSBT Registration Number of the transshipping LSTLV & receiving Carrier Vessel; • Product to be transhipped; • Tonnage by product to be transhipped; • Date & location of transshipment; and • Geographic location of the SBT catches, <p>b. The LSTLV concerned shall complete and transmit to its Flag State / Fishing Entity, and, where applicable, the Coastal</p>	

3.3 Transshipment Monitoring Program	
A. Obligations (At-sea Transshipments)	Minimum performance requirements
State/ Fishing Entity not later than 15 days after the transshipment, the CCSBT transshipment declaration ¹ .	
iii. The master of the receiving Carrier Vessel shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. complete and transmit the CCSBT transshipment declaration to the CCSBT Secretariat and the Flag Member/CNM of the LSTLV, along with its CCSBT Registration Number, within 24 hours of the completion of the transshipment; and b. no later than 48 hours before landing, transmit a CCSBT transshipment declaration, along with its CCSBT Registration Number, to the competent authorities of the State / Fishing Entity where the landing takes place. 	
iv. Each Member shall ensure that all Carrier Vessels transshipping at sea have on board a CCSBT observer in accordance with the CCSBT Regional Observer Program ² .	
v. Vessels shall be prohibited from commencing or continuing transshipping at sea without a CCSBT regional observer on board, except in cases of 'force majeure' duly notified to the Executive Secretary.	

¹ As specified in Annex 1 of the Transshipment Resolution.

² The CCSBT Regional Observer Program is described at Annex 2 of the Transshipment Resolution. The description includes obligations of the Flag State/Fishing Entity of both Carrier Vessels and LSTLVs to the observers which are not described here. In order to place a CCSBT observer on board a Carrier Vessel, the Member must submit an observer deployment request to the Secretariat before the transshipment, stating that SBT will be transhipped.

3.3 Transshipment Monitoring program	
B. Obligations (In-port Transshipments)	Minimum performance requirements
vi. For effective in-port inspections, Flag States of fishing vessels shall designate foreign ports of transshipment of southern bluefin tuna for their vessels, prohibit such transshipment at other foreign ports and communicate with those designated Port States to share relevant information required for effective monitoring.	1. Operating systems and processes in place to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> provide a list of designated foreign ports where SBT transshipments are permitted to occur to the Executive Secretary on an annual basis before the annual meeting of the Compliance Committee.
vii. Members shall take necessary measures to ensure that the following conditions are complied with for in-port transshipments: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to transshipping, the Captain of the LSTLV must notify the following information to the Port State authorities, at least 48 hours in advance or immediately after the end of fishing operations if the time to the port is less than 48 hours: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name of the LSTLV and its number in the CCSBT record of fishing vessels; the name of the Carrier Vessel and its number in the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels, the product to be transhipped; the tonnage by product to be transhipped; the date and location of transshipment; the major fishing grounds of the SBT catches; 	1. Rules in place to ensure: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Port State authorities are notified at least 48 hours prior to (or immediately after) any pending in-port transshipment by the LSTLV master, and this notification includes key details about the intended transshipment; LSTLVs are authorised on the CCSBT authorised fishing vessel register on the date(s) the SBT are harvested, retained on board, transhipped and/or landed; Carrier Vessels are authorised on the CCSBT authorised Carrier Vessel register on the date(s) any transshipment/transportation of SBT occurs; transshipment declarations are completed, signed and transmitted by the LSTLV and the Carrier Vessel, in accordance with paragraphs 25 and 28 of the Transshipment Resolution, in particular that:

3.3 Transshipment Monitoring program	
B. Obligations (In-port Transshipments)	Minimum performance requirements
<p>b) At the time of the transshipment, the Captain of the LSTLV must inform its Flag State/ Fishing Entity of the LSTLV of the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the products and quantities involved; - the date and place of the transshipment; - the name, registration number and flag of the receiving Carrier Vessel, and its number in the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments; - the geographic location of the SBT catches. 	<p>i) The LSTLV transmits a completed CCSBT Transshipment Declaration and its number in the CCSBT Record of Fishing Vessels to its Flag State / Fishing Entity, not later than 15 days after the transshipment occurs, or, if the SBT are being transferred temporarily to bonded cold storage, not later than 15 days from the date on which the SBT is transferred into the bonded cold storage facility.</p>
<p>viii. The Captain of the LSTLV concerned shall complete and transmit to its Flag State/ Fishing Entity the CCSBT transshipment declaration, along with its number in the CCSBT Record of Fishing Vessels, in accordance with the format set out in Annex I not later than 15 days after the transshipment³.</p>	<p>2. Operating systems and processes in place to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. verify the date and location of transshipments; b. monitor compliance with the control measures; and c. impose sanctions or corrective action programmes for any non-compliance detected.

³ In the case where the SBT are being transferred temporarily to bonded cold storage before being transferred to the receiving Carrier Vessel, then the LSTLV shall complete and transmit the transshipment declaration to its Flag State/ Fishing Entity, and where applicable, the Coastal State/ Fishing Entity, not later than 15 days from the date from which the SBT is transferred into the bonded cold storage facility. In such cases, the receiving Carrier Vessel agent shall sign the transshipment declaration on behalf of the Carrier Vessel master.

3.3 Transshipment Monitoring program

B. Obligations (In-port Transshipments)

Minimum performance requirements

- ix. For in-port transshipments, the master of the Receiving Carrier Vessel shall:
- a. Not later than 24 hours before the beginning of the transshipment, inform the Port State authorities of the quantities of SBT to be transhipped to the receiving Carrier Vessel; and
 - b. Within 24 hours of the completion of the transshipment, complete and transmit the CCSBT transshipment declaration to the Port State authorities, the Flag Member/ CNM of the LSTLV, and the CCSBT Secretariat. A copy of this transshipment declaration shall be retained on board the receiving Carrier Vessel.
 - c. Following receipt of a transshipment including SBT, and after leaving the transshipment port, at least 48 hours before landing its transhipped SBT, complete and transmit a copy of the CCSBT transshipment declaration referred to in paragraph 27, to the competent authorities of the landing State/ Fishing Entity where the landing will take place.

3.3 Transshipment Monitoring program	
B. Obligations (In-port Transshipments)	Minimum performance requirements
<p>x. The Port State and the Landing State (where the transshipment in port occurred) shall make an effort to take the appropriate measures to verify the accuracy of the information received and shall cooperate with the work of the Flag Member or CNM of the LSTLV to ensure that reported catches, transshipments and landings are consistent with the reported catch amounts of each vessel. This verification shall be carried out so that the vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience, and so that degradation of the fish is avoided.</p>	

3.3 Transshipment Monitoring program	
C. Obligations (General Provisions)	Minimum performance requirements
<p>xi. LSTLVs which tranship at sea or in-port shall be required to install and operate a VMS in accordance with paragraph 3 of <i>CCSBT's Resolution on the development and implementation of a Vessel Monitoring System</i> (2006), and any successor Resolution, including any future revisions thereto.</p>	<p>1. Operating systems and processes and rules to ensure that LSTLVs are only to be authorised to conduct transhipments if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The LSTLV already has an operational VMS installed, or the LSTLV undertakes to install an operational VMS before any authorisation/ transhipments of SBT take place, and b) The VMS transmits at frequency sufficient to show transshipping operations, and c) The VMS will function effectively in the expected operating conditions.
<p>xii. To ensure the effectiveness of the CCSBT conservation and management measures pertaining to the Catch Documentation System (CDS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In validating the necessary CCSBT CDS documentation, as required by the CDS, Flag Members and CNMs of LSTLVs shall ensure that transhipments are consistent with the reported catch amount by each LSTLV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating systems and processes are in place to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identify and resolve any discrepancies between the LSTLV's reported catches, CDS documents, transshipment declarations and the amount of fish counted as transhipped, b. 100% supervision of all fish transhipped at sea. 2. Operating systems and processes are in place to allow any CDS forms for domestically landed SBT that were transhipped at sea to be validated at the time of landing.

3.3 Transshipment Monitoring program	
C. Obligations (General Provisions)	Minimum performance requirements
<p>b. The Flag Member or CNM of LSTLVs shall validate the necessary CCSBT CDS documentation for the transhipped fish, as required by the CDS, after confirming that the transshipment was conducted in accordance with this Resolution. If transhipped at sea this confirmation shall be based on the information obtained through the CCSBT Regional Observer Program.</p> <p>c. Members and CNMs shall require that SBT caught by LSTLVs, when imported into the territory of a Member or CNM, be accompanied by the necessary CCSBT CDS documentation validated for the vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List and a copy of the CCSBT transshipment declaration.</p>	
<p>xiii. All SBT landed or imported by Members and CNMs, either unprocessed or after having been processed on board and which are transhipped, shall be accompanied by the CCSBT transshipment declaration until the first sale has taken place.</p>	<p>1. Rules, systems and procedures to ensure:</p> <p>a. all transhipped product is accompanied by a signed Transshipment Declaration until the first point of sale.</p>
<p>xiv. The costs of implementing this program shall be financed by the Flag Members of LSTLVs wishing to engage in transshipment operations.</p>	

6.5 Annual Reporting to the Compliance Committee (Suite of Decisions/Resolutions/Recommendations)

Title: Template for the Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and Extended Commission⁴

Links: The following points provide the source of the associated obligations within this measure:

- i. Procedural Rule 10 of the Terms of Reference of the Compliance Committee: -
http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/basic_documents/terms_of_reference_for_subsidary_bodies.pdf
- ii. Paragraph 26 (and Attachment 5) of the CC7 report:-
http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/templates/Annual_CC-EC_Reporting_Template.doc
- iii. Paragraph 3 (a) of the Resolution on establishing the CCSBT vessel monitoring system:-
http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Resolution_VMS.pdf
- iv. Paragraph 31 of the Resolution on establishing a program for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels:-
http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Resolution_Transshipment.pdf
- v. Paragraph 4 of the Recommendation to mitigate the impact on ecologically related species of fishing for southern bluefin tuna:-
http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Recommendation_ERS.pdf
- vi. Paragraph 66 of the EC20 report (Attributable Catch):-
http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/meetings/meeting_reports/ccsbt_20/report_of_CCSBT20.pdf
- vii. Paragraph 25 (and Attachment 5) of the CC7 report (best estimates of all sources of mortality):-
http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/meetings/meeting_reports/ccsbt_19/report_of_CC7.pdf

⁴ The reporting template can be found at the following link: http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/templates/Annual_CC-EC_Reporting_Template.doc

6.5 Annual Reporting to the Compliance Committee	
Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
i. Each Member shall submit the above Annual Report to the Compliance Committee (CC) and Extended Commission (EC) in accordance with the agreed format for the template of the annual Report to the CC and EC ⁴ four weeks prior to the convening of the Compliance Committee meeting.	1. The report is submitted electronically to Executive Secretary at least 4 weeks before the annual meeting of Compliance Committee. No sections of the template should be left empty. If the required information is not collected, this should be stated rather than leaving a section empty. Similarly, if a section is not applicable to a particular fishery, this should be stated instead of leaving that section empty.
ii. Each Member should continue to improve the detail in its report to the Compliance Committee and Extended Commission ⁴ , and the report should be kept up to date and submitted to future annual meetings of the Compliance Committee.	
iii. Members shall provide VMS summary reports in advance of the Compliance Committee meeting.	1. Complete section II(1)(d): VMS of the Annual National Report template. ⁴
iv. Members shall report the following to the Executive Secretary 4 weeks prior to the Annual Meeting of the Commission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quantities of SBT transhipped at sea and in port during the previous fishing season; ○ The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped at sea and in port during the previous fishing season, and ○ A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to Carrier Vessels which have received at-sea transhipments from their LSTLVs during the previous fishing season. 	1. Complete sections II(3)(a) i – iii of the Annual National Report template. ⁴

6.5 Annual Reporting to the Compliance Committee	
Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
v. Members will report annually to the Compliance Committee on the action they have taken pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the Recommendation to mitigate the impact on ecologically related species of fishing for SBT.	1. Complete sections III(2)(a) – (c) of the Annual National Report template. ⁴
vi. Members will report annually on the details of their implementation timetable and implementation progress with respect to the development of a common definition of Attributable SBT Catch that takes into account the importance of including all sources of mortality.	1. Complete section I(3) of the Annual National Report template. ⁴
vii. Members will report annually on their best estimates of all sources of mortality including recreational catch and discards.	1. Complete section III(3) of the Annual National Report template. ⁴

**RESOLUTION FOR A CCSBT SCHEME
FOR MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR INSPECTION IN PORT**

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

TAKING ACCOUNT of the pressing need to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities because they undermine the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures already adopted by the CCSBT;

RECOGNIZING that port inspection measures provide a powerful and cost-effective means of preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing;

RECOGNIZING that many Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Extended Commission (hereinafter referred to as “Members”) currently have port inspection schemes in place;

RECALLING the CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme and the Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels;

ALSO RECALLING the CCSBT has established a list of fishing vessels and a list of carrier vessels which are authorized to fish for or carry southern bluefin tuna (SBT);

RECALLING the relevant international laws, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and;

RECOGNIZING the need for assistance to developing countries to adopt and implement port inspection measures,

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

SECTION 1. SCOPE

1. Nothing in this Resolution shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of Members under international law. In particular, nothing in this Resolution shall be construed to affect the exercise by Members of their authority over their ports in accordance with international law, including their right to deny entry thereto as well as to adopt more stringent measures than those provided for in this Resolution.

This Resolution shall be interpreted and applied in conformity with international law, taking into account applicable international rules and standards, including those established through the International Maritime Organization, as well as other international instruments.

Members shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed pursuant to this Resolution and shall exercise the rights recognized herein in a manner that would not constitute an abuse of right.

2. With a view to monitoring compliance with CCSBT conservation and management measures, each Member, in its capacity as a port Member, shall apply this Resolution for an effective scheme of port inspections in respect of foreign fishing vessels, including carrier vessels other than container vessels, carrying SBT or fish products originating from SBT that have not been previously landed or transshipped at port (hereinafter referred to as "foreign fishing vessels").
3. A Member may, in its capacity as a port Member, decide not to apply this Resolution to foreign fishing vessels chartered by its nationals operating under its authority and returning to its port. Such chartered fishing vessels shall be subject to measures by the chartering Member which are as effective as measures applied in relation to vessels entitled to fly its flag.
4. Without prejudice to specifically applicable provisions of other CCSBT conservation and management measures, and except as otherwise provided in this Resolution, this Resolution shall apply to foreign fishing vessels equal to or greater than 12 meters in length overall.
5. Each Member shall subject foreign fishing vessels below 12 meters length overall, foreign fishing vessels operating under charter as referred to under paragraph 3, and fishing vessels entitled to fly its flag to measures that are at least as effective in combating IUU fishing as measures applied to vessels referred to in paragraph 4.
6. Members shall take necessary action to inform fishing vessels entitled to fly their flag of this and other relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures.

SECTION 2. POINTS OF CONTACT

7. Each Member wishing to grant access to its ports to foreign fishing vessels shall designate a point of contact for the purposes of receiving notifications pursuant to paragraph 11 of this Resolution. Each Member shall designate a point of contact for the purpose of receiving inspection reports pursuant to paragraph 22(b) of this Resolution. It shall transmit the name and contact information for its points of contact to the CCSBT Secretariat no later than 30 days following the entry into force of this Resolution. Any subsequent changes shall be notified to the CCSBT Secretariat at least 14 days before such changes take effect. The CCSBT Secretariat shall promptly notify Members of any such change.
8. The CCSBT Secretariat shall establish and maintain a register of points of contact based on the lists submitted by the Members. The register and any subsequent changes shall be published promptly on the CCSBT website.

SECTION 3. DESIGNATED PORTS

9. Each Member wishing to grant access to its ports to foreign fishing vessels shall:
- a) designate its ports to which foreign fishing vessels may request entry pursuant to this Resolution;
 - b) ensure that it has sufficient capacity to conduct inspections in every designated port pursuant to this Resolution;
 - c) provide to the CCSBT Secretariat within 30 days from the date of entry into force of this Resolution a list of designated ports. Any subsequent changes to this list shall be notified to the CCSBT Secretariat at least 14 days before the change takes effect.
10. The CCSBT Secretariat shall establish and maintain a register of designated ports based on the lists submitted by the port Members. The register and any subsequent change shall be published promptly on the CCSBT website.

SECTION 4. PRIOR NOTIFICATION

11. Each port Member wishing to grant access to its ports to foreign fishing vessels shall require foreign fishing vessels seeking to use its ports for the purpose of landing and/or transshipment to provide, at least 72 hours before the estimated time of arrival at the port, as a minimum standard, the information set out in Annex A.

The port Member may also request other information as it may require to determine whether the vessel has engaged in IUU fishing, or related activities.

12. The port Member may prescribe a longer or shorter notification period than specified in paragraph 11, taking into account, *inter alia*, the type of fishery product, the distance between the fishing grounds and its ports. In such a case, the port Member shall inform the CCSBT Secretariat, which shall publish the information promptly on the CCSBT website.
13. After receiving the relevant information pursuant to paragraph 11, as well as such other information as it may require to determine whether the foreign fishing vessel requesting entry into its port has engaged in IUU fishing, the port Member shall decide whether to authorize or deny the entry of the vessel into its port. In case the port Member decides to authorize the entry of the vessel into its port, the following provisions on port inspection shall apply.

SECTION 5. PORT INSPECTIONS

14. Inspections shall be carried out by a competent authority of the port Member.

15. Each year Members shall inspect at least 5 % of landing and transshipment operations in their designated ports as are made by foreign fishing vessels.
16. In determining which foreign fishing vessel to inspect, the port Member shall, in accordance with its domestic law, take into account, *inter alia*:
 - a) Whether a vessel has failed to provide complete information as required in paragraph 11;
 - b) requests from other Members or relevant regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) that a particular vessel be inspected, particularly where such requests are supported by evidence of IUU fishing by the vessel in question;
 - c) whether clear grounds exist for suspecting that a vessel has engaged in IUU fishing, including information derived from RFMOs

SECTION 6. INSPECTION PROCEDURE

17. Each inspector shall carry a document of identity issued by the port Member. In accordance with domestic laws, port Member inspectors may examine all relevant areas, decks and rooms of the fishing vessel, catches processed or otherwise, nets or other fishing gears, equipment both technical and electronic, records of transmissions and any relevant documents, including fishing logbooks, Cargo Manifests and Mates Receipts and landing declarations in case of transshipment, which they deem necessary to ensure compliance with the CCSBT conservation and management measures. They may also question the Master, crew members, or any other person on the vessel being inspected. They may take copies of any documents considered to be evidence of a possible infringement. The Port member shall ensure the operational confidentiality of such documents.
18. Inspections shall involve the monitoring of the landing or transshipment and include a cross-check between the quantities of SBT notified in the prior notification message in paragraph 11 above and held on board. Inspections shall be carried out in such a way that the fishing vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience, and that degradation of the quality of the catch is avoided, to the extent practicable.
19. On completion of the inspection, the port Member inspector shall provide the Master of the foreign fishing vessel with the inspection report including, as a minimum standard, the information set out in Annex B. The Master shall be given the opportunity to add any comments or objection to the report and to contact the flag Member. The inspector and the Master shall sign the report and a copy of the report shall be provided to the Master. The Master's signature shall serve only as acknowledgement of the receipt of a copy of the report.
20. The port Member shall transmit a copy of the inspection report to the CCSBT

Secretariat no later than 14 days following the date of completion of the inspection. If the inspection report cannot be transmitted within 14 days, the port Member should notify the CCSBT Secretariat within the 14 day time period the reasons for the delay and when the report will be submitted.

21. Flag Members shall take necessary action to ensure that Masters facilitate safe access to the fishing vessel, cooperate with the competent authorities of the port Member, facilitate the inspection and communication and not obstruct, intimidate or interfere, or cause other persons to obstruct, intimidate or interfere with port Member inspectors in the execution of their duties.

SECTION 7. PROCEDURE IN THE EVENT OF APPARENT INFRINGEMENTS

22. If the information collected during the inspection provides evidence that a foreign fishing vessel has committed an infringement of the CCSBT conservation and management measures, the inspector shall:

- a) record the infringement in the inspection report;
- b) transmit the inspection report to the port Member competent authority, which shall promptly forward a copy to the CCSBT Secretariat and to the flag Member point of contact and, as appropriate, the relevant coastal Member;
- c) to the extent practicable, ensure safekeeping of the evidence pertaining to such infringement. If the infringement is to be referred to the flag Member for further action, the port Member shall promptly provide the evidence collected to the flag Member.

23. If the infringement falls within the legal jurisdiction of the port Member, the port Member may take action in accordance with its domestic laws. The port Member shall promptly notify the action taken to the flag Member, the relevant coastal Member, as applicable, and the CCSBT Secretariat.

24. Infringements that do not fall within the jurisdiction of the port Member, and infringements referred to in paragraph 23 for which the port Member has not taken action, shall be referred to the flag Member and, as appropriate, the relevant coastal Member. Upon receiving the copy of the inspection report and evidence, the flag Member shall promptly investigate the infringement and notify the CCSBT Secretariat of the status of the investigation and of any enforcement action that may have been taken within 6 months of such receipt. If the flag Member cannot notify the CCSBT Secretariat this status report within 6 months of such receipt, the flag Member should notify the CCSBT Secretariat within the 6 month time period the reasons for the delay and when the status report will be submitted.

25. Should the inspection provide evidence that the inspected vessel has engaged in

IUU activities of fishing SBT, the port Member shall promptly report the case to the flag Member, and the relevant coastal Members, as applicable, and notify as soon as possible the CCSBT Secretariat, along with its supporting evidence, for the purpose of inclusion of the vessel in the draft IUU list.

SECTION 8. REQUIREMENTS OF DEVELOPING MEMBERS

26. Members are encouraged to assess the special requirements of developing Members concerning the implementation of this Resolution.

SECTION 9. GENERAL PROVISIONS

27. Members are encouraged to enter into bilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation, share information, and educate each Member's inspectors on inspection strategies and methodologies which promote compliance with CCSBT conservation and management measures.
28. Without prejudice to domestic laws of the port Member, the flag Member may, in the case of appropriate bilateral agreements or arrangements with the port Member or at the invitation of that Member, send its own officials to accompany the inspectors of the port Member and observe or take part in the inspection of its vessel.
29. Flag Members shall consider and act on reports of infringements from inspectors of a port Member on a similar basis as the reports from their own inspectors, in accordance with their domestic laws. Members shall cooperate, in accordance with their domestic laws, in order to facilitate judicial or other proceedings arising from inspection reports as set out in this Resolution.
30. The Executive Secretary shall compile the inspection information into an electronic database. The Executive Secretary shall ensure the confidentiality of the raw data in its database. If a Member requests information relating to another Member's inspection records, the Executive Secretary may release that information only with the latter's consent.
31. The Commission shall review this Resolution no later than its 2018 Annual Meeting and consider revisions to improve its effectiveness including the minimum level of inspection coverage under paragraph 15.
32. This Resolution shall enter into force on January 1, 2017.

Information to be provided in advance by vessels requesting port entry

入港を要請する船舶により事前に提供されるべき情報

1. Intended port of call 寄港しようとする港						
2. Port State 寄港国						
3. Estimated date and time of arrival 到着予定日時						
4. Purpose(s) 目的						
5. Port and date of last port call 最終寄港地及び寄港日						
6. Name of the vessel 船名						
7. Flag State 船籍国						
8. Type of vessel 船舶の種類						
9. International Radio Call Sign 国際無線呼出符号						
10. Vessel contact information 船舶の連絡先						
11. Vessel owner(s) 船主						
12. Certificate of registry ID 登録番号						
13. Lloyd's / IMO ship ID, if available 船舶識別番号、もしあれば						
14. External ID, if available¹ 外部識別番号、もしあれば						
15. RFMO ID RFMO識別番号						
16. VMS² 船舶監視システム	No 無	Yes: National 有: 国	Yes: RFMO(s) 有: RFMO(s)	Type ² : 種類		
17. Vessel dimensions 船舶の寸法	Length Overall and Beam 長さと幅				Draft 高さ	
18. Vessel master name and nationality 船長の名前及び国籍						
19. Relevant fishing authorization(s) 関連する漁業許可						
<i>Identifier³</i> (確認者)	<i>Issued by</i> (発行者)	<i>Validity⁴</i> (効力)	<i>Fishing area(s)</i> (操業海域)	<i>Species</i> (FAO 3-Alpha code) (魚種)	<i>Gear</i> (漁具)	
				SBT(SBF)		
				SBT(SBF)		
20. Relevant transshipment authorization(s)/transshipment declaration(s) 関連する転載許可						
<i>Identifier⁵</i> 確認者		<i>Issued by</i> 発行者		<i>Validity⁶</i> 効力		
<i>Identifier⁵</i> 確認者		<i>Issued by</i> 発行者		<i>Validity⁶</i> 効力		

¹ Provide details of any external vessel markings e.g. registration and identification numbers, that are additional to the information already provided on this form.

² Circle the correct option(s) to indicate what type of VMS is on board the vessel: Circle 'No' if no VMS unit on board, 'Yes: National' if the vessel has a VMS that transmits to a Flag State, and/or 'Yes: RFMO(s)' if the vessel has a VMS that transmits to RFMO(s); for 'Type': Provide the type and model of any VMS unit(s) on board.

³ Provide the Flag State CCSBT fishing authorisation reference number(s), e.g. fishing licence number, and the CCSBT Registration Number for this vessel (if applicable).

⁴ Provide the dates for which the CCSBT fishing authorisation(s) is/are valid (if applicable)

⁵ For transshipment authorisations record "Authorisation" and the authorization reference number(s) if available; for transshipment declarations record "TD".

⁶ For transshipment authorisations, provide the dates for which the CCSBT authorisation(s) is/are valid (if applicable); for transshipment declarations, record the transshipment date.

21. Transshipment information concerning donor vessels						提供船舶に関する転載情報			
Date 日時	Location 位置	Name 船名	Flag State 船籍国	ID num- ID 番号	Species (FAO 3-Alpha code) 魚種	Type of Product 製品	Catch area 漁獲海域	Quantity (in Kg) 数量	
					SBT(SBF)				
					SBT(SBF)				
22. Total southern Bluefin tuna on board						漁獲総積載量		23. SBT(SBF) to be off Loaded	
Species (FAO 3-Alpha code) 魚種		Type of Product 製品形態		Catch area 漁獲海域		Quantity (in Kg) 数量		Quantity (in Kg) 数量	
SBT(SBF)									
SBT(SBF)									

Report of the results of the inspection

Where applicable, verify to the extent possible, that the details noted during the inspection, e.g. vessel identifiers/other vessel details, authorisations and SBT quantities are true, complete, correct and consistent with the information provided in accordance with the port entry request form (Annex A).

1. Inspection report no⁷ 検査報告番号				2. Port State 寄港国			
3. Inspecting authority 検査当局							
4. Name of principal inspector 主任検査官の名前				ID 身分証明書			
5. Port of inspection 検査港							
6. Commencement of inspection 検査の開始日時			YYYY 年	MM 月	DD 日	HH 時	
7. Completion of inspection 検査の終了日時			YYYY 年	MM 月	DD 日	HH 時	
8. Advanced notification received 事前通報の受領				Yes 有		No 無	
9. Purpose(s)⁸ 目的	LAN 陸揚げ	TRX 転載	PRO 加工	OTH (specify) その他 (特定)			
10. Port and State and date of last port call 最終寄港地、国及び日付		YYYY 年	MM 月	DD 日			
11. Vessel name 船名							
12. Flag State 船籍国							
13. Type of vessel 船舶の種類							
14. International Radio Call Sign 国際無線呼出符号							
15. Certificate of registry ID 登録番号							
16. Lloyd's IMO ship ID, if available IMO船舶番号 あれば							
17. External ID, if available⁹ IMO船舶番号 あれば							
18. Port of registry 登録港							
19. Vessel owner(s) 船主							
20. Vessel beneficial owner(s), if known and different from vessel owner 船舶受益者 (船主と異なり、わかる場合)							
21. Vessel operator(s), if different from vessel owner 船舶の運航者 (船主と異なる場合)							
22. Vessel master name and nationality 船長の名前及び国籍							
23. Fishing master name and nationality 漁労長の名前及び国籍							
24. Vessel agent 船舶の代理人							
25. VMS¹⁰ 船舶監視システム	No 無	Yes: National 有: 国	Yes: RFMO s	Type: 種類			

⁷ Provide a unique reference number for this inspection report.

⁸ Record the purpose of entry into Port by circling the relevant option(s): LAN – landing, TRX – transshipment, PRO – processing, OTH - other. For ‘OTH’, specify what this signifies, for example re-fuelling, re-supplying, maintenance, and/or dry-docking, etc.

⁹ Record details of any external vessel markings e.g. registration and identification numbers that are additional to the information already provided on this form.

¹⁰ Circle the correct option(s) to indicate what type of VMS is on board the vessel: Circle ‘No’ if no VMS unit on board, ‘Yes: National’ if the vessel has a VMS that transmits to a Flag State, and/or ‘Yes: RFMO(s)’ if the vessel has a VMS that transmits to RFMO(s); for ‘Type’: Provide the type and model of any VMS unit(s) on board.

26.CCSBT Authorised Vessel list						
CCSBT Registration Number:						
27. Relevant fishing authorization(s) 関係する漁業の当局						
Identifier ¹¹ 確認者	Issued by 発行者	Validity ¹² 効力	Fishing area(s) 漁業海域	Species (FAO 3-Alpha code) 魚種	Gear 漁具	
				SBT(SBF)		
28. Relevant transshipment authorization(s)/Transshipment declaration(s) 関係する転載の当局						
Identifier ¹³ 確認者		Issued by 発行者		Validity ¹⁴ 効力		
Identifier ¹³ 確認者		Issued by 発行者		Validity ¹⁴ 効力		
29. Transshipment information concerning donor vessels 提供船舶に関する転載情報						
Name 船名	Flag State 旗国	ID no 登録番号	Species (FAO 3-Alpha code) 魚種	Type of Product 製品形態	Catch area(s) 漁獲海域	Quantity (in kg) 数量
			SBT(SBF)			
			SBT(SBF)			
30. Evaluation of offloaded catch (quantity) 荷卸された漁獲物の推定 (数量)						
Species (FAO 3-Alpha code) 魚種	Type of Product 製品形態	Catch area(s) 漁獲海域	Quantity declared (in kg) 申告数量	Quantity retained(in kg) 荷下ろし数量	Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any(in kg) 申告数量と確定数量の差 (もし、 あれば)	
SBT(SBF)						
31. Catch retained onboard (quantity) 船上保持漁獲物 (数量)						
Species(FAO 3-Alpha code) 魚種	Type of Product 製品形態	Catch area(s) 漁獲海域	Quantity declared(in kg) 申告数量	Quantity retained(in kg) 保持数量	Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any(in kg) 申告数量と確定数量の差 (もし、 あれば)	
SBT(SBF)						
32. Examination of logbook(s) and other documentation 操業日誌及びその他の文書の点検				Ye 有	No 無	Comments コメント
33. Compliance with applicable catch documentation scheme(s) 漁獲証明制度の遵守				Ye 有	No 無	Comments コメント
34. Type of gear used		使用された漁具の種類				
35. Gear examined in accordance with paragraph g) of Annex B 点検された漁具				Yes 有	No 無	Comments コメント
36. Findings by inspector(s)¹⁵ 検査による所見						

¹¹ Note the Flag State CCSBT fishing authorization reference number(s), e.g. fishing licence number, and the CCSBT Registration Number for this vessel (if applicable).

¹² Record the dates for which the CCSBT fishing authorisation(s) is/are valid (if applicable)

¹³ For transshipment authorisations record “Authorisation” and the authorisation reference number(s) if available; for transshipment declarations record “TD”

¹⁴ For transshipment authorisations, provide the dates for which the CCSBT authorisation(s) is/are valid (if applicable); for transshipment declarations, record the transshipment date.

¹⁵ Record whether there is any evidence to indicate that this vessel is/was involved in any SBT IUU fishing and/or fishing-related activities.

37. Apparent infringement(s) noted including reference to relevant legal instrument(s) 関連する法律文書に明記されている明白な違反
38. Comments by the master 船長のコメント
39. Action taken¹⁶ とられた措置
40. Master signature 船長の署名
41. Inspector signature 検査官の署名

¹⁶ Record any evidence collected and/or seized in relation to suspected SBT IUU fishing or fishing-related activities, for example any photos or samples taken, and any seizure of gear, materials or documents. In addition, record measures that could potentially be taken to address any apparent infringements detected, as well as any relevant authorities/officials contacted.