

Commission for the Conservation of  
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

## **Report of the Twenty Third Annual Meeting of the Commission**

**13 October 2016**

**Report of the Twenty Third Annual Meeting of the Commission**  
**13 October 2016**

**Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting**

***1.1 Welcoming address***

1. Dr. Toni Ruchimat (Indonesia) was confirmed as the Chair of the Commission of CCSBT 23 and Mr Shingo Ota was confirmed as the Vice Chair of the Commission of CCSBT 23.
2. The Chair welcomed participants and opened the meeting.

***1.2 Adoption of agenda***

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

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

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

**Agenda Item 3. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair for CCSBT 24 and venue**

6. CCSBT 24 will be held in Indonesia.
7. The Chair of CCSBT 24 will be nominated by Indonesia. The Vice-Chair will be nominated by South Africa.

**Agenda Item 4. Other business**

8. The Commission considered the deliberations of the Extended Commission with respect to the renewal of the Executive Secretary's contract and agreed to renew Mr Kennedy's contract as Executive Secretary for another 3 year term. In accordance with past practise, it was agreed that the Chair of the Commission would sign the renewed contract at least three months before it expires.

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

9. The report was adopted.

**Agenda Item 6. Close of meeting**

10. The meeting was closed on 17 October 2016 electronically through the intersessional decision making process.

## **List of Appendices**

### Appendix

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- 2     List of Participants
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**Agenda**  
**Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of**  
**Southern Bluefin Tuna**

1. Opening of the meeting
  - 1.1 Welcoming address
  - 1.2 Adoption of agenda
2. Approval of decisions taken by the Extended Commission
3. Election of the Chair and Vice Chair for CCSBT 24 and venue
4. Other business
5. Adoption of report of meeting
6. Close of meeting

## List of Participants

### The Twenty Third Annual Meeting of the Commission

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Commission for the Conservation of  
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

### Appendix 3

# **Report of the Extended Commission of the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Commission**

**10-13 October 2016  
Kaohsiung, Taiwan**

**Report of the Extended Commission of the  
Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Commission  
10-13 October 2016  
Kaohsiung, Taiwan**

**Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting**

***1.1. Confirmation of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Commission***

1. Mr. Hong-Yen Huang (Taiwan) was confirmed as the Chair of the Extended Commission of CCSBT 23 and welcomed Members and observers to the meeting. He gave a special welcome to South Africa for attending its first Meeting of the Extended Commission as a Member of the CCSBT.
2. The Director-General of the Fisheries Agency of Taiwan, Mr Tain-Shou Chen, provided a welcoming address to the meeting.
3. Members and observers introduced their delegations to the meeting. The list of participants is provided at **Attachment 1**.

***1.2. Adoption of agenda***

4. A modified agenda was adopted, and is included at **Attachment 2**. It was also agreed to include a round table initial discussion on possible/potential amendment of the Convention at Agenda Item 8 to allow the accession of REIOs and Fishing Entities.
5. The list of documents submitted to the meeting is provided at **Attachment 3**.
6. The Chair summarised arrangements for the timing of the meeting and for the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC).

***1.3. Opening statements***

***1.3.1. Members***

7. Opening statements by Members of the Extended Commission (EC) are provided at **Attachment 4**.

***1.3.3. Observers***

8. Opening Statements by Observers are provided at **Attachment 5**.

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

9. The report from the Secretariat was provided to the meeting as paper CCSBT-EC/1610/04. The meeting noted the activities of the Secretariat as reported.

10. New Zealand commented that it supported the Secretariat's plan to update its database as well as the Secretariat's approach of drawing on database development work being conducted by the Pacific Community (SPC).
11. The Extended Commission noted that the Executive Secretary's contract with the CCSBT expires on 30 October 2017 and recommended to the Commission that Mr Kennedy's contract as Executive Secretary be renewed for another three year term from that date.

### **Agenda Item 3. Finance and Administration**

12. Mr. Dominic Vallières from New Zealand was nominated as Chair of the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC). Members nominated their participants to the FAC.
13. The Executive Secretary provided a brief presentation of the draft revised budget for 2016 (CCSBT-EC/1610/05), and the proposed budget for 2017 and indicative budget for 2018-2019 (CCSBT-EC/1610/06).
14. The Executive Secretary noted that the 2017 draft budget and 2018-2019 indicative budget includes funding to implement the Extended Scientific Committee's three-year workplan with the exception of the aerial survey from 2018. Detailed consideration of the two budget papers was referred to the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC).
15. The FAC was convened to consider:
  - The revised budget for 2016;
  - The proposed budget for 2017; and
  - The indicative budget for 2018-2019.

#### ***3.1. Report from the Finance and Administration Committee***

16. The Chair of the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC) presented the report of the FAC, which is provided at **Attachment 6**. It includes a revised budget for 2016, a recommended budget for 2017, and indicative budgets for 2018-2019.

#### ***2016***

17. The meeting adopted the revised 2016 budget which is provided at Annex A of the FAC's report.

#### ***2017***

18. The meeting adopted the 2017 budget which is provided at Annex B of the FAC's report.

#### ***2018 to 2019***

19. The FAC noted the indicative budgets of 2018-2019.

#### **Agenda Item 4. Review of SBT Fisheries and ERS Interactions**

20. The Chair noted the deliberations of the Compliance Committee (CC) and invited Members to ask any additional questions regarding Members' National Reports to those already raised at the Eleventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC 11).
21. In response to questions for clarification, Australia reconfirmed its commitment on stereo video in 2013 and advised that its government's position has not changed. Australia will not implement stereo video measurement for farmed SBT until it is cost effective and fully automated. A research project is currently underway into automation of the measurements and the report from this project is expected towards the end of 2016. Once the project is completed, the government will consider the results and then decide on the next steps. Australia committed to provide Members with the report of the research project once it is available, and to notify Members of the government's plans with regard to implementation of stereo video monitoring as soon as the government makes a decision after the research project is completed.

##### ***4.1. Reports on Members' projects***

22. No reports were provided in relation to Members' projects.

#### **Agenda Item 5. Report from the Compliance Committee**

23. The Independent Chair of the Compliance Committee, Mr. Frank Meere, presented the report of CC 11, including its workplan (refer to paragraph 128), and thanked participants for a productive meeting. The report of CC11 is provided at **Attachment 7**.
24. With respect to paragraph 51 of the CC Report, Taiwan questioned the use of the phrase "in force for the CCSBT" since CCSBT as an intergovernmental organisation is not a Contracting Party to the UNFSA. New Zealand clarified that this language was intended to indicate that the UNFSA boarding and inspection measures could be applicable between UNFSA Parties for the purpose of ensuring compliance with CCSBT CMMs.
25. The CC Chair drew attention to CC 11's recommendations at paragraph 133 of its report. The EC adopted CC 11's report and recommendations with the exception of the following, which the EC considered on an individual basis:
  - The action agreed by the EC on e-monitoring is changed from the CC's recommendation to the following: *"That the implementation of E-monitoring not be pursued in 2017 as provided for in the 2015-17 Compliance Action Plan, but that consideration of the implementation of E-monitoring be included in the 2018-20 Compliance Action Plan."*
  - The recommendation *"That the Executive Secretary sends a letter to the Philippines advising that its CNM status is in jeopardy as necessary reports have not been submitted and it does not attend key meetings, and noting also that it has not renewed its commitments as a CNM."* is deferred for consideration at agenda item 11.

- The recommendation “*That the Executive Secretary write to the appropriate Chinese authorities and seek information on the ‘Fu Yuan Yu’ fleet, in particular the action taken in relation to the use of large scale driftnets and details of their catch of SBT Members will be given an opportunity to review the draft letter.*” is deferred for consideration at agenda item 12.
  - The recommendation “*That the Extended Commission notes that the Compliance Committee is unable to provide an estimate of non-Member catches but that it is clear these are occurring both as target and bycatch.*” is deferred for consideration at agenda item 7.
  - The recommendation “*That the Extended Commission adopts the proposed Resolution on large-scale driftnet fishing as provided in Attachment 7 of the CC11 report.*” is deferred for consideration at agenda item 18.
26. New Zealand noted that further work in relation to the IUU List Resolution was still ongoing (with respect to paragraph 96 of the CC report) and that it will report back on this under Other Business (agenda item 18).
27. New Zealand also noted that compliance resources needed to be focused on the areas of highest risk, and strongly supported the recommendation relating to compliance functions and resourcing.

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

28. The Chair of the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC), Dr John Annala, presented the report of the ESC meeting which is summarised in papers CCSBT-EC/1610/09 and CCSBT-EC/1560/18. The full ESC Report is at **Attachment 8**.
29. Members asked the ESC Chair a number of questions on the ESC presentation with respect to the change in length frequency distribution in the Indonesian catch, “Added catch” scenario ranges, how unaccounted mortalities (UAM) affects the stock rebuilding, the purpose of an UAM point estimate or range provided by the EC to the ESC, and the difference between the Non-Member catch figures in the ESC summary and the ESC report. In response to these questions, the ESC Chair advised that:
- The median length from the Indonesian fishery had been steadily declining since the early 2000s, consistent with a stock that is being fished down, but there has been a pronounced and rapid decrease over the past 4 years. It is expected that this is due to the Indonesian fleet fishing further South in areas 2 and 8, where smaller SBT are found;
  - The “Added catch” scenario with 1000t of smaller fish plus 1000t of larger fish in addition to the 20% uncertainty assumed for the surface fishery catch to account for UAM results in the stock rebuilding to the target slower;
  - If TAC is not increased then the rebuilding target could be achieved more quickly, but stock rebuilding is also impacted by UAM;
  - The ESC could not rule out the “Added catch” scenario of 1000t + 1000t + 20% for uncertainty for the surface fishery as a plausible scenario for unaccounted mortalities in its recent deliberations;



- For the MP, CPUE is standardised using statistical methods and takes into account changes in areas fished;
  - The ESC requires a range of possible UAM before June 2017 for both the 2017 stock assessment and also for the MP, which would ideally be provided by the EC. If the EC is unable to provide that then ESC will use its best judgement to come up with a range. ESC needs a time series for UAM, both for the past and for the future;
  - The ESC decided that leaving the TAC at current levels for 2017 would not unduly harm the stock given that the EC will take UAM into account when setting the TAC for 2018-2020 and will account for the entire attributable catch of Members and CNMs from 2018; and
30. It was noted without action that it was likely that Non-Member catches would increase as the stock rebuilds and they were not a constant over time. This was especially important to consider given that quota block allocations last for 3 years.
  31. Members discussed the ESC request that relevant CDS and market data be made available to allow technical evaluation of catch assumptions to be used in the OM and MP testing process. It was suggested by New Zealand that this was a longstanding issue that was impeding the science and that Australia had not agreed to release its CDS data until Japan provided its market data.
  32. Japan pointed out that the CDS data was provided by all CCSBT Members including Japan and they are under the control of the Secretariat, which may be released with the decision of the EC, while the data on the market is specific to Japan. Therefore the nature of CDS data was totally different from that of the additional Japan's market data which was requested by Australia.
  33. Australia noted that it had continually requested Japan to supply the market details, the same as those released for the Japan Market Review in 2006. Australia also again requested Japan to release the data it was using in its past farm analyses.
  34. Japan also noted that it has provided documents containing market data to the CC and can provide those to the ESC as well. Australia believed that the data provided to the CC did not meet the previously specified requirements, but would review what has been provided and come back to the EC if it was satisfactory.
  35. Some Members commented that they would like to see progress on this issue during the year and didn't see the link between the two datasets from a science perspective. New Zealand suggested that it could be a good time to consider a review of the Japanese market, and to consider a project for a new survey design.
  36. The EC approved the report of ESC 21 and noted the ESC's recommendations.

## **Agenda Item 7. Total Allowable Catch and its allocation**

### ***7.1. Attributable SBT Catch***

37. The Chair commented that Members were requested to report on their progress in implementing the agreed common definition of the SBT Attributable Catch, in their annual report to CCSBT 23.

38. All Members provided a summary of their progress with regard to implementing the Attributable SBT catch and counting all sources of mortality against their allocations as follows.
39. Australia confirmed its intention to account for all sources of mortality by the 2018 quota year. It is continuing with research into estimating recreational catch and post-release survival. Australian regulations forbid discarding unless the SBT is in an alive and vigorous state. In the longline sector, Australia cross-checks its e-monitoring footage against scientific observer data to further monitor the occurrence of discards.
40. The European Union reported that it is not catching SBT as either a target or a bycatch species and that it therefore does not have any catch to attribute. One Member queried whether the European Union has any mechanism to account for non-commercial catch such as small amounts of SBT catch being donated to crew, as has been reported in the past. The European Union responded that there was no recent evidence of such a scenario having occurred, and no mechanism to account for such non-commercial catch.
41. Taiwan reported that it only has a commercial SBT fishery, and that all SBT (including discards and releases) will be counted against its allocation from this fishing season (2016/2017).
42. Indonesia reported that its SBT are only caught by commercial and artisanal vessels and that its entire commercial and artisanal SBT catch is tagged and recorded on CDS forms and it is all counted against its allocation. There is no recreational or traditional catch and no releases/discards. Therefore there is no SBT mortality that is not attributed. Therefore, Indonesia's Attributable catch includes all SBT that are tagged and recorded on Catch Tagging Forms (CTFs).
43. Japan noted that it has 20t of quota put aside to cover SBT release mortalities, and that this 20t was set aside on a trial basis commencing from this current 2016/17 season.
44. Korea has analysed SBT discard rates and submitted those in this year's report. Full implementation of the Attributable Catch will occur from 2018.
45. New Zealand confirmed that it already counts all sources of SBT mortality against its allocation, and attempts to ensure that its allowances are suitable through its observer programme. While an allowance is made for customary catches as required by relevant legislation, there is no evidence to suggest that any customary catch of SBT has actually occurred.
46. South Africa noted that up until 2016 it has had a very small allocation. All SBT was landed and no other mortalities or discards occurred. Now that it has received an increased allocation, South Africa is progressing the appointment of a service provider to manage its observer programme, and will be better able to report on Attributable Catch once this observer programme is in place.
47. The EC recognised the progress made by Members to date, and noted that Members have renewed their commitment to count all sources of mortalities against their allocations by 2018.

## ***7.2. TAC Determination***

48. Members discussed the TAC for 2017, with most Members accepting the ESC recommendation that the TAC for 2017 does not need to be changed. New Zealand considered that the 2017 TAC should not be confirmed until an appropriate allowance is agreed for the IUU catch by Non-Members for the 2018-2020 quota block, as New Zealand interpreted the recommendations from the ESC as being conditional on that.
49. The meeting discussed the quantity required to account for the IUU catch by Non-Members for the 2018-2020 quota block. Some Members considered that 182.5t was appropriate, being the mid-point of the estimate of non-Member IUU catches in the report of the ESC, while acknowledging that this figure did not account for all non-Member catch. New Zealand did not consider this estimate to be precautionary because the ESC estimate only provided catch estimates for fishing effort that had been reported to the other tuna RFMOs and there is plenty of evidence of significant NCNM IUU catch not accounted for in this estimate. New Zealand considered that a value of 1000t was more appropriate to account for the IUU catch by non-Members.
50. Members had extensive discussions in relation to the MP, the rebuilding target, whether it was appropriate to raise the TAC given that the stock was at a very low level, and whether raising the TAC would help the stock rebuild more quickly. Members generally agreed that the MP and the rebuilding targets should be adhered to as had been agreed previously, and that the stock had been improving under the MP. Some Members felt that more caution was required, especially with respect to the IUU catch by Non-Members, for the sustainability of the stock.
51. The TAC for 2017 was confirmed to remain at 14,647t in accordance with the recommendation of the Management Procedure as confirmed by the ESC. The allocations to Members and CNMs for 2017 also remains unchanged.
52. There was extensive discussion on the TAC and its allocation for 2018 to 2020, including accounting for the IUU catch by Non-Members.
53. The meeting agreed that the global TAC for 2018-2020 would be 17,647t as recommended by the MP. Within the global TAC, Members have agreed that:
  - 306t would be set aside to account for IUU catch by Non-Members; and
  - 6t would be set aside for RMA instead of the usual 10t.

## ***7.3. Research Mortality Allowance***

54. The Chair advised the meeting that the ESC had recommended that a Research Mortality Allowance (RMA) of 3.0 tonnes be granted for the CCSBT Gene Tagging Project and that 1.7 tonnes be granted to Australia and 1.0 tonne be granted to Japan for the projects listed in paper CCSBT-EC/1610/10 from the Secretariat.
55. The EC approved these RMA requests.

#### 7.4. Allocation of TAC

56. Indonesia requested that the EC consider its request for an increase of up to 300t in its current allocation. Indonesia noted that it has been requesting this increase since 2013, and that its current allocation is too low in comparison to its fishing capacity. Indonesia also commented that it is a developing country with many small scale fishers and that it is a range State for SBT. Finally, Indonesia advised that with its new quota management system, it is able to ensure that its catch does not exceed its allocation.
57. South Africa requested that as a developing State, a range State for SBT and an important port State for SBT, the EC consider allocating an additional 1000t of SBT quota. South Africa is seeking the additional allocation to create jobs and develop industry and noted that there is a possibility of South Africa exceeding its allocation due to its small allocation.
58. Following extensive discussion, the following was agreed in relation to the annual TAC for 2018-2020:
  - The Philippines allocation has been set to zero, noting its lack of catches of SBT and that it has not been reporting to or attending meetings of the CCSBT. If a later allocation is made to the Philippines, it would be sourced from Members on a pro-rata basis.
  - The allocation of the European Union will not be reduced below 10t in the event of a future reduction in the global TAC.
  - Members' allocations have been adjusted in accordance with the Resolution on Allocation of the TAC, with the addition that the allocations of Indonesia and South Africa have been increased above that amount. The new allocations of Members and their nominal catch proportions are shown in columns "(1)" and "(2)" of Table 1 below.
  - Japan is providing a voluntary transfer of 21t to Indonesia and 27t to South Africa for the 2018 to 2020 quota block. This transfer is included in column "(3)" of Table 1. 6165 will be Japan's starting point in considering the allocation from 2021.

**Table 1:** Allocations (tonnes of SBT) to Members for 2018-2020.

Member	(1) Adjusted Allocation	(2) Nominal Catch Proportion	(3) Effective Catch Limit
Japan	6165	0.355643	6117
Australia	6165	0.355643	6165
New Zealand	1088	0.062779	1088
Korea	1240.5	0.071568	1240.5
Taiwan	1240.5	0.071568	1240.5
Indonesia	1002	0.057785	1023
European Union	11	0.000628	11
South Africa	423	0.024387	450

59. In relation to the decisions on the TAC and allocations for 2018-2020, New Zealand noted its concern that the sustainability of SBT took second priority to Member allocations and in particular ignored clear evidence of unaccounted non-Member IUU catch. In addition New Zealand reiterated its expectations that Members properly account for all catch attributable to them within their allocations for 2018-2020.
60. The European Union pointed out its satisfaction that the EC could reach agreements on TAC and allocations. Nevertheless, the European Union stressed that it consider that the first priority when decision is made on TACs and allocations should be maintaining sustainable management of the related stocks at high standards. In this regard the European Union regretted that the CCSBT 23 did not take fully into account the risks related to the non-reported catches when SBT TAC decision was made, notably the risks related to SBT fishing activities and IUU catches from non-Members. Furthermore, the European Union highlighted that it was important to reach an agreement on allocations to accommodate the legitimate requests and rights of some Members to increase their quotas. However, this should not be done at the expenses of sustainability, endangering the SBT sound management. To conclude, the European Union encouraged all Members to follow a more precautionary position in the future to reinforce sustainability when deciding on TACs and allocations.
61. HSI shared New Zealand's sustainability concern over imprudent raising of the TAC and, further, urged this EC to invite CC 12 to prepare advice on a comprehensive approach to dealing with IUU fishing in the SBT fishery, including advice to ESC on development of, and attribution of values for, compliance parameters for inclusion in the operating model for the management procedure.
62. TRAFFIC expressed disappointment that most of the discussion about the TAC was not held in plenary but at the Heads of Delegations meeting. The SBT stock is estimated to still be at an extremely low level and the EC needs to minimise the uncertainties affecting the probability of reaching the rebuilding target. TRAFFIC urged the EC that if more information of IUU non-Member catch is revealed over the next three years, the amount of Non-Member IUU catch should be deducted from annual TAC for 2018-2020 as exceptional circumstances.
63. Australia thanked all Members for their constructive approach to the discussion and debate. Australia indicated that, while a balanced outcome had been achieved, the understandably contentious discussions were made more problematic by the absence of an agreed approach or guidance in the EC's procedures to assist such deliberations. Australia undertook to consider this issue further and come back to the EC, through the Secretariat, with suggestions.

#### **Agenda Item 8. CCSBT Strategic Plan**

64. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-EC/1610/11 which provides background information on the current CCSBT Strategic Plan and its five-year Action Plan. Discussions focused on seven action items specified for 2016 that are not considered elsewhere in other CCSBT meetings and agenda items, as well as on an eighth item, which is a request from the EU to have a 'round table' discussion

to consider the possibility of amending the CCSBT Convention to allow REIOs and Fishing Entities to become Members of the CCSBT Commission.

***Review rules for commercially confidential scientific data to encourage sharing of these data in order to harmonise activities with other RFMOs and improve the functioning of the Commission***

65. The EC discussed options to modify the CCSBT's Rule and Procedures for the Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of Data Compiled by the CCSBT. Members agreed that the Secretariat should conduct a review of the risk classifications assigned to each type of CCSBT data to enable sharing of appropriate datasets and to present this to CCSBT 24 for consideration.

***Review the Chairing arrangements of each subsidiary or advisory body of CCSBT to provide greater consistency in the chairing arrangements amongst each subsidiary body***

66. Australia presented the paper CCSBT-EC/1610/20 which proposed chairing arrangements for CCSBT subsidiary bodies.
67. Members discussed the proposal, particularly in relation to the extent of independence that was required for a Chair. It was agreed by some Members that an employee of a Member government could be considered to be suitable as an independent Chair if they were not in a position of authority to make related policy changes for that government. It was also noted that there could be cost benefits if Member government employees were considered suitable for Chairing roles.
68. Some Members noted that it seemed unusual not to allow the CC Chair to be a government officer or official. In this regard, it was noted that some other RFMOs appoint voluntary CC Chairs from Member States, whereas the CCSBT's CC Chair is an independent, remunerated position.
69. One Member noted that the exceptional circumstance currently in place for the ESC Chair (".... except where Members reach a consensus to choose the qualified individual.") had not been included in the proposed new independence criteria, and proposed that it be added. There was no objection to this suggestion.
70. The meeting discussed a further proposed revision of the chairing arrangements for its subsidiary bodies which included the exceptional circumstance for the appointment of the ESC Chair noted in the paragraph above.
71. The European Union and Japan noted that it could accept the proposed arrangements, in the framework of the established CCSBT Chairing practices. However, the European Union and Japan pointed out that in other RFMOs, Members' officials are commonly appointed to Chair subsidiary bodies. In this context cost savings could potentially be achieved by allowing a Member's official to Chair in particular, the CC/CCWG.
72. The meeting agreed to the Chairing arrangements for CCSBT subsidiary bodies provided at **Attachment 9**.
73. The meeting discussed the ESC Chair's (Dr. Annala's) current contract which expires in May 2017. It was agreed to extend the current ESC Chair's contract for one additional year, and to concurrently begin the process of appointing the

ESC Chair for the subsequent 3 year term (from mid-2018 to mid-2020) following CCSBT 23.

74. The Executive Secretary explained that with regard to the recent appointment of the CC Chair (Mr. Meere), the Chair-elect overlapped with the existing CC Chair's term, and this allowed the Chair-elect to attend CC10 as part of a handover process, which had been beneficial.
75. The Executive Secretary further explained that renewing the contract of the existing ESC Chair for one year had no financial impact on the budget, and that having the ESC Chair-elect attend the ESC concurrently with the existing ESC Chair was estimated to have a 'ballpark' cost impact of approximately \$15,000.
76. The meeting noted that costs for this had not been included in the budget. However, the Executive Secretary was authorised to make this expenditure, if required, using the Secretariat's savings.

***Explore funding sources other than Member governments' assessed contributions to support the work of the Extended Commission***

77. With respect to exploring funding sources other than Member Governments' assessed contributions, the Secretariat reported back on communications with ten RFMOs concerning the major types of funding sources that they rely on, noting that:
  - Member contributions and internal funds were the major source of funding for the eight RFMOs, and comprised over 95% of the funds for 4 RFMOs;
  - CCAMLR and IATTC do have an important source of income from fees for services and fisheries access, but for IATTC most of this income appears to be cost recovered for specific services provided;
  - Voluntary funds are an important source of income for most RFMOs; and
  - Non-Member contributions are not a major income source.
78. From examination of other RFMOs' funding arrangements, the Secretariat proposed four potential funding source options for Members to consider:
  - (1) To establish an environment that facilitates and encourages voluntary contributions from Members and Cooperating Non-Members;
  - (2) To encourage host Members to fund the venue, catering and equipment costs of Extended Scientific Committee meetings and of Compliance Committee and Extended Commission meetings;
  - (3) To establish a SBT quota allocation for funding of research and monitoring;
  - (4) To establish a Working Group on Strengthening CCSBT Financing.
79. All Members supported option "1" above in principle, and it was suggested option "1" could be further expanded to include contributions from organisations such as the World Bank and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs). It was proposed that the Secretariat could investigate establishing a voluntary fund to which contributions could be made, including drafting guidelines to outline how the funds may be used appropriately. Some Members noted that they may have administrative difficulties with regard to making contributions to such a fund. It was agreed that the Secretariat would work intersessionally with Members to develop a policy for establishing voluntary funds that would suit all Members.

80. Members also supported option “2” providing that provision of such funding by the hosting Member is a voluntary arrangement.
81. Most Members did not support options “3” and “4”. Most Members felt that the FAC could fulfil the role of the working group proposed for option 4.

***Develop programme to assist developing countries with Commission requirements***

82. With respect to developing a programme to assist developing countries:
- South Africa noted that while it is classified as a Developing State, it does not require any special assistance from Members, and is already participating in a variety of capacity building projects, include with other RFMOs, the Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna project and the FAO Port State Measures implementation project.
  - Indonesia confirmed that it would welcome any kind of assistance, especially in the scientific area.
  - The meeting concluded that there is currently no need for such a specific capacity building program, but that if one was required in future, a request can be made directly to EC.

***Define processes for those seeking cooperating non-Member or membership status to the CCSBT***

83. The Secretariat presented two draft web pages for the CCSBT website to provide information on the processes for those seeking CNM or Membership status to the CCSBT.
84. Members agreed that the shorter version of the web page (Attachment C of CCSBT-EC/1610/11) was the most appropriate, as any candidate wishing to apply for CNM or Member status would be able to find all of the relevant documents.

***Ensure past Commission decisions are readily accessible***

85. The Secretariat presented two options to improve the accessibility of past Commission decisions, noting that the CCSBT Compendium was available now for download from the private area of the website.
86. Members agreed on the first option from paper CCSBT-EC/1610/11, which provided a text search facility on the CCSBT website that was considered a powerful method for locating past decisions and was considerably cheaper than the other option of providing a publicly searchable version of the Compendium on the website.

***Flag states/fishing entities to complete self-assessments of capacity with respect to national allocations. Flag State/fishing entity to take corrective action if required***

87. Regarding self-assessments of capacity with respect to national allocations:
- South Africa noted its paper CCSBT-EC/1610/22 which reports the outcome of the self-assessment of its fishing capacity.
  - In response to questions, South Africa confirmed that all of its domestic and charter SBT vessels are operating within South Africa’s EEZ, and that these vessels also catch bigeye, yellowfin and swordfish; and the gear type used is deep-set longlines (monofilament).



88. The European Union committed to providing a self-assessment of its fishing capacity in 2017. The European Union clarified that with regard to its vessels that fish in areas where SBT are caught, they are targeting swordfish and that blue shark may be taken as bycatch. In addition, the European Union reported that there have been no reported incidents of SBT bycatch in the past 3 years, and that the European Union's capacity approximately matches its SBT quota allocation.

***Round table discussion on the Convention***

89. The European Union advised that it wished to seek Members' views regarding the possibility to allow REIOs to become full Members of the CCSBT, and to provide feedback on the possibility of reviewing and amending the CCSBT Convention if necessary to allow full membership to the EU.
90. Taiwan pointed out that the Action Plan of CCSBT's Strategic Plan includes an action item to Develop mechanisms for extending full CCSBT Membership to Fishing Entities and REIOs (refer to 11.1(i)), and that this work is scheduled to be considered between 2018 and 2019. It continued that the Convention could remain without revising it if all Members believe that the EC functions well.
91. Members did not support commencing the process of reviewing the Convention currently due to lack of necessity and other work priorities, however, some Members noted that they might be in a position to consider the European Union's proposal in the future.
92. The European Union indicated that this is an important matter for it because it is representing EU Member States and this is the practise of other RFMO's and the European Union may initiate some bilateral communications intersessionally to discuss this matter further.

**Agenda Item 9. Consideration of a CCSBT Fisheries Management Plan (FMP)**

93. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-EC/1610/12, which provided background information in relation to a CCSBT Fisheries Management Plan (FMP). It was noted that CCSBT 22 supported the development of a FMP for the CCSBT and that it was agreed that New Zealand would develop a draft for consideration at CCSBT 24, if New Zealand had the resources.
94. New Zealand advised that it hoped to have the resources to conduct this work during 2017. New Zealand also noted, that given the work involved, it hoped the EC would give the FMP active consideration at CCSBT 24 if New Zealand is successful in producing a draft FMP.

**Agenda Item 10. Ecologically Related Species**

***10.1 Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Seabirds of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna***

95. Australia presented paper CCSBT-EC/1610/19 which is a draft binding Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Seabirds of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna. Australia remarked that it was concerned at the high level of seabird

mortalities in the SBT fisheries and that a binding CCSBT measure is necessary. Australia further remarked that seabird mortalities by Japan's SBT fleet increased from 2014 to 2015. Australia noted that the need to adopt the seabird resolution had been set out repeatedly, including by the ERSWG, and the CCSBT Performance Review.

96. Japan supported the necessity to decrease seabird bycatch and noted that it had been making efforts in this regard. It did not support a binding Resolution, and instead, was willing to support Australia's proposal as a recommendation. Japan noted that a binding Resolution could cause problems with inconsistencies occurring between CCSBT's measure and current and future measures of other RFMO and that in any case, other RFMO measures are binding on Japan.
97. Most Members supported adopting Australia's draft Resolution providing that minor amendments were made to ensure that the Resolution is fully harmonised with those of ICCAT, IOTC and WCPFC.
98. New Zealand noted that Members are obligated to follow the mitigation measures of the spatially based RFMOs, but supported CCSBT having its own rules and that these rules should be stronger measures than the spatially based RFMOs and they should be based on a risk management approach.
99. Australia noted that the fishery need to be more directly accountable for its performance on seabird bycatch and that any inconsistencies could be resolved.
100. HSI remarked that this is a central issue for the CCSBT as the fishery takes place in some of the highest risk area for albatrosses and that line weighting is an essential mitigation measure that should be mandated for use in these high risk areas.
101. The EC directed the ERSWG, at its 2017 meeting, to specifically examine seabird bycatch mitigation measures currently in place in the 'spatially-based' RFMOs and the best available information on the distribution and population status of seabirds and provide advice to ESC22 and EC24 on whether these mitigation measures should be strengthened, and if they should be strengthened, how they should be strengthened.

## ***10.2 ERSWG Focus Topic***

102. The EC considered proposals for a specific focus topic to allow detailed technical discussions for the 2017 ERSWG meeting. Proposals from Members covered sharks, seabirds, and food-web related interactions.
103. The EC considered that all of the proposed topics related to key areas under the ERSWG mandate and represented priority areas of the EC.
104. The EC noted that principles for prioritisation of focus topics for the ERSWG could include 1) consideration of whether the topic was already being covered in detail by another RFMO or related fora; 2) CCSBT fisheries were a significant contributor to the topic; and 3) the topic would lead to addressing key management objectives of the EC.
105. The EC could not agree that any of the proposed focus areas were more important than any other and therefore the EC specifically requested that the 2017 ERSWG consider the following matters.

- Seabirds
  - Review a global spatial seabird risk assessment.
  - Development of a multi-year strategy that identifies research, monitoring needs, and actions to reduce uncertainty and associated risks.
  - Discuss ways to improve seabird species identification.
- Sharks
  - Review progress of the porbeagle shark assessment.
  - Review any risk assessment work undertaken by other RFMOs which might highlight priority shark species for which CCSBT fisheries may have an impact.
  - Consider approaches to reduce mortality on sharks, in particular unwanted shark catches.
- Trophic interactions
  - Review of available data on SBT prey for both wild and farming SBT.
  - Discuss information on pelagic food webs.

#### **Agenda Item 11. Cooperating Non-Members**

106. There is only one Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) of the CCSBT, which is the Philippines. The meeting noted that last year, the EC requested that the Philippines respond to questions from CCSBT and attend future meetings, which it has not done. It was also noted that the Philippines had reported a nil catch for 2015 and 2016 to date, as well as having no currently authorised fishing vessels.
107. The CC has already recommended that the Executive Secretary send a letter to the Philippines to note that it has not renewed its commitment as a CCSBT CNM, and that its status as a CNM is in jeopardy.
108. It was agreed that:
- The CNM status of the Philippines be confirmed subject to the below conditions;
  - The Executive Secretary write and send a strongly worded letter to the Philippines requesting that it demonstrate its commitment to cooperate as a CCSBT CNM by undertaking actions such as responding to the Executive Secretary's letter, providing reports as required, and attending meetings;
  - The Executive Secretary's letter will specify a date by which the Philippines needs to respond, and outline that if no response is received by that date, then CCSBT Members will review the Philippines' CNM status intersessionally (by Circular) and subsequently advise the Philippines of their decision with respect to this status.
109. HSI noted that it may be useful if the CC develops a set of objective criteria specifying what is required in order to become a CNM and to retain CNM status.

## **Agenda Item 12. Relationship with Non-Members**

110. Members discussed how to seek China's cooperation with the CCSBT given the evidence of its involvement with SBT provided by the China market survey and reports of SBT found on board Chinese vessels.
111. The EC agreed that the Executive Secretary would write to China on behalf of the CCSBT, seeking China's cooperation by:
- Inviting it to attend CC 12 and CCSBT 24;
  - Seeking its cooperating with the CCSBT's CDS;
  - Requesting information in relation to the SBT catch and operation of the *Fu Yuan Yu* drift net vessels observed by "Sea Shepherd"; and
  - Requesting information concerning any other catches of SBT by Chinese flagged vessels.
112. In order to encourage a response from China, the meeting suggested that the Executive Secretary visit the Chinese Embassy in Canberra to inform it of his letter. Members were encouraged to contact China bilaterally to seek cooperation with CCSBT.
113. The Secretariat introduced paper CCSBT-EC/1610/14 on CCSBT's relationship with non-Members and advised that Fiji, Singapore and the United States had been invited to attend the meetings of the Compliance Committee and Extended Commission in 2016. The Secretariat pointed out that the USA has enhanced its cooperation with the CCSBT CDS and is now supplying documents to the Secretariat.
114. The EC noted the contributions by the USA, and agreed that the Secretariat should repeat its invitations to China, Fiji, Singapore, and the USA for CC 12 and CCSBT 24.

## **Agenda Item 13. Kobe Process**

115. The meeting noted paper CCSBT-EC/1610/15 which provides an update on CCSBT activities associated with the Kobe process.

## **Agenda Item 14. Activities with Other Organisations**

### ***14.1. Reports from other RFMO meetings of interest***

116. The Chair introduced this item which is summarised in the Secretariat's paper CCSBT-EC/1610/16 on activities with other organisations.
117. The following reports were provided by Members as part of their Observer duties for the CCSBT:

- Australia's report (CCSBT-EC/1610/21) on the 34<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) held in Hobart, Australia between 19 Oct and 30 Oct 2015;
- Indonesia's report (CCSBT-EC/1610/25) on the 20<sup>th</sup> Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) held in La Reunion, an overseas region and Department of France, between 23 and 27 May 2016;
- Japan's report (CCSBT-EC/1610/23) on the 24<sup>th</sup> Regular Meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) held in St. Julian's, Malta between 10 and 17 November 2015;
- Korea's report (CCSBT-EC/1610/26) on the 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) held in Bali, Indonesia between 2 and 8 December 2015; and
- Taiwan's report (CCSBT-EC/1610/24) on the 90<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) held in La Jolla, California (USA) between 22 June and 1 July 2016.

118. It was agreed the following Members would act as Observers to other RFMOs on behalf of CCSBT for 2016/17:

- Australia to continue as Observer to CCAMLR;
- Indonesia to continue as Observer to IOTC;
- Japan to continue as Observer to ICCAT;
- Korea to continue as Observer to WCPFC; and
- Taiwan to continue as Observer to IATTC.

#### ***14.2. Consideration of a draft Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) on exchange of data with the WCPFC***

119. The Secretariat introduced the draft Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) on exchange of data with the WCPFC at Attachment A of paper CCSBT-EC/1610/16. The MoC was developed by the WCPFC and CCSBT Secretariats to facilitate the exchange of certain aggregated catch and effort data that are not in the public arena.

120. It was noted that the WCPFC Technical and Compliance Committee had recommended the MoC to its Commission with one change. Japan advised the meeting that the change appended the following text to the end of paragraph 1(b) of the MoC:

“in accordance with data access rules established by each Commission”.

121. The EC endorsed the MoC including this modification.

#### ***14.3. Attendance at the joint meeting of tuna RFMOs on the Implementation of Ecosystems Based Fisheries Management (EBFM)***

122. The EC agreed that the Chair of the ERSWG should represent the CCSBT at the EBFM meeting, and that he should also attend the related technical bycatch meeting if that proceeds.

## **Agenda Item 15. Confidentiality of Data and Documents**

### ***15.1. Confidentiality of reports and documents from 2016***

123. The Chair introduced paper CCSBT-EC/1610/17 on the confidentiality of reports and documents submitted as meeting documents during 2016.
124. The meeting noted that all the reports of meetings and documents submitted to meetings under the jurisdiction of CCSBT 23 would be made publicly available with the following exceptions:
- Attachment A of the Secretariat's paper CCSBT-ESC/1609/04.
  - Australia's papers CCSBT-ESC/1609/13 and CCSBT-CC/1610/BGD 03 and CCSBT-EC/1610/BGD 01 on a Japan Market Update.
  - Japan's paper CCSBT-ESC/1609/BGD 07 on a review of SBT trade and monitoring research in Japanese domestic markets.
  - Japan's papers CCSBT-ESC/1609/BGD 08 and CCSBT-CC/1610/22, which provide containing updates on monitoring of SBT tuna trading in the Japanese domestic market.
  - Tables 2-5 of paper CCSBT-CC/1610/BGD 02 from New Zealand and Australia, that provides updated estimates of IUU SBT catch by non-Members will be revised to show only total catch estimates. The revised version of the paper will be made publicly available.
  - Attachments B, C and D from paper CCSBT-CC/1610/10 are considered to be commercial-in-confidence and should remain confidential.
  - TRAFFIC's papers CCSBT-ESC/1609/36 and CCSBT-CC/1610/20 as they are internal drafts and have yet to be cleared through TRAFFIC's internal review procedures. However, the meeting agreed that the final version of TRAFFIC's papers could be made publicly available once it has cleared TRAFFIC's internal review procedures.

## **Agenda Item 16. Meeting for 2017**

125. It was agreed that the following meetings and dates would apply for 2017:
- The 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group, in Wellington, New Zealand from 21 - 24 March 2017.
  - An informal Operating Model and Management Procedure Technical meeting in Yogyakarta, Indonesia on 27 August 2017;
  - The 22<sup>nd</sup> Extended Scientific Committee meeting, in Yogyakarta, Indonesia from 28 August - 2 September 2017;
  - The 12<sup>th</sup> Compliance Committee Meeting, in Yogyakarta, Indonesia from 5 - 7 October 2017;
  - The 24<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the CCSBT Commission Meeting, in Yogyakarta, Indonesia from 9- 12 October 2017; and
126. The Executive Secretary will determine suitable dates for a five-day intersessional OMMP meeting during 2017 after discussion with the scientists involved, in accordance with past practise for this meeting.

**Agenda Item 17. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the 24<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the CCCBT**

127. Indonesia advised that it will nominate the Chair of the Extended Commission of CCSBT 24 intersessionally. The EU also advised that it will nominate its Vice-Chair intersessionally. The nominations will be provided to the Secretariat for distribution to Members.

**Agenda Item 18. Other Business**

128. The EC adopted the Resolution on large-scale driftnet fishing which is provided at **Attachment 10**.
129. New Zealand presented a revised version of its proposed amendments to the Resolution on Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities For Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT), which allow the Executive Secretary to list a vessel on the draft IUU list on the basis of information from sources other than those provided by Members following an intersessional decision.
130. The EC adopted the revised Resolution on Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities For Southern Bluefin Tuna at **Attachment 11**.

**Agenda Item 19. Close of Meeting**

***21.1. Adoption of report***

131. The report was adopted

***21.2. Close of meeting***

132. The meeting was closed at 5:40, Thursday 13 October 2016.

## **List of Attachments**

### **Attachment**

1. List of Participants
2. Agenda
3. List of Documents
4. Opening Statements by Members
5. Opening Statements by Observers
6. Report of the Finance and Administration Committee
7. Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee
8. Report of the Twenty First Meeting of the Scientific Committee
9. Streamlining CCSBT Subsidiary Body Chairing Arrangements
10. Resolution on large-scale driftnet fishing
11. Revised Resolution on Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities For Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT)



**List of Participants**  
**The Extended Commission of the Twenty Third Annual Commission Meeting**

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**Agenda**  
**Extended Commission of the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Commission**  
**10 - 13 October 2016**  
**Kaohsiung, Taiwan**

1. Opening of the Meeting
  - 1.1. Confirmation of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Commission
  - 1.2. Adoption of Agenda
  - 1.3. Opening Statements
    - 1.3.1. Members
    - 1.3.2. Cooperating Non-members
    - 1.3.3. Observers
2. Report from the Secretariat
3. Finance and Administration
  - 3.1. Report from the Finance and Administration Committee
4. Review of SBT Fisheries and ERS Interactions
  - 4.1. Reports on Members' projects
5. Report from the Compliance Committee
6. Report from the Extended Scientific Committee
7. Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation
  - 7.1. Attributable SBT Catch
  - 7.2. TAC Determination
  - 7.3. Research Mortality Allowance
  - 7.4. Allocation of TAC
8. CCSBT Strategic Plan
9. Consideration of a CCSBT Fisheries Management Plan (FMP)
10. Ecologically Related Species
  - 10.1. Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Seabirds of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna
  - 10.2. ERSWG Focus Topic
11. Cooperating Non-Members
12. Relationship with Non-members
13. Kobe Process



14. Activities with Other Organisations
  - 14.1. Reports from other RFMO meetings of interest
  - 14.2. Consideration of a draft Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) on exchange of data with the WCPFC
  - 14.3. Attendance at the joint meeting of tuna RFMOs on the Implementation of Ecosystems Based Fisheries Management (EBFM)
15. Confidentiality of Data and Documents
  - 15.1. Confidentiality of reports and documents from 2016
16. Meetings for 2017
17. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the 24<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the CCSBT
18. Other Business
  - 18.1. Discussion of other Resolutions
19. Close of Meeting
  - 19.1. Adoption of report
  - 19.2. Close of meeting

**List of Documents**  
**The Extended Commission of the Twenty Third Annual Commission Meeting**

**(CCSBT-EC/1610/ )**

1. Provisional Agenda
2. List of Participants
3. Draft List of Documents
4. (Secretariat) Report from the Secretariat (EC agenda item 2)
5. (Secretariat) Draft Revised 2016 Budget (EC agenda item 3)
6. (Secretariat) Draft 2017 and indicative 2018-2019 Budgets (EC agenda item 3)
7. (Secretariat) Review of SBT Fisheries and ERS Interaction (EC agenda item 4)
8. (Secretariat) Report from the Compliance Committee (EC agenda item 5)
9. (Secretariat) Report from the Extended Scientific Committee (EC agenda item 6)
10. (Secretariat) Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation (EC agenda item 7)
11. (Secretariat) CCSBT Strategic Plan (EC agenda item 8)
12. (Secretariat) Consideration of a CCSBT Fisheries Management Plan (EC agenda item 9)
13. (Secretariat) Cooperating Non-members (EC agenda item 11)
14. (Secretariat) Relationship with Non-members (EC agenda item 12)
15. (Secretariat) Kobe Process (Rev.1) (EC agenda item 13)
16. (Secretariat) Activities with Other Organisations (EC agenda item 14)
17. (Secretariat) Confidentiality of Data and Documents (Rev.1) (EC agenda item 15)
18. (SC Chair) Presentation of the Report of the 21<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Scientific Committee incorporating the Extended Scientific Committee (Rev.1) (EC agenda item 6)
19. (Australia) Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Seabirds of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna (EC Agenda Item 10.1)
20. (Australia) Streamlining chairing arrangements for CCCSBT subsidiary bodies (EC Agenda Item 8)
21. (Australia) Report from the CCSBT Observer to the 34<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (EC Agenda Item 14.1)
22. (South Africa) Republic of South Africa Self-Assessment of Fishing Capacity (EC Agenda Item 8)
23. (Japan) Report from the CCSBT Observer to the 24<sup>th</sup> Regular Meeting of International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) (EC Agenda Item 14.1)

24. (Taiwan) Report from the CCSBT Observer (Chinese Taipei) on the 2016 Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (EC Agenda Item 14.1)
25. (Indonesia) Report from the CCSBT Observer to 20<sup>th</sup> Session of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) (EC Agenda Item 14.1)
26. (Korea) CCSBT Observer Report – the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) (EC Agenda Item 14.1)

**(CCSBT-EC/1610/BGD )**

1. (Australia) A review of SBT supplies in the Japanese domestic market (*Previously CCSBT-ESC/1609/13*) (EC agenda item 7.1)
2. (Australia) An update of tuna growth performance in ranching and farming operations (*Previously CCSBT-ESC/1609/14*) (EC agenda item 7.1)

**(CCSBT-EC/1610/Rep )**

1. Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2016)
  2. Report of the Twenty First Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2016)
  3. Report of the Seventh Operating Model and Management Procedure Technical Meeting (September 2016)
  4. Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Compliance Committee Working Group (April 2016)
  5. Report of the Twenty Second Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2015)
  6. Report of the Tenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2015)
  7. Report of the Twentieth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2015)
  8. Report of the Fourth Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (July 2015)
  9. Report of the Eleventh meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (March 2015)
  10. Report of the Twenty First Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2014)
  11. Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2014)
  12. Report of the Special Meeting of the Commission (August 2011)
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**(Documents to be discussed from the Compliance Committee Meeting)<sup>1</sup>**

**(CCSBT-CC/1610/SBT Fisheries)**

Australia	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
European Union	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
Indonesia	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 (Rev.1)
New Zealand	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission (Rev.2)
South Africa	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission (Rev.1)
Taiwan	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission (Rev.2)

**(CCSBT-CC/1610/03)**

1. Provisional Agenda
2. List of Participants
3. List of Documents
4. (CCSBT) GTC's Report on the Quality Assurance Review – Korea 2016 (CC agenda items 2.1.1, 4.9)
5. (CCSBT) Phase 1 & 2 combined - Quality Assurance Review On behalf of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna. Member Report: New Zealand (Phase 2) (CC agenda items 2.1.1, 4.9)
6. (Secretariat) Fishing Sector Definitions (CC agenda item 2.1.2)
7. (Secretariat) Compliance with CCSBT Management Measures (Rev.1) (CC agenda item 2.2)
8. (Secretariat) Update on CCSBT's Relationships with the International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (IMCS) Network and RFBs/ RFMOs (CC agenda item 3.1)
9. (Secretariat) Proposed Revision to the Template for the Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and Extended Commission (CC agenda item 3.2)
10. (Secretariat) CCSBT Data Collection & Management Study (CC agenda item 3.4)

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

11. (Secretariat) Preliminary Consideration of a Three Year Compliance Action Plan for 2018 – 2020 (CC agenda items 3.5 and 3.6)
12. (Secretariat) Review of the Corrective Actions Policy (CC agenda item 4.1)
13. (Secretariat) Operation of CCSBT MCS Measures (CC agenda items 4.2.1, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5.1)
14. (Secretariat) Draft Revision of the CCSBT's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) Resolution (CC agenda item 4.2.2)
15. Potential Transshipment MoC with WCPFC (CC agenda item 4.5.2)
16. (Secretariat) IUU Vessel Resolution (CC agenda item 4.7)
17. (Secretariat) Draft Revised Minimum Performance Requirements (CC agenda item 4.8)
18. (CCSBT) Quality Assurance Review On behalf of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna. Summary Report on the 2016 QAR Programme (CC agenda item 4.9)
19. (Secretariat) Southern Bluefin Tuna Trade Data: Annual Analyses (CC agenda item 4.10.1)
20. (CCSBT) Internal Draft Report to CCSBT Southern Bluefin Tuna market presence in China (CC agenda item 4.10.3)
21. (New Zealand) Some results of New Zealand's high seas surveillance (CC agenda item 4.7.1)
22. (Japan) Monitoring of Southern Bluefin Tuna trading in the Japanese domestic markets: 2016 update (CC Agenda Item 2.1)
23. (CCSBT) Genetic species identification – SBT market presence in China: Draft final report to CCSBT and Traffic International (CC Agenda Item 5)
24. (CCSBT) Proof of concept study for the use of biochemical techniques to estimate source ocean of SBT from tissue samples (CC Agenda Item 5)

**(CCSBT- CC/1610/BGD)**

1. (Secretariat) Draft Updated Three-Year Compliance Action Plan (2015 – 2017) (*Previously CCSBT-CC/1410/05*) (CC agenda item 3.5)
2. (New Zealand and Australia) Updated estimates of southern bluefin tuna catch by CCSBT non-member states (*Previously CCSBT-ESC/1609/BGD 02 (Rev.1)*) (CC agenda item 5)
3. (Australia) A review of SBT supplies in the Japanese domestic market (*Previously CCSBT-ESC/1609/13*) (CC agenda item 2.1.1)
4. (Australia) An update of tuna growth performance in ranching and farming operations (*Previously CCSBT-ESC/1609/14*) (CC agenda item 2.1.1)

### Opening Statement by Australia

Good morning.

Firstly, let me thank our hosts, the Government of Taiwan, for the warm welcome and for the great meeting venue. We also acknowledge the Secretariat for the meeting papers and arrangements, which are of the usual high standard. Some of our delegation took the opportunity yesterday to see some of Kaohsiung, which I understand is a wonderful city.

It is with pleasure, and a little trepidation, that I have taken on the role of Australia's CCSBT Commissioner. The Commission has a vital role managing southern bluefin tuna, and the fishery is of great importance to Australia. I know many of you have had a long association with the Commission, and I appreciate the warm welcome I have received and the support offered in meeting my new responsibilities.

During this week's meeting we have some very important business to conclude.

There are some signs that stocks are rebuilding, but stocks remain critically low. We must continue to ensure we have sound processes in place to manage the stock and to continue rebuilding.

The Commission's decision to end aerial surveys after 2017 means we must quickly develop and agree a new Management Procedure using an alternative recruitment index. This is important work: firstly, to ensure that our robust management arrangements continue; and secondly, to put in place a cheaper and simpler method to measure recruitment.

The Extended Scientific Committee has laid out an ambitious path for us to develop the new Management Procedure and have it in place for the stock assessment that will determine catch levels for the three year quota block beginning in 2021.

At this meeting we will consider catch levels not only for next year, but for the three year block from 2018 to 2020. We will need to account for catch of southern bluefin tuna outside the Commission's current management arrangements and discuss how we as Members are moving to better account for all our catch. For some, this may involve difficult choices; for Australia, we are determined to continue to meet all commitments made under the Convention.

Our commitment is reflected very clearly in the many millions of dollars Australia has spent on scientific research to support the work of the Commission. As the Commission develops, we will keep playing our part, and continue to look for further sharing of science costs.

For Australia—and many other Commission Members—our focus has been on recovering the southern bluefin tuna stock. We also recognise the need to take account of the fishery's impacts on ecologically-related species, such as seabirds, sharks and sea turtles. The Commission's performance in this regard is coming under greater scrutiny and we must maintain its hard-earned reputation as a leading international

fisheries management organisation. Australia will once again seek your agreement to a resolution on minimising seabird mortalities while fishing for southern bluefin tuna. I sincerely hope that all Members can support this resolution.

Finally, let me again thank our Taiwanese hosts and assure you all that Australia will keep working constructively and cooperatively with all Members, to ensure the Extended Commission achieves its important tasks - this week and beyond.

Thank you.

**Opening Statement by the European Union**

Mr Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The EU Delegation is very happy to be present at the 23rd Annual Meeting of CCSBT. We would also like first of all to thank Taiwan for the very warm welcome and for hosting the annual meeting in this beautiful city. We would also like to thank the Secretariat for the preparatory work.

The EU is a major fishing player and producer with vessels in all oceans and an active member of the large majority of RFMOs worldwide and being the world's largest importer of fish and fish products, consuming about 25 % of the world's fish resources in value, and imports 70 % of its consumption.

However in CCSBT, the EU has limited direct interest either in terms of catches or imports. Notwithstanding, the EU continues to be strongly committed to ensuring compliance with conservation and management measures and is engaged in supporting scientific activities in CCSBT contributing to the sound management of the Southern Bluefin Tuna stock.

This year, we are particularly interested in the discussions on the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for 2017 and the TAC block for 2018-2020 but also on the decision of a number of proposals for conservation and management measures, notably the measure to mitigate the impact of SBT fisheries on seabirds, revise the CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) and update compliance resolutions following Compliance Committee discussions.

In addition, we believe that by revisiting the recommendations of the 2014 Performance Review regarding the implementation of the Compliance Action Plan this will contribute to improving the level of compliance within CCSBT.

Finally, we have also good expectations on the way forward regarding the implementation of the CCSBT Strategic Plan, including aspects related to confidentiality of fishing data, chairing arrangements, funding sources and international cooperation.

To conclude, I would like to underline our willingness to work constructively and co-operatively with all CCSBT Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties this week, in order to finish on a successful and positive note on Thursday.

Thank you.



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

Mr. Chair, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, Good morning.

On behalf of the Taiwan delegation, I would like to welcome the Chairs of the Extended Scientific Committee and the Compliance Committee, the Secretariat, colleagues from other delegations and observers from the Humane Society International (HSI), and the TRAFFIC to Taiwan. Besides, I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome the European Union, South Africa accession and the European Union's to the Extended Commission of the CCSBT.

Furthermore, I would like to extend our appreciation to the Executive Secretary, Mr. Kennedy, and his staff for preparing all the meeting documents and all sorts of logistics for the meeting.

One of the very important tasks for this meeting is to decide the global total allowable catch (TAC) for 2018-2020. Based on the result of running MP this year, the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) recommended the annual TAC for the years 2018-2020 is 17,647 tons. It increases 3,000 tons compared with the current TAC. This is a very inspiring outcome for us. It means that we are on the right track by using MP to rebuild the resources of southern bluefin tuna.

On the other hand, we also noted that the unaccounted catch mortality, such as Non-cooperating Non-members' catches remains to be uncertain. Therefore, we still need to be cautious.

With respect to monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) measures adopted by the CCSBT, it includes records of authorized vessels and farms, vessel monitoring system (VMS), transshipment program, Catch documentation scheme (CDS), and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) vessel list. All these measures are very crucial to monitor the compliance of Members and Cooperating Non-members' SBT catch from capture/harvest to the first point of sale so as to ensure the global TAC not to be overused. Besides, monitoring non-member's SBT catch and obtaining substantially improved information on unaccounted mortality (UAM) remains a priority.

In closing, I look forward to working with all Members in the following days to achieve positive outcomes for the sustainability of SBT fishery.

Thank you.

**Opening Statement by Indonesia**

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Very good morning all delegates,

Firstly, on behalf of Indonesia delegation, we would like to thank Taiwan for hosting the Extended Commission of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Commission in this beautiful city of Kaohsiung. I would like also to extend our appreciation to Robert Kennedy as Executive Secretary and the CCSBT Secretariat Staff for their excellent effort to organize this meeting.

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the 22nd CCSBT Commission Meeting, we reported that Indonesia has established a National Quota Allocation Distribution which has been legalized under Directorate General of Capture Fisheries Decision No.62/2015 and it put in place since fishing season 2015 (January-December). This scheme was developed in accordance with the recommendation from QAR. Under this scheme, we will be able to maintain the total SBT catch not exceeding the national quota we have.

As we have reported to CCSBT 11st Compliance Committee Meeting last week, the total SBT catch in 2015 is 5,944 individuals or equivalent to 593 in Mt, against our national quota 750 Mt. Most of SBT was harvested from Indonesia Fisheries Management Area 573 as part of CCSBT Statistical Area Number 1.

There are 422 Vessels were authorized to catch for SBT, consist of 2 vessel categories such as vessel greater than 30 GT is 254 vessels and vessel 30 GT and Less, is 168 vessels. And 112 vessels out of 422 vessels (26.5%) harvested SBT compose of 35 Vessels greater than 30 GT with total catch 3.203 individual or equivalent to about 301 Mt (50.7%) and 77 vessel 30 GT and less, with total catch 2,741 individuals or equivalent about 292 Mt (49.3%). In Indonesia tuna fisheries, SBT is considered as non-target species or as by-catch, and it may be reflected from total SBT catch/vessel is average only 4.5 individual/month. But due to the implementation of quota allocation, there is a change in the operation of those vessels.

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As we do understand that at this Extended Commission Meeting of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Commission, Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for 2018-2020 will be discussed and set up. In relation to that, I would like to reiterate this Commission Meeting regarding the Indonesia proposal was submitted to the Extended Commission Meeting of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Commission in 2013 to revisit our national quota, since current quota allocation was too low in relation to number of vessels involved in this fishery, which has a long history catching SBT. Even though discussion on this issue has been made at the 20th, 21st and 22nd of the Commission Meeting but consensus has not been reached yet. As we noted from the previous year discussion, it is required that Indonesia could demonstrate its capacity to control the

national total catch of SBT. And as we have mentioned earlier that since fishing year 2015 (January-December), the quota allocation scheme is already in place, effectively implemented and enforced, and as a result, there was no over-catches occurred. We do committed to keep implementing this scheme in the future.

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

By additional Indonesia national quota as we proposed as much as 300 Mt/year, we would like to confirm that Indonesia is ready to apply the Corrective Action Policy without exemption as described in Para 23 of the Report of the Eight Meeting of The Compliance Committee. We are ready to apply the payback on 1:1 basis, if over-catch occurred in the future. We wish to be equally treated as other members of this commission.

We therefore very much appreciate any cooperative spirit made by the commission members to this issue, by considering at least 3 aspects such as (i) Para 78 of the Report of the Twenty Second Annual Meeting of the Commission stipulates that the best opportunity to seek an increase in allocation will be when the TAC for the 2018-2020 quota block is allocated in 2016 and (ii) Para 172 of Report of the 21st Meeting of the Scientific Committee that the recommended Annual TAC from the result of the MP for the years 2018-2020 is 17,647 ton (increase 3,000 ton from 14,647 ton TAC 2017) and (iii) Article 8 Para 4 (c) of The Convention for the Conservation of Southern Blue fin Tuna, stipulates that “In deciding upon allocations among the Parties under Paragraph 3 above, the Commission shall consider the interest of Parties through whose exclusive economic or fishery zones southern Bluefin tuna migrates”. And there is no doubt that SBT migrates within Indonesia Fisheries Management Area 573.

Finally, I would like to extend my greatest appreciation once again to member's consideration and sympathy for Indonesia position in this regards.

Thank you very much.

### Opening Statement by Japan

Good morning. On behalf of the Japanese Delegation I would like to extend our greetings to the Chairperson and to all the participants.

First of all, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to Taiwan for hosting this meeting in Kaohsiung.

I recognize that the port of Kaohsiung is a leading trading port in Asia and the largest base of Taiwan's tuna fishery. While directly feeling the atmosphere of the city possessing the biggest port of Taiwan, and while having delicious "Dim Sum" in Taiwanese "Yum cha" style, I would like to enjoy our stay here in Kaohsiung.

I would also like to thank the Executive Secretary, Mr. Kennedy and the staff of the CCSBT Secretariat for their excellent work in organizing this meeting, as well as the interpreters who do always a wonderful job.

Furthermore, I also take this opportunity to extend a warm welcome again to the European Union that joined the Extended Commission last year and to the Republic of South Africa that has become a member of the CCSBT this year.

Let me touch upon my personal experience with the CCSBT. I was in charge of the CCSBT issues in the Fisheries Agency of Japan from 1994 to 1996, which is the initial period after the Convention entered into force. I still clearly remember a heated discussion among members at that time due to the concerns about the condition of SBT resources. This year, I am coming back here as Japanese Commissioner, and I have heard that the operation of the Commission has been significantly improved as the SBT stock has continued to recover.

Five years have already passed since the advanced and transparent method for TAC decision through the Management Procedure (MP) was introduced in the CCSBT. Last year, we agreed to revise the current MP to improve its feasibility. At this meeting, we need to set the next TAC for 2018 to 2020, taking account of the latest stock assessment by the ESC. According to the 2011 resolution adopted when MP was introduced, the allocations of all Members at that time shall be first returned to their nominal catch levels. Then, we need to agree on the allocations of all current Members, including newly joined Members.

Finally, at the beginning of this important meeting, I would like to touch upon the premise of our future direction that we should move towards. There is no question that the accurate information and compliance are fundamental to the precise stock assessment and the proper fisheries management. I would like to stress that each member and cooperating non-member must include their all sources of mortality in their allocation according to the definition of attributable catch and the schedule that we agreed in the past. Furthermore, the Commission should not only grasp the catch level of non-members clearly, but also make steady progress on uncertain fishery which has been a long-term concern among us.

In closing, I am looking forward to having a constructive discussion among all participants more than ever before and I hope we are able to make an important step for the future development of the CCSBT through this four day discussion.

Thank you, Chairperson.

### Opening Statement by New Zealand

Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa. Ngā mihi nui ki a koutou

On behalf of the New Zealand delegation I would like to firstly thank our host Taiwan for its welcome and the pleasant excursion that was provided yesterday. It was both entertaining and enlightening and provided an opportunity for us to reflect on the origins of the people of the Pacific community of which New Zealand is a part.

I would also like to again extend our thanks to the Secretariat for its work throughout the year and our greetings to other delegations and meeting participants. In particular New Zealand would like to greet new members South Africa and the European Union and also the new Commissioners from a number of members. Welcome to the dance floor.

New Zealand has been looking forward to the meeting this week as we as a Commission are on the cusp of becoming a leader among RFMOs. Notably the decisions at this meeting will determine the global TAC and national allocations for 2018 to 2020. Within those national allocations members have committed to fully account for all sbt mortality attributable to them. A significant step forward. Further, for the first time CCSBT members have committed to formally take account of non-member catch with the global TAC.

It appears we are riding on the crest of a series of good recruitments to the fishery and it is hard to ignore some of the extremely positive indicators from the stock. The advice from our scientists indicates that a further increase in the global TAC is consistent with the parameters in the Management Procedure. However, New Zealand does note and reiterate the caveats associated with that advice. We cannot claim to be a science based organisation and then ignore the science.

New Zealand has clear expectations that members will honour their commitments to account for all sbt mortalities within the global TAC and national allocations. New Zealand has little sympathy for prevarication and lack of action based on uncertain information. We can always benefit from further research however at this time we must act on the best information we have available and if that information is uncertain our decisions must be precautionary. We cannot let uncertain information be a reason for postponing action.

On a final note we have come to the view that it is timely to review the parameters associated with the Management Procedure, specifically the target of 20% of the spawning biomass by 2035. As a Commission we knew at the time the Management Procedure was adopted that the target was not ambitious but it was necessary to reach agreement given the uncertainty about how quickly we would see a response to the management measures we introduced.

During the upcoming review of the Management Procedure we should give serious consideration to banking some of the gains we have received from a series of good recruitment. The stock remains in a vulnerable state and New Zealand considers that adopting a more ambitious management target will provide for a more rapid rebuild and for stability for the future.

This Commission has made considerable progress in recent years but we must work hard to maintain our reputation as a credible and forward thinking regional management organisation. Living up to our commitments, cooperation and transparent information exchange will assist us in meeting this challenge.

### **Opening Statement by Republic of Korea**

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

On behalf of the delegation of the Republic of Korea, I would like to express our sincere appreciation to Taiwan for hosting the 23rd session of the Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna in this beautiful marine city of Kaohsiung with their warm hospitality. And I would also like to extend my thanks to Executive Secretary, Mr. Robert Kennedy, his staff and local organizers for preparing and supporting this meeting. And I would like to further extend our gratitude to the Chairs of subsidiary bodies for their hard works for this Commission.

Mr. Chairman, the Republic of Korea is firmly committed itself to abide by the conservation and management measures adopted by CCSBT and other related tuna-RFMOs in order to ensure the sustainable use of tuna resources. Thanks to the efforts made so far by the Extended Commission and all members, and supportive stakeholders as well, the SBT stock has been showing good signs in terms of the planned stock recovery since the effective implementation of the Management Procedure in 2011.

When I look back to the side of Korea, there has been an improvement in a range of areas in science and MCS. In science, scientific data exchange, CPUE standardization and cooperative studies with members have been substantially enhanced with capacity of scientists. The QAR phase 2 on-site inspection conducted this year reported that the Korea's SBT management systems are effective in terms of the CCSBT minimum performance requirements for SBT and ERS, with some potential weaknesses. With regard to the weakness, Korea has already recognized and established the improvement plans to mitigate and will continue to strive to address the areas of risk in the MCS.

Mr. Chairman, this year we are assigned many important tasks under your chairmanship. One of them is to confirm the TAC for 2017 in relation to exceptional circumstances. Second one is to consider and endorse the TAC for the next three years, 2018-2020. Last one is to set the level of non-member's catch with which allocation to Members and Cooperating Non-Members to be adjusted. Among these tasks, Korea has concern about a level of unreported direct catch of SBT by non-members, although the CCSBT and other RFMOs where the SBT migrates have been implementing the conservation and management measures to fight against IUU activities. Korea would like to encourage all the members of the Extended Commission to make every effort to eradicate these direct illegal catch of SBT as a matter of urgent priority. This is newly emerged challenge to keep the reputation of our CCSBT as a leading and exemplary regional fisheries management organization for tuna and tuna-like species.



Before closing, I look forward to productive and successful outcomes for the conservation and sustainable use of SBT stock based on our cooperation among members, cooperating non-member and stakeholders.

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

Chairperson,

Executive Secretary,

Esteemed Members, Delegates and Observers, all Protocol observed.

On behalf of the South African Delegation, I would like to extend our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Taiwan for hosting this 23rd Annual Meeting of the Extended Commission of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) in the beautiful City of Kaohsiung. I would also like to extend a word of thanks and appreciation to the Executive Secretary, as well as all the Secretariat staff for the excellent preparations and arrangements for this meeting.

After so many years, this is a watershed moment for the Republic of South Africa to be sitting around the table with all other members of the CCSBT as an equal partner. I'm not sure if it is befitting for me as an official to be the one expressing this gratitude on behalf of the Republic of South Africa.

Chairperson, the Republic of South Africa's commitment to the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) is unquestionable. We are one of the founding members of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, we are a very active member in South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation and since 2003, the Republic of South Africa participated in the Commission as a Cooperating Non-Member of the CCSBT.

It has been a very long road to freedom, eight years to be precise, the process of accession started in 2008. Be that as it may, during its house seating on the 3rd of September 2015, the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa finally approved South Africa's accession to the CCSBT. Ladies and Gentlemen, we are proud to also announce to Member States, Delegates and Observers, that the Republic of South Africa has also acceded to the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and has ratified the Food and Agriculture Organization's Port State Measures.

As a newly admitted Member of the Extended Commission, there is an added expectation for the Republic of South Africa to adhere to all the Conservation and Management measures of the CCSBT, including but not limited to data reporting. I am aware that South Africa has in the past not attended some of the CCSBT meetings, and has in some other instances not submitted required information or data in time.

In an effort to improve South Africa's compliance to the CCSBT, we are in the process of setting up a dedicated unit that will be responsible for all RFMO related activities, including but not limited to data or information reporting. Chairperson, our newly found status will see improved participation and commitment throughout Committees and subcommittees of the CCSBT.

South Africa will endeavour to adhere to all the applicable Conservation and Management measures as adopted by the CCSBT. It is against this background that a detailed review of the fisheries and related national legislation of the Republic of South Africa was undertaken to ensure that South Africa's legal framework is adequate to implement the Conservation and Management measures adopted by the various RFMOs that South Africa is a Member party to. The Department's Legal team is currently studying the report and will soon be engaging with key stakeholders in order to address any identified inconsistencies or legislative gaps.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is important to bring the following to your attention, that the Republic South Africa's Marine Living Resources are managed under a very strong piece of legislation called Marine Living Resources Act. With clear objectives and I will only name a few, such as:

1. the need to achieve optimum utilisation and ecologically sustainable development of marine living resources;
2. the need to conserve marine living resources for both present and future generations;
3. the need to apply precautionary approaches in respect of the management and development of marine living resources;
4. the need to protect the ecosystem as a whole, including species which are not targeted for exploitation;
5. the need to preserve marine biodiversity;
6. the need to minimise marine pollution;

In line with Marine Living Resources Act and other Departmental policies promulgated thereunder, South Africa is currently busy with the allocation of new fishing rights in the Tuna Longline fishing. We have intention of growing this sector as we believe, it has a massive potential in addressing our Government's key strategic objectives of alleviating poverty and creating jobs through allocation of sizeable and viable Total Allowable Catch.

The Republic of South Africa will continue to strengthen our relationship with the CCSBT Secretariat and other important stakeholders to achieve both our Government's and CCSBT's objectives. We will always be reliant on your support and we will continue to work with you and all other all the Members and Cooperating Non-Members in exchanging of information and data. Together we can do more.

I thank you.

### **Opening Statement by Humane Society International**

Humane Society International would like to thank the Commission for the opportunity to participate, once again, as an observer to these important deliberations. As at previous CCSBT Commission meetings, HSI continues to hope that, with a Management Procedure for SBT adopted, there is an opportunity for the Commission to focus more on the problem of unacceptably high levels of bycatch of Ecologically Related Species, especially of albatross and petrel species nesting on sub-Antarctic islands.

We consider that any proposals for SBT TAC increases based on the Management Procedure should be deferred until effective and enforceable seabird bycatch measures are in place – and implemented. Remember, that for every two tonnes of SBT TAC increase for longliners, at least one more albatross will be killed – this is an exceptional circumstance warranting immediate remedy.

We are alarmed at evidence from observer information in Members' national reports that albatross bycatch is increasing despite entry into force of mitigation measures by other tuna RFMOs. Frustratingly, this comes as no surprise to HSI, given the weaknesses in those measures and the inadequacies of their reporting and compliance arrangements.

So, we urge CCSBT Members to adopt their own seabird bycatch mitigation measure – at this meeting - based on the Australian proposal which is consistent with, but goes beyond, those adopted by the four other tuna RFMOs. The key requirement is to mandate the exclusive use of appropriately weighted longlines not only to minimise seabird mortalities but also to aid effective compliance and enforcement action.

Greater efforts must be made, by CCSBT and its Member and Observer States, to get a better picture of seabird bycatch in this fishery, to understand where, how and why such high levels of mortality are still occurring. Log books need to identify, for each gear set, what mitigation arrangements were used, and how many of what species of ERS, were killed or harmed. This is needed to compare observed and unobserved fishing effort to get a reliable estimate of overall bycatch mortality.

In particular, it is important that rates of observer coverage are increased to at least 25%, and observer protocols suitably amended, until the fishery can demonstrate the ability to reduce bycatch to near-zero levels. Again, we remind Members that CCAMLR continues to achieve near zero albatross mortality – we all know what can and should be done.

Additionally, HSI is concerned at the inability of the Compliance Committee to recognise the exceptional circumstance, created by the high likelihood of high levels of non-member catch of SBT, not only for the sake of target stock recovery but also out of concern for likely high levels of seabird bycatch in such unauthorised SBT fishing. We are particularly concerned at the reluctance of some delegations to

acknowledge and effectively respond to the likely serious scale and extent of IUU and non-member fishing out of concern for their expectations of increases in SBT quotas. We note that such reluctance to come to grips with IUU fishing is inconsistent with the well-know public positions of their governments.

On a final and more positive note, HSI is delighted to note ongoing progress towards adoption of a stock assessment approach based on estimating all sources of mortality attributable to Members and non-members alike. Such estimates will inevitably have variable levels of confidence attached to them and we urge Members not to delay in the hope of making more confident estimates later. We appreciate Members' concerns over estimating recreational, artisanal and local community catches and urge Members to accept lower levels of confidence for such estimates compared to those from well-regulated commercial fisheries – the precautionary principle admonishes us not to use lack of information to justify delay.

Thank you Chair and Members for your time.

### Opening Statement by TRAFFIC

Thank you Mr Chairman.

We would like to thank Taiwan for hosting this meeting in the vibrant harbour capital of Kaohsiung. TRAFFIC would also like to thank the Commission for the opportunity to participate as an observer to meetings of the Extended Commission and its other subsidiary bodies. We look forward to contributing to these critical deliberations.

TRAFFIC welcomes indications that the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) stock is showing signs of higher recruitment. This reflects well on efforts of the Commission, but we remain concerned with the status of the stock and believe a cautious approach to the stock assessment, Management Procedure (MP) and setting of the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) is needed.

While the annual TAC has increased in recent years, the stock is estimated to still be at an extremely low level – approximately 9% of the initial Spawning Stock Biomass, well below the level considered to be biologically safe. We ask the Commission to make every effort to minimize the uncertainties and data gaps affecting the Operating Model and increase the probability of reaching the rebuilding target. This will require greater attention to ensuring CCSBT members are complying with both catch and trade regulations of the Commission. We encourage the Commission to scrutinise catch and trade data records of the CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS), FAO catch production, UN Comtrade and Customs to assess consistency, and to highlight any identified discrepancies.

Unaccounted mortality catch remains an important issue due to under-reporting by Members, discarding, Non-Member catch and recreational catch. We urge the Commission to collect information and data on the unaccounted mortalities, especially by Non-members, and be precautionary by taking this data into consideration when setting a TAC for 2018-2020.

Considering the importance of independent sources of fishery information in order for the MP to be seen as an objective and responsible management system, TRAFFIC urges the Commission to allocate adequate funding for the gene tagging method. Data generated through this initiative can be used as a satisfactory abundance estimate.

With respect to Ecologically Related Species (ERS), we encourage the Commission to instruct the Scientific Committee to consider the prioritisation of research and management for shark and ray species. In early 2017 at the ERS meeting, the stock assessment of Porbeagle shark will be considered and we believe the Scientific Committee should provide advice to the Commission if management measures are required. Last week at the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the silky shark, three thresher sharks and nine devil rays were added to Appendix II of CITES joining the Porbeagle shark and a number of other shark species within the appendices. This

has implications for CCSBT Members who are catching and trading these species. We encourage the Commission to ask the ERS and Scientific Committee to review the extent to which CCSBT Members are catching CITES listed species and make recommendations to the next Commission on any management or research required for these species, particularly in regard to assisting Members in having the required information needed to issue relevant CITES permits and certificates. We would also like to note that during the CITES meeting some CCSBT Members, including Japan, repeatedly said it was the RFMOs that should take responsibility for shark and ray management and we therefore look forward to their support in securing such action within CCSBT.

TRAFFIC urges Members to make the necessary decisions, with the required sense of urgency, in order to effectively conserve SBT and other ERS, especially sharks, seabirds and marine turtles.

As a final note to the Commissioners, we ask that this week the plenary of the Commission remains the forum for discussions and decisions so that we can all participate, thus ensuring that the CCSBT process can be open and transparent.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

## Report of the Finance and Administration Committee

Dominic Vallières (New Zealand) agreed to chair the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC). The FAC was tasked with the following agenda:

- Revision of the 2016 budget
- Draft 2017 budget
- Indicative budgets for 2018 and 2019

### *The revised budget for 2016*

The Executive Secretary gave a summary of the 2016 revised budget outlined in CCSBT-EC/1610/05. The revision incorporates actual income and expenditure as at 31 August 2016 together with forecast income and expenditure for the remainder of the year.

The Executive Secretariat raised a number of corrections in relation to meeting expenses in the scientific program which had been previously overestimated. The FAC endorsed the corrections and also agreed to reduce the number of participants for the upcoming joint EBFM meeting electing to only fund the Chair of the ERS working group. The latter change resulted in additional savings of \$5,000. The Executive Secretariat was also able to advise the FAC that the \$10,000 previously budgeted for the translation of meeting documents at this year's EC had not been required. Following the changes, total revised expenditures were 1.5% less than previously budgeted.

The two forecast expenditures with a significant increase over the approved budget are those related to the Phase 2 QAR of Korea and the delayed Chinese market research. The expenses for the Chinese market research had been budgeted for the previous year and were carried forward as part of this year's income. However, the decision to conduct the Phase 2 QAR of Korea came after budget adoption and was therefore not part of the initially budgeted expenditures for 2016.

Improved returns from the Secretariat's investment (\$24,100) and the Staff Assessment Levy (\$1,616) along with the earlier-mentioned carry-forward from research not completed in the previous year (\$71,400) provided additional income to that previously budgeted. This additional income along with the reduced expenditures described above mean that the Commission is no longer required to make its previously budgeted withdrawal from savings.

A surplus of \$13,709 is now estimated for 2016, and it is proposed that this surplus be carried forward as income into the 2017 budget, in accordance with CCSBT's Financial Regulations.

The FAC thanked the Executive Secretary for the work done on the budget.

The FAC **recommends** that the revised budget for 2016 at Annex A be agreed by the Extended Commission.



*The draft budget for 2017 and indicative budgets for 2018 and 2019*

The FAC considered the proposed budgets outlined in CCSBT-EC/1610/06. The draft 2017 budget was revised to reflect outcomes of the Compliance Committee meeting and an agreement by Japan to extend the current secondment of the Deputy Executive Secretary for an additional year.

The addition of South Africa to the EC created excess contributions from all other members in the previous year and those contributions now stand as an advance towards those members' future contributions. Details of the individual member advances are provided in table 1.

Table 1:

<b>Member</b>	<b>Advance provided to 2017 budget</b>
Japan	\$16,306
Australia	\$16,306
New Zealand	\$12,041
Korea	\$12,169
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$12,169
Indonesia	\$11,812
European Union	\$11,135

Members of the FAC were asked for their views on a proposal put forward by the Executive Secretary that those advances be deferred to the 2019 to avoid a larger increase in that year. The FAC supported this proposal with the understanding that funds would remain in trust with the Secretariat and that any gains accrued over that time would be part of the Commission's wider returns on investments.

Expenditures for the 2017 budget were also discussed in the Commission and the FAC and the following changes were made to the budget (changes shown here are those where the value of changes was greater than \$3,000):

- The FAC supported the recommendations of the Compliance Committee to allocate \$10,000 (\$30,000 over 3 years) towards compliance support for the Secretariat and forego the \$30,000 study on improved data collection systems.
- Expenditures for website enhancements were also reduced to \$1,400 to reflect decisions made at this year's Commission meeting.
- Reduction in costs of the OMMP Technical Meeting based on shorter duration.
- Recruitments expenses of \$87,000 for the replacement of the Deputy Executive Secretary are deferred to 2018.

*Recommended Budget 2017*

The FAC **recommends** the General Budget for the Extended Commission in 2017 as set out in Annex B to this document.

### *Indicative Budgets for 2018 and 2019*

As with the previous year, the FAC was asked to also consider indicative budgets for the two years beyond the upcoming budget. Members of the FAC thoroughly examined the indicative budgets and made a number of changes to refine estimates where possible as well as look for potential savings that could be made.

South Africa announced that it was willing to cover the costs of venue hire and catering associated with hosting of the Compliance Committee and Extended Commission meetings in 2019. This change resulted in savings of \$55,500 to the indicative 2019 budget. Members thanked South Africa for its generosity in making this additional contribution.

Adjustments were also made to the recruitment costs in 2018; those changes reflect the one-year extension to the current Deputy Executive Secretary.

Reflecting recommendations found within the most recent ESC report, the FAC also discussed potential funding of the aerial survey beyond 2017. Members recognised the risks involved in foregoing future aerial survey results but also noted that the current financial constraints of the Commission were such that funding the survey beyond 2017 was not possible. The FAC also noted the comments from the Executive Secretary that funding would need to be secured before June of 2017 in order to meet the logistical demands of the survey. A number of Members suggested that alternative sources of funding could be explored but recognised that without those additional contributions the work could not continue.

The FAC also noted the three-year workplan provided by the ESC and the resources required to undertake the work. A copy of this workplan is included at Annex C.

The indicative 2018 and 2019 budgets will significantly draw upon previous savings of the Commission which reflects a decision of CCSBT22. In doing so, the FAC was able to limit the increases in Member contributions to below the agreed target of 10% in both those years. However, this does not take into account changes in required contributions in accordance with the CCSBT contribution formula that will arise for any Member that receives a change in its nominal allocation.

The FAC **recommends** that the Extended Commission note the proposed changes to the indicative 2018 and 2019 budgets and the attached ESC workplan (Annex C).

## GENERAL BUDGET - 2016

INCOME	2016	2016	% Variation
	APPROVED BUDGET	REVISED BUDGET	
<b>Contributions from Members<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$2,076,981</b>	<b>\$2,076,981</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Japan	\$624,880	\$624,880	
Australia	\$624,880	\$624,880	
New Zealand	\$183,606	\$183,606	
Korea	\$196,849	\$196,849	
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$196,849	\$196,849	
Indonesia	\$159,958	\$159,958	
European Union	\$89,959	\$89,959	
South Africa	\$0	\$91,939 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Staff Assessment Levy</b>	<b>\$93,300</b>	<b>\$94,916</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Carryover from previous year</b>	<b>\$219,096</b>	<b>\$290,496</b>	<b>32.6%</b>
<b>Withdrawal from savings</b>	<b>\$122,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>
<b>Interest on investments</b>	<b>\$32,000</b>	<b>\$56,100</b>	<b>75.3%</b>
<b>TOTAL GROSS INCOME</b>	<b>\$2,543,377</b>	<b>\$2,518,493</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> South Africa's contribution is not added to the total contributions from Members for the 2016 revised budget, because it becomes an advance for other Members to their contributions for a future year in accordance with the Financial Regulations in relation to Members that join after approval of the budget.

<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2016 APPROVED BUDGET</b>	<b>2016 Expenditure to date</b>	<i>Forecast Remaining Expenditure <sup>1</sup></i>	<b>2016 REVISED BUDGET</b>	<b>% variation</b>
<b>ANNUAL MEETINGS - ( EC)(CC)</b>	<b>\$250,600</b>	<b>\$73,599.25</b>	<b>\$119,700</b>	<b>193,299</b>	<b>-22.9</b>
Independent chairs	\$39,300	11,739	25,200	36,939	-6.0
Interpretation costs	\$52,100	6,868	42,000	48,868	-6.2
Hire of venue & catering	\$55,800	19,049	10,500	29,549	-47.0
Hire of equipment	\$42,500	15,072	18,600	33,672	-20.8
Translation/of meeting documents	\$10,000	0	0	0	-100.0
Secretariat expenses	\$50,900	20,872	23,400	44,272	-13.0
<b>EXTENDED SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE</b>	<b>\$214,700</b>	<b>\$94,678.03</b>	<b>\$80,700</b>	<b>175,378</b>	<b>-18.3</b>
Interpretation costs	\$42,900	7,284	35,400	42,684	-0.5
Hire of venue & catering	\$22,600	10,259	3,400	13,659	-39.6
Hire of equipment	\$18,000	7,056	6,900	13,956	-22.5
Hire of consultants - Chairs and Advisory Panel	\$93,500	41,242	34,000	75,242	-19.5
Translation of meeting documents	\$1,000	0	0	0	-100.0
Secretariat expenses	\$36,700	28,838	1,000	29,838	-18.7
<b>SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS</b>	<b>\$83,677</b>	<b>\$53,579.05</b>	<b>\$12,600</b>	<b>66,179</b>	<b>-20.9</b>
Compliance Committee WG Meeting	\$60,377	44,976	0	44,976	-25.5
OMMP Technical Meeting	\$23,300	8,604	12,600	21,204	-9.0
<b>SCIENCE PROGRAM</b>	<b>\$771,100</b>	<b>\$721,023.00</b>	<b>\$97,600</b>	<b>773,174</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Operating Model/Management Strategy Development	\$8,100	\$0	0	0	-100.0
Development of the CPUE series	\$4,300	\$74	1,000	1,074	-75.0
Tagging program coordination	\$1,000	\$0	1,000	1,000	0.0
Scientific Aerial Survey	\$461,300	\$461,300	0	461,300	0.0
Pilot Gene Tagging Project	\$204,000	\$168,000	36,000	204,000	0.0
Close-kin genetics	\$77,000	\$38,500	38,500	77,000	0.0
Aging Indonesian Otoliths	\$15,400	\$7,700	7,700	15,400	0.0
Participation of ERSWG Chair in joint EBFM meeting	\$0	\$0	13,400	13,400	-
<b>SPECIAL PROJECTS</b>	<b>\$34,000</b>	<b>\$45,449</b>	<b>80,600</b>	<b>126,049</b>	<b>270.7</b>
Quality Assurance Review	\$34,000	\$24,100	30,600	54,700	60.9
China Market Research	\$0	\$21,349	50,000	71,349	-
<b>SECRETARIAT COSTS</b>	<b>\$1,040,700</b>	<b>\$665,012.03</b>	<b>\$368,200</b>	<b>1,033,212</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Secretariat staff costs	\$694,300	\$444,509	254,400	698,909	0.7
Staff assessment levy	\$93,300	\$62,516	32,400	94,916	1.7
Employer social security	\$128,600	\$73,756	48,100	121,856	-5.2
Insurance -worker's comp/travel/contents	\$12,800	\$8,979	3,400	12,379	-3.3
Travel/transport	\$25,700	\$25,511	200	25,711	0.0
Translation of meeting reports	\$26,000	\$0	26,000	26,000	0.0
Training	\$2,000	\$453	1,500	1,953	-2.4
Home leave allowance	\$13,000	\$6,355	1,000	7,355	-43.4
Other employment expenses	\$3,100	\$1,034	1,200	2,234	-27.9
Staff liability fund (accumulating)	\$41,900	\$41,900	0	41,900	0.0
<b>OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS</b>	<b>\$148,600</b>	<b>\$90,592.75</b>	<b>\$46,900</b>	<b>137,493</b>	<b>-7.5</b>
Office lease and storage	\$61,300	\$44,690	15,200	59,890	-2.3
Office costs	\$72,400	\$43,977	20,600	64,577	-10.8
Provision for new/replacement assets	\$6,200	\$0	6,500	6,500	4.8
Telephone/communications	\$8,700	\$1,926	4,600	6,526	-25.0
<b>TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>\$2,543,377</b>	<b>1,698,484</b>	<b>806,300</b>	<b>2,504,784</b>	<b>-1.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> These estimates are rounded up to the nearest \$100.

**DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET for 2017**

	<b>APPROVED 2016 BUDGET</b>	<b>REVISED 2016 BUDGET</b>	<b>APPROVED 2017 BUDGET</b>
<b>INCOME</b>			
<b>Contributions from members</b>	<b>\$2,076,981</b>	<b>\$2,076,981</b>	<b>\$2,283,703</b>
Japan	\$624,880	\$624,880	\$669,146
Australia	\$624,880	\$624,880	\$669,146
New Zealand	\$183,606	\$183,606	\$188,641
Korea	\$196,849	\$196,849	\$203,061
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$196,849	\$196,849	\$203,061
Indonesia	\$159,958	\$159,958	\$162,890
European Union	\$89,959	\$89,959	\$86,669
South Africa <sup>1</sup>	\$0	\$91,939	\$101,089
<b>Staff Assessment Levy</b>	<b>\$93,300</b>	<b>\$94,916</b>	<b>\$101,600</b>
<b>Carryover from previous year</b>	<b>\$219,096</b>	<b>\$290,496</b>	<b>\$13,708</b>
<b>Voluntary contributions from Members<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$284,589</b>
<b>Withdrawal from savings</b>	<b>\$122,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$283,000</b>
<b>Interest on investments</b>	<b>\$32,000</b>	<b>\$56,100</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>
<b>TOTAL GROSS INCOME</b>	<b>\$2,543,377</b>	<b>\$2,518,493</b>	<b>\$2,994,600</b>

<sup>1</sup> South Africa's contribution is not added to the total contributions from Members for the 2016 revised budget, because it becomes an advance for other Members to their contributions for a future year in accordance with the Financial Regulations in relation to Members that join after approval of the budget.

<sup>2</sup> The voluntary contributions in 2017 comprise AU\$170,000 for the Pilot Gene Tagging Project from Australia, and 80,000 euros for Gene Tagging from the European Union.

	APPROVED 2016 BUDGET	REVISED 2016 BUDGET	APPROVED 2017 BUDGET
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>ANNUAL MEETING - (CC/EC/CCSBT)</b>	<b>\$250,600</b>	<b>\$193,299</b>	<b>\$147,600</b>
Independent chairs	\$39,300	\$36,939	\$45,200
Interpretation costs	\$52,100	\$48,868	\$59,700
Hire of venue & catering	\$55,800	\$29,549	\$0
Hire of equipment	\$42,500	\$33,672	\$2,500
Translation of meeting documents	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000
Secretariat expenses	\$50,900	\$44,272	\$30,200
<b>SC/ESC Meeting</b>	<b>\$214,700</b>	<b>\$175,379</b>	<b>\$208,000</b>
Interpretation costs	\$42,900	\$42,684	\$51,600
Hire of venue & catering	\$22,600	\$13,659	\$14,500
Hire of equipment	\$18,000	\$13,956	\$14,700
Hire of consultants - Chairs and Advisory Panel	\$93,500	\$75,242	\$104,700
Translation of meeting documents	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000
Secretariat expenses	\$36,700	\$29,838	\$21,500
<b>SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS</b>	<b>\$83,677</b>	<b>\$66,179</b>	<b>\$192,000</b>
Ecologically Related Species WG Meeting	\$0	\$0	\$117,900
Compliance Committee WG Meeting	\$60,377	\$44,976	\$0
OMMP Technical Meeting (5 day, intersessional)	\$0	\$0	\$58,400
OMMP Technical Meeting (1 day, prior to ESC)	\$23,300	\$21,204	\$15,700
<b>SCIENCE PROGRAM</b>	<b>\$771,100</b>	<b>\$773,174</b>	<b>\$1,134,000</b>
Intersessional OM/MP Maintenance & Development	\$8,100	\$0	\$7,700
Development of the CPUE series	\$4,300	\$1,074	\$3,600
Tagging program coordination	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Scientific Aerial Survey	\$461,300	\$461,300	\$454,500
Pilot Gene Tagging Project	\$204,000	\$204,000	\$204,000
Long-Term Gene Tagging Project	\$0	\$0	\$340,000
Close-kin genetics	\$77,000	\$77,000	\$70,000
Aging of Indonesian Otoliths	\$15,400	\$15,400	\$44,800
Participation of ERSWG Chair in tRFMO WG meetings	\$0	\$13,400	\$8,400
<b>SPECIAL PROJECTS</b>	<b>\$34,000</b>	<b>\$126,049</b>	<b>\$45,000</b>
Quality Assurance Review	\$34,000	\$54,700	\$33,600
Study on improved data collection systems	\$0	\$0	\$0
Market Research	\$0	\$71,349	\$0
Website enhancements	\$0	\$0	\$1,400
Compliance assistance	\$0	\$0	\$10,000

<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>APPROVED 2016 BUDGET</b>	<b>REVISED 2016 BUDGET</b>	<b>APPROVED 2017 BUDGET</b>
<b>SECRETARIAT COSTS</b>	<b>\$1,040,700</b>	<b>\$1,033,212</b>	<b>\$1,122,800</b>
Secretariat staff costs	\$694,300	\$698,909	\$748,200
Staff assessment levy	\$93,300	\$94,916	\$101,600
Employer social security	\$128,600	\$121,856	\$138,200
Insurance -worker's compensation/ travel/contents	\$12,800	\$12,379	\$13,000
Travel/transport	\$25,700	\$25,711	\$25,500
Translation of meeting reports	\$26,000	\$26,000	\$29,000
Training	\$2,000	\$1,953	\$2,000
Home leave allowance	\$13,000	\$7,355	\$2,000
Other employment expense	\$3,100	\$2,234	\$3,200
Recruitment expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0
Staff liability fund (accumulating)	\$41,900	\$41,900	\$60,100
<b>OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS</b>	<b>\$148,600</b>	<b>\$137,493</b>	<b>\$145,200</b>
Office lease and storage	\$61,300	\$59,890	\$61,900
Office costs	\$72,400	\$64,577	\$70,500
Provision for new/replacement assets	\$6,200	\$6,500	\$6,500
Telephone/communications	\$8,700	\$6,526	\$6,300
<b>TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>\$2,543,377</b>	<b>\$2,504,785</b>	<b>\$2,994,600</b>

## ESC Workplan for 2017-2019

Activity	2017	2018	2019
Continuation of tag recovery efforts	Yes	Yes	Yes
Scientific aerial survey	Yes	tbd <sup>1</sup>	tbd
Gene tagging project	Release 2, Recap 1	1 <sup>st</sup> GT estimate, Release 3, Recap 2	2 <sup>nd</sup> GT estimate, Release 4, Recap 3
Continued collection of close-kin samples	Yes	Yes	Yes
Continued processing of close-kin samples to prevent backlog from accumulating	Yes	Yes	Yes
Continued aging of Indonesian otoliths	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maturity workshop	Yes <sup>2</sup>	-	-
Age-validation workshop	Yes <sup>2</sup>	-	-
Routine OMMP code maintenance and development	Yes	Yes	Yes
CPUE webinar	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standard Scientific Data Exchange	Yes	Yes	Yes
Inter-sessional OMMP meeting (June/July) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-sessional MP development</li> <li>Continue work on 2017 stock assessment</li> <li>Incorporate “new” recruitment estimates in assessment and MP</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes, minus work on 2017 assessment	Yes (if required)
Informal OMMP technical workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One day prior to ESC to provide time for conducting technical work prior to ESC. No meeting report will be produced.</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes	Yes (if required)
ESC meeting <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stock assessment &amp; Review of Close-kin estimates (2017)</li> <li>Regular review of indicators</li> <li>Evaluation of meta-rules and exceptional circumstances</li> <li>Review results of SRP activities</li> <li>New MP development</li> </ol>	Yes	Yes	Yes
Provide SBT stock status report to other t- RFMOs	Yes	Yes	Yes

<sup>1</sup> To be determined.

<sup>2</sup> Due to budget constraints, these workshops will be funded directly by Members instead of through the CCSBT.



Commission for the Conservation of  
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

## **Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee**

**6-8 October 2016  
Kaohsiung, Taiwan**

Commission for the Conservation of  
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

## **Report of the Twenty First Meeting of the Scientific Committee**

**10 September 2016**

## Streamlining CCSBT Subsidiary Body Chairing Arrangements

### Background

The Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) has a number of Subsidiary Bodies, see Annex 1. By nature of the roles, the chairing arrangements for each body vary. At CCSBT22, the Extended Commission agreed to develop common standards for the appointment and length of tenure for all chairs of CCSBT subsidiary bodies. Australia volunteered to prepare draft chairing arrangements for subsidiary bodies to provide greater consistency across all chairs. This paper builds on CCSBT Circular #2016-046 which proposed arrangements for the Scientific and Extended Scientific Committees.

### Current and proposed chairing arrangements

It is expected that the chair of subsidiary bodies will act with independence at all times, regardless of employment or nationality. The following tables present the current chairing arrangements for CCSBT subsidiary bodies and propose options for future arrangements. The proposed options impose no new costs on the Commission.

#### Subsidiary bodies

*Scientific Committee and Extended Scientific Committee (as outlined in Circular #2016-046)*  
(Current term expires 10 May 2017)

	Current	Proposed
Responsibility for appointment	The CCSBT Convention states that the Scientific Committee appoints the chair of the Scientific Committee and Extended Scientific Committee, but in practice the Extended Commission has appointed it.	Extended Commission
Appointment term	Practice is 2 years	Three years
Reappointments	No limit	Twice
Independence	In 1999 the Commission agreed the SC/ESC chair should not be a national of the Members nor have been a permanent resident or have worked for the Members since 31/12/89 except where Members reach a consensus to choose the qualified individual. Practice has deviated from this.	The chair shall not be an officer or official of a CCSBT member government at the time of appointment nor throughout the term of the contract, except where Members reach a consensus to choose an individual, but can be a national of a member country.
Reference	Contract, <a href="#">Convention, CCSBT 6 Part 1</a>	<a href="#">Terms of Reference for Subsidiary Bodies</a>

#### Compliance Committee

(Current term expires 16 October 2017)

	Current	Proposed
Responsibility for appointment	Extended Commission appoints chair	Extended Commission
Appointment term	Two years	Three years

Reappointments	Twice	Twice
Independence	Yes	The chair shall not be an officer or official of a CCSBT member government at the time of appointment nor throughout the term of the contract, except where Members reach a consensus to choose an individual, but can be a national of a member country.
Reference	<a href="#">Terms of Reference for Subsidiary Bodies</a>	<a href="#">Terms of Reference for Subsidiary Bodies</a>

*Ecologically Related Species Working Group*  
(Current chair expires March 2017)

	Current	Proposed
Responsibility for appointment	Extended Commission appoints chair	Extended Commission appoints chair
Appointment term	At least two ERSWG meetings	At least two ERSWG meetings (note meetings are usually held every 18-24 months)
Reappointments	Not stated	Twice
Independence	Yes	The chair shall not be an officer or official of a CCSBT member government at the time of appointment nor throughout the term of the contract, except where Members reach a consensus to choose an individual, but can be a national of a member country.
Reference	<a href="#">Para 39 CCSBT17</a> + Contract	<a href="#">Terms of Reference for Subsidiary Bodies</a>

*Compliance Committee Working Group*  
(Current chair contract expires 16 October 2017)

	Current	Proposed
Responsibility for appointment	The Compliance Committee Chair chairs the Compliance Committee Working Group where available, as per Compliance Committee Chair contract	Compliance Committee Chair chairs the Compliance Committee Working Group where available, as per Compliance Committee Chair contract
Appointment term	As per Compliance Committee Chair	As per Compliance Committee Chair
Reappointments	As per Compliance Committee Chair	As per Compliance Committee Chair
Independence	As per Compliance Committee Chair	As per Compliance Committee Chair
Reference	<a href="#">Terms of Reference for Subsidiary Bodies</a>	<a href="#">Terms of Reference for Subsidiary Bodies</a>

### *Finance and Administration Committee*

	Current	Proposed
Responsibility for appointment	Terms of Reference states the chair is to be elected by Finance and Administration Committee but practice is the Extended Commission elects prior to Finance and Administration Committee meeting.	Extended Commission elects prior to Finance and Administration Committee meeting.
Appointment term	Not stated	Year by year
Reappointments	Not stated	Yes – no limit, noting the Extended Commission agrees the chair for each meeting.
Independence	Not stated	Can be a member country delegate.
Reference	<a href="#">Terms of Reference for Subsidiary Bodies</a>	<a href="#">Terms of Reference for Subsidiary Bodies</a>

### *Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group*

	Current	Proposed
Responsibility for appointment	Practice is that host country chairs, not clearly stated anywhere.	Host country appoints chair unless the Extended Commission agrees otherwise.
Appointment term	Not stated	Meeting by meeting
Reappointments	Not stated	Yes – no limit, noting the Extended Commission may agree otherwise.
Independence	Not stated	Can be a member country delegate.
Reference	<a href="#">CCSBT15 Report Att 15</a>	<a href="#">Terms of Reference for Subsidiary Bodies</a>

### **Technical Working Groups**

The Catch Per Unit Effort Working Group and Operating Model and Management Procedure Technical Meeting, chaired by Independent Scientific Panel members, are highly technical working groups of the Extended Scientific Committee. They are not established under the CCSBT convention nor created by the Extended Commission. The Independent Scientific Panel's engagement in leading these working groups has been critical to the Extended Scientific Committee's processes. This paper separates these two working groups from the other subsidiary bodies and does not propose any changes to their chairing arrangements.

#### *Catch per Unit Effort Working Group*

	Current
Chair	Chaired by an Independent Scientific Panel member
Appointment term	Not defined
Reappointments	Not defined
Independence	Chaired by a member of the Independent Scientific Panel

#### *Operating Model and Management Procedure Technical Meeting*

	Current
Chair	Chaired by an Independent Scientific Panel member
Appointment term	Not defined
Reappointments	Not defined
Independence	Chaired by a member of the Independent scientific panel

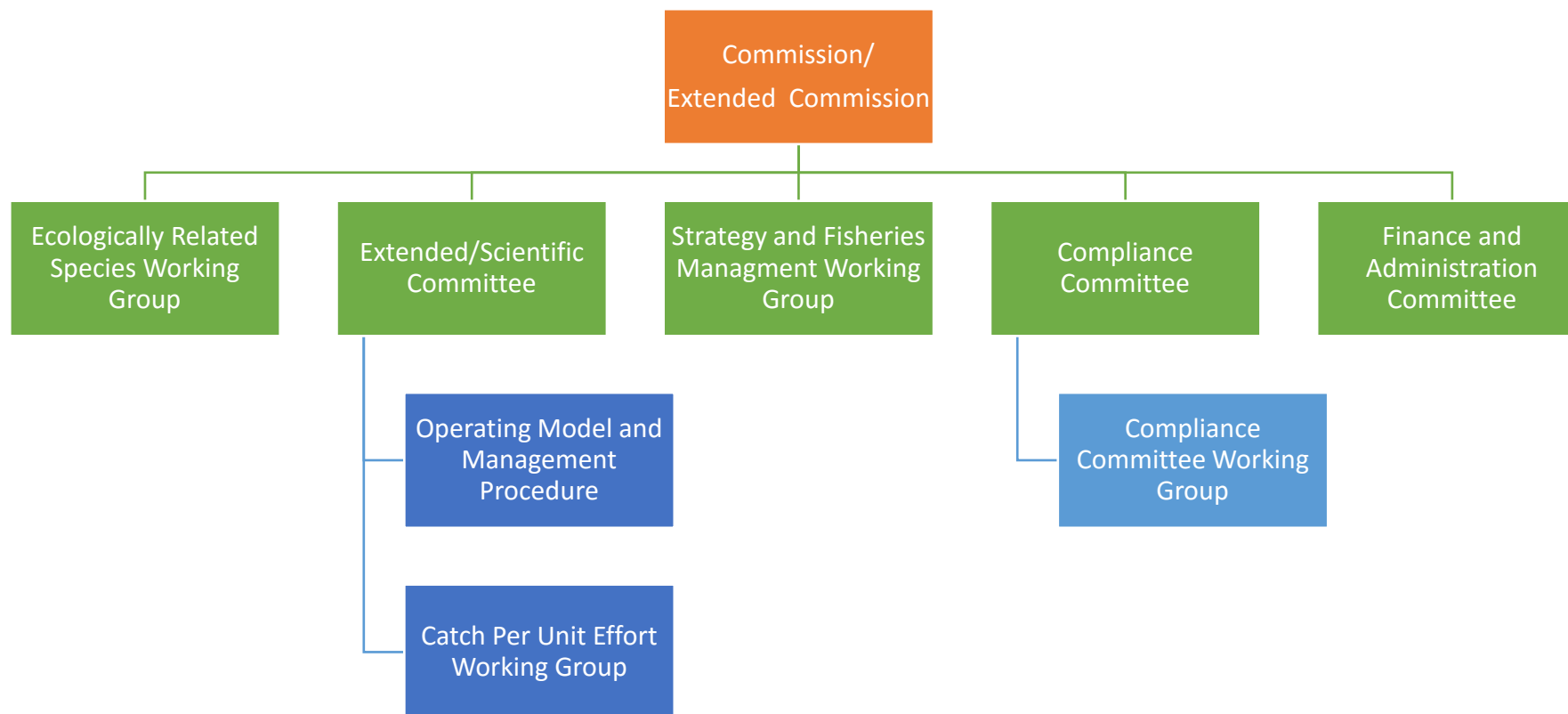
### **Process for appointments**

As with the process outlined in Circular #2016-046, the following process could be used, for similar (ie. Compliance Committee, Ecologically Related Species) appointments:

1. Secretariat confirms process and timing of process by circular (or at meeting as required)
2. Secretariat calls for nominations by circular (and advertises as appropriate)
3. Secretariat distributes nominees' applications to members to rank
4. Secretariat tallies votes
5. Successful candidate is notified
6. Members notified of successful candidate

### **Recording agreed changes**

Currently, the [CCSBT Terms of Reference for Subsidiary Bodies document](#) only details terms of reference and chairing arrangements for Compliance Committee, Ecologically Related Species Working Group and Standing Committee for Finance and Administration. This document is an appropriate and accessible document to record the agreed chairing arrangements for future reference.

**CCSBT Subsidiary Body Structure**

**Resolution on large-scale driftnet fishing**

*(Adopted at the Twenty Third Annual Meeting – 10-13 October 2016)*

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna,

*Recalling* that the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 46/215 calls for a global moratorium on large-scale high seas driftnet fishing;

*Noting* that a number of vessels continue to engage in high seas driftnet fishing affecting the southern bluefin tuna fishery;

*Concerned* that any vessel fishing with large-scale driftnets on the high seas in a manner which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking or harvesting of southern bluefin tuna is likely to undermine the effectiveness of CCSBT Conservation and Management Measures;

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

1. The use of large-scale driftnets<sup>1</sup> on the high seas in a manner which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking or harvesting of southern bluefin tuna is prohibited.
2. Members and CNMs shall take all measures necessary to prohibit their fishing vessels from using large-scale driftnets in contravention of operative paragraph 1 of this resolution.
3. Nothing in this resolution shall prevent Members and CNMs from applying more stringent measures to regulate the use of large-scale driftnets.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Large-scale driftnets' are defined as gillnets or other nets or a combination of nets that are more than 2.5 kilometres in length whose purpose is to enmesh, entrap, or entangle fish by drifting on the surface of, or in, the water column.



**Resolution on Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to have Carried Out  
Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities For Southern Bluefin  
Tuna (SBT)**

*(revised at the 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting, 10-13 October 2016)*

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

*Recalling* that the FAO Council adopted on 23 June 2001 an International Plan of Action to prevent, to deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IPOA-IUU). This plan stipulates that the identification of the vessels carrying out illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) activities should follow agreed procedures and be applied in an equitable, transparent and non-discriminatory way;

*Recalling* that the Extended Commission adopted the CCSBT Compliance Plan at its Eighteenth Annual Meeting in October 2011;

*Concerned* by the fact that Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) IUU fishing activities diminish the effectiveness of CCSBT conservation and management measures,

*Determined* to address the challenge of an increase in IUU fishing activities by way of counter-measures to be applied in respect to the vessels, without prejudice to further measures adopted in respect of flag States or entities under the relevant CCSBT instruments;

*Considering* the action undertaken in all other tuna regional fisheries management organisations to address this issue;

*Conscious* of the need to address, as a matter of priority, the issue of fishing vessels conducting IUU fishing activities,

*Noting* that efforts to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing must be addressed in the light of all relevant international fisheries instruments and in accordance with other relevant international obligations, including the rights and obligations established under the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement;

*Recalling* Article 15 (4) of the Convention, which calls on Members to cooperate in taking appropriate action, consistent with international law and their respective domestic laws, to deter fishing activities for SBT by nationals, residents or vessels of any State or entity not party to the CCSBT Convention where such activity could affect adversely the attainment of the objective of the Convention;

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

## Definition of SBT IUU Fishing Activities and CCSBT IUU Vessel Lists

1. At each annual meeting, the Extended Commission will identify those vessels which have engaged in fishing activities for SBT in a manner which has undermined the effectiveness of the Convention and the CCSBT measures in force. The Extended Commission shall establish, and amend as necessary in subsequent years, a list of such vessels (the CCSBT IUU Vessel List), in accordance with the procedures and criteria set out in this Resolution (or subsequent revision).
2. As part of the annual process, a Draft IUU Vessel List will first be drawn up by the Executive Secretary based on information received from Members/ Cooperating non-Members (CNMs) and, with agreement from the Extended Commission pursuant to Rule 6(5) of the Rules of Procedure, any other suitably documented information at his/her disposal. The Compliance Committee (CC) will then adopt a Provisional IUU Vessel List based on the initial Draft IUU List and any information provided in relation to the vessels on this Draft List. The CC will also consider the current CCSBT IUU Vessel List and may make recommendations to remove vessels from it as appropriate. Finally, the Extended Commission will consider both the Provisional IUU List and any recommendations made by the CC to amend the current CCSBT IUU Vessel List, and then adopt a final CCSBT IUU Vessel List. CCSBT IUU Vessel List definitions are provided at **Annex I**.
3. For the purposes of this Resolution, the fishing vessels are presumed to have carried out SBT IUU fishing activities, *inter alia*, when a Member or CNM presents suitably documented evidence that such vessels:
  - a. Harvested SBT and were not authorised by a Member or CNM to fish for SBT, or;
  - b. Did not record and/or report their SBT catches or catch-related data in accordance with CCSBT reporting requirements, or made false reports, or;
  - c. Used prohibited or non-compliant fishing gear in a way that undermines CCSBT conservation and management measures, or;
  - d. Transhipped with, or participated in joint operations such as re-supplying or re-fuelling vessels included in the CCSBT IUU Vessel List, or;
  - e. Harvested SBT in the waters under the national jurisdiction of the coastal State or entity without authorisation and/or committed a serious infringement of its laws and regulations directly related to the SBT fishery, without prejudice to the sovereign rights of the coastal State or entity to take measures against such vessels, or;
  - f. Engaged in fishing activities for SBT, including transshipping, re-supplying or re-fuelling, contrary to any other CCSBT conservation and management measures.

## Information on alleged SBT IUU Fishing Activities

4. Members and CNMs shall transmit every year to the Executive Secretary at least 14 weeks before the annual meeting of the CC, a list of vessels presumed to be carrying out SBT IUU fishing activities during the current and/or previous year, accompanied by the suitably documented supporting evidence concerning the presumption of SBT IUU fishing activity. The CCSBT Reporting Form for SBT Illegal Activity (**Annex II**) shall be used.
5. This list and evidence shall be based, *inter alia*, on information collected by Members and CNMs from all relevant sources including but not limited to:
  - a) Relevant resolutions of the CCSBT, as adopted and amended from time to time;
  - b) Reports by Members and CNMs on vessel inspections;
  - c) Reports by Members and CNMs relating to CCSBT conservation and management measures in force;
  - d) Catch and trade information obtained on the basis of relevant trade statistics such as Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) data, statistical and CDS documents, and other national or international verifiable statistics; and
  - e) Any other information obtained from port States or entities and/or gathered from the fishing grounds that is suitably documented.
6. Before or at the same time as transmitting a list of presumed SBT IUU vessels to the Executive Secretary, the Member or CNM shall notify the relevant flag State or entity, either directly or through the Executive Secretary (using the Reporting Form in **Annex II**), of a vessel's inclusion on this list, and provide that flag State or entity with a copy of the pertinent suitably documented information. Where a vessel will be included on the Draft IUU list and has not been proposed by a Member or CNM, the Executive Secretary shall notify the relevant flag State or entity (using the Reporting Form in Annex II), of the vessel's inclusion on this list, and provide that flag State or entity with a copy of the pertinent suitably documented information as early as practicable.

## Draft CCSBT IUU Vessel List

7. On the basis of the information received pursuant to paragraph 4, and any other suitably documented information available, the Executive Secretary shall draw up a Draft IUU Vessel List. This list shall be drawn up in conformity with **Annex III**. The Executive Secretary shall transmit it together with the current CCSBT IUU Vessel List, including any inter-sessional amendments, as well as all the supporting evidence provided, to all Members, and CNMs as well as to those Non-Cooperating Non-Members (NCNMs) whose vessels are included on these lists, at least 10 weeks before the annual CC meeting.
8. The Executive Secretary shall request the flag State or entity to notify the owner of the vessel(s) of its/their inclusion in the Draft IUU Vessel List and of the

consequences that may result from its/their inclusion being confirmed in the CCSBT IUU Vessel List adopted by the Extended Commission.

9. Upon receipt of the Draft IUU Vessel List, Members and CNMs shall closely monitor the vessels included in the Draft IUU Vessel List in order to determine their activities and possible changes of name, flag and/or registered owner.
10. Members, CNMs and NCNMs with vessels included on the Draft IUU and/or current CCSBT IUU Lists will transmit any comments to the Executive Secretary at least 6 weeks before the annual CC meeting, including suitably documented information as described in paragraph 22, showing that the listed vessels have not fished for SBT in a way that undermines CCSBT conservation and management measures.
11. On the basis of the information received pursuant to paragraphs 7 and 10, the Executive Secretary shall circulate the Draft IUU Vessel list and the current CCSBT IUU Vessel List, together with all suitably documented information provided pursuant to paragraph 10 as a CC meeting document to all Members and CNMs 4 weeks in advance of the annual CC meeting.
12. All Members, CNMs, and any NCNMs concerned may at any time submit to the Executive Secretary any additional information, which might be relevant for the establishment of the CCSBT IUU Vessel list. The Executive Secretary shall circulate the information, at the latest before the annual CC meeting, together with all the evidence provided.

#### **Provisional CCSBT IUU Vessel List**

13. Each year the CC shall examine the Draft IUU Vessel List and current CCSBT IUU Vessel list, as well as the information referred to in paragraphs 7, 11 and 12.
14. The CC shall remove a vessel from the Draft IUU Vessel List if the flag State or entity demonstrates that:
  - a) The vessel did not take part in any SBT IUU fishing activities described in paragraph 3, or
  - b) Effective action has been taken in response to the SBT IUU fishing activities in question, including, *inter alia*, prosecution and/or imposition of sanctions of adequate severity. Members and CNMs will report any actions and measures taken to promote compliance by their flagged vessels with CCSBT conservation and management measures.
15. Following this examination, the CC shall:
  - a) Adopt a Provisional IUU Vessel List in conformity with **Annex III** following consideration of the Draft IUU Vessel List and information and evidence circulated under paragraphs 7, 11 and 12. The Provisional IUU Vessel List shall be submitted to the Extended Commission for approval, and
  - b) Recommend to the Extended Commission which, if any, vessels should be removed from the current CCSBT IUU Vessel List, following consideration of the current List and of the information and evidence circulated under paragraphs 10 and 12.

## CCSBT IUU Vessel List

16. At its annual meeting the Extended Commission shall review the Provisional IUU Vessel List, taking into account any new suitably documented information related to vessels on the Provisional IUU Vessel List, and any recommendations to amend the current CCSBT IUU Vessel List made pursuant to paragraph 15 above. The Extended Commission will then adopt a new CCSBT IUU Vessel List.
17. Upon adopting the new CCSBT IUU Vessel List, Members, CNMs and NCNMs with vessels on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List are requested to:
  - a) Notify the owner of the vessel of its inclusion on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List and the consequences that result from being included on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List, as referred to in paragraph 18, and
  - b) Take all the necessary measures to eliminate these IUU fishing activities, including, if necessary, the withdrawal of the registration or the fishing licenses of these vessels, and to inform the Extended Commission of the measures taken in this respect.
18. Members and CNMs shall take all necessary non-discriminatory measures subject to, and in accordance with their applicable laws and regulations, international law and each Member's/ CNM's international obligations to:
  - a) Remove or withdraw any SBT fishing authorisations for the vessel or impose alternative sanctions consistent with domestic laws and regulations of the flag State;
  - b) Ensure that the fishing vessels, flying their flag do not assist in any way, engage in fishing processing operations or participate in any transshipment or joint fishing operations with vessels included on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List;
  - c) Ensure that vessels on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List are not authorised to land, tranship, re-fuel, re-supply, or engage in other commercial transactions in their ports, except in case of *force majeure*;
  - d) Ensure that foreign flagged vessels included on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List do not enter into their ports, except in case of *force majeure*, unless vessels are allowed entry into port for the exclusive purpose of inspection and/or effective enforcement action;
  - e) Ensure that a vessel included in the CCSBT IUU Vessel List is not chartered based on its license;
  - f) Ensure that foreign-flagged vessels included in the CCSBT IUU Vessel List are not granted their flag, except if the vessel has changed owner and the new owner has provided sufficient evidence demonstrating the previous owner or operator has no further legal, beneficial or financial interest in, or control of, the vessel, or having taken into account all relevant facts, the flag Member or CNM determines that granting the vessel its flag will not result in IUU

fishing;

- g) Ensure that SBT from vessels included in the CCSBT IUU Vessel List are not landed, farmed, transhipped and/or traded internationally and and/or domestically; and
  - h) Collect and exchange with other Members and CNMs any appropriate information with the aim of searching for, controlling and preventing false CDS documents and/or false import/export certificates of SBT from vessels included in the CCSBT IUU Vessel List.
19. The Executive Secretary will take any necessary measure to ensure publicity of the CCSBT IUU Vessel List adopted by CCSBT, in a manner consistent with any applicable confidentiality requirements, and through electronic means, by placing it on the CCSBT web site. Furthermore, the Executive Secretary will transmit the CCSBT IUU Vessel List to appropriate regional fisheries organisations for the purposes of enhanced co-operation between CCSBT and these organisations in order to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.

### **Cross-Listing**

20. The Extended Commission may consider cross-listing IUU vessel lists with all other tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisations and relevant organisations on a case by case basis as agreed by the Extended Commission.

### **Trade Measures/ Sanctions**

21. Without prejudice to the rights of flag States or entities and coastal States or entities to take proper action consistent with international law, including applicable WTO obligations, Members and CNMs shall not take any unilateral trade measures or other sanctions against vessels provisionally included in the Draft and Provisional IUU Vessel Lists, pursuant to paragraphs 7 and 15, or which have been already removed from the CCSBT Draft, Provisional or Current IUU Vessel Lists, pursuant to paragraphs 14 or 16 or 22 - 26, on the grounds that such vessels are involved in SBT IUU fishing activities.

### **Deletion from the CCSBT IUU Vessel List**

22. A Member, CNM or NCNM whose vessel appears on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List may request the removal of the vessel from the list through the Compliance Committee or at any time during the inter-sessional period by submitting to the Executive Secretary suitably documented information demonstrating that:
- a) It has adopted measures so that this vessel complies with all CCSBT conservation and management measures; and
  - b) It is and will continue to assume effectively its responsibilities with respect to this vessel in particular as regards the monitoring and control of the SBT fishing activities executed by this vessel; and
  - c) One or more of the following:
    - i) It has taken effective action in response to the SBT IUU fishing activities that resulted in the vessel's inclusion in the CCSBT IUU Vessel List,

including prosecution or the imposition of sanctions of adequate severity;

ii) The vessel has changed ownership and that the new owner can establish that the previous owner no longer has any legal, financial or real interests in the vessel or exercises control over it, and that the new owner has not participated in SBT IUU fishing activities;

iii) The case regarding the vessel that conducted SBT IUU fishing activities has been settled to the satisfaction of the Member(s)/ CNM(s) that originally submitted the vessel for listing and the flag State or entity involved.

23. On the basis of the information received in accordance with paragraph 22, the CCSBT Executive Secretary will transmit electronically the removal request, with all the supporting information to each Member within 15 days following the notification of the removal request.
24. Each Member of the Extended Commission will examine the request to remove the vessel and notify the Executive Secretary in writing of their conclusion regarding either the removal from, or the maintenance of the vessel on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List within 21 days following the notification by the Executive Secretary referred to in paragraph 23.  
Decisions on any inter-sessional requests to remove the vessel shall be made in accordance with Rule 6(5) of the Rules of Procedure, such that no response is considered to be support for the request.
25. The Executive Secretary shall communicate the result of the decision to all Members and CNMs and to any NCNM which requested the removal of its vessel from the CCSBT IUU Vessel List.
26. If Members agree to the removal of the vessel from the CCSBT IUU Vessel List, the Executive Secretary will take the necessary measures to remove the vessel concerned from the CCSBT IUU Vessels List, as published on the CCSBT web site. Moreover, the Executive Secretary will forward the decision of removal of the vessel to appropriate regional fisheries organisations.
27. If a Member does not agree with the request for the removal of the vessel from the CCSBT IUU Vessel List, the vessel will be referred to the Compliance Committee for further consideration and the Executive Secretary will inform the Members, CNMs as well as any NCNMs that made the removal request.

## **ANNEX I: CCSBT IUU Vessel List Definitions**

The format of all CCSBT IUU Vessel Lists must conform to **Annex III**.

### **Draft CCSBT IUU Vessel List**

This list is drawn up by the Executive Secretary in accordance with paragraph 7, and based on information submitted by Members and CNMs on the CCSBT Reporting Form for SBT Illegal Activity (**Annex II**), and any other suitably documented information about vessels presumed to be carrying out SBT IUU fishing activities during the current and/or previous year. This list is then examined each year by the Compliance Committee (CC).

### **Provisional CCSBT IUU Vessel List**

This list is derived from the Draft IUU Vessel List.

It is created when the CC has completed its consideration of the Draft IUU Vessel List and the associated evidence circulated, and has made any appropriate amendments to the Draft List. At this point, the appropriately amended Draft List is adopted by the CC as a Provisional IUU Vessel List.

### **Current CCSBT IUU Vessel List**

This list is created from a combination of considering the agreed Provisional IUU Vessel List and the Current CCSBT IUU Vessel List.

The Extended Commission reviews the Provisional IUU Vessel List at its annual meeting, taking into account any new suitably documented information related to vessels on the Provisional list, as well as any recommendations to amend the current CCSBT IUU Vessel List made by the CC. This process will result in a CCSBT IUU Vessel List which is agreed and adopted by the Extended Commission as the current CCSBT IUU Vessel List.

The current CCSBT IUU Vessel List can be modified inter-sessionally according to paragraph 20 by cross-listing additions and/or removals from other RFMOs, or through requests from Members/CNMs/NCNMs according to paragraphs 22 to 27.



## **ANNEX II: CCSBT Reporting Form for SBT Illegal Activity**

### **1. Details of Vessel**

- a Current Name of Vessel (Previous name/s, if any);
- b Current Flag (previous flag/s, if any);
- c Date first included on CCSBT IUU Vessel List (if applicable);
- d Lloyds, IMO and UVI Number (if available);
- e Photo(s) (if any);
- f Call Sign (previous call sign, if any);
- g Owner / Beneficial Owner/s (previous owner/s, if any), and owner's place of registration (if any);
- h Operator (previous operator/s, if any);
- i Master/Fishing master name and nationality;
- j Date of alleged SBT IUU fishing activities;
- k Position (as accurately identified as possible)<sup>1</sup> of the alleged SBT IUU fishing activities (if available);
- l Summary of alleged SBT IUU activities (see section 2 for more detail);
- m Summary of any actions known to have been taken in respect of the alleged SBT IUU fishing activities;
- n Outcome of actions taken.

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<sup>1</sup> Positional information may include latitudes/ longitudes, geographic location name(s) and/or CCSBT statistical area number (s), etc

## 2. Details of CCSBT Resolution Elements Contravened

Place a "X" next to the individual elements of paragraph 3 of this Resolution that were contravened, and provide relevant details including date, location and source of information. Additional information can be provided in an attachment if necessary, and listed under section 3.

<b>Parag raph Refer ence</b>	<b>SBT IUU Fishing Activity</b>	<b>Indicate</b>
3a	Harvested SBT and were not authorised by a Member or CNM to fish for SBT	
3b	Did not record and/or report their SBT catches or catch-related data in accordance with CCSBT reporting requirements, or made false reports	
3c	Used prohibited or non-compliant fishing gear in a way that undermines CCSBT conservation and management measures	
3d	Transhipped with, or participated in joint operations such as re-supplying or re-fuelling vessels included in the CCSBT IUU Vessel List	
3e	Harvested SBT in the waters under the national jurisdiction of the coastal State or entity without authorisation and/or committed a serious infringement of its laws and regulations directly related to the SBT fishery, without prejudice to the sovereign rights of the coastal State or entity to take measures against such vessels	
3f	Engaged in fishing activities for SBT, including transshipping, re-supplying or re-fuelling, contrary to any other CCSBT conservation and management measures	

## 3. Associated Documents

List here the associated documents that are appended e.g. boarding reports, court proceedings, and photographs.

**ANNEX III: Information to be Included in all CCSBT IUU Vessel Lists**  
(Draft, Provisional and Current)

The Draft, Provisional and Current CCSBT IUU Vessel Lists shall contain the following details, where available:

- i) Name of the vessel and previous name/s, if any;
- ii) Flag of the vessel and previous flag/s, if any;
- iii) Owner of the vessel and previous owner/s, including beneficial owners, if any, and owner's place of registration (if any);
- iv) Operator of the vessel and previous operator/s, if any;
- v) Call sign of the vessel and previous call sign/s, if any;
- vi) Lloyds/IMO and UVI number, if available;
- vii) Photograph(s) of the vessel, where available;
- viii) Date vessel was first included on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List;
- ix) Summary of the activities which justify inclusion of the vessel on the List, together with references to all relevant supporting documents and evidences;
- x) Date and location of any relevant sightings of the vessel, if any;
- xi) Summary of any other related activities performed by the vessel contrary to CCSBT conservation and management measures, if any.