

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Twenty Fourth Annual Meeting of the Commission

**12 October 2017
Yogyakarta, Indonesia**

Report of the Twenty Fourth Annual Meeting of the Commission

12 October 2017

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting

1.1 Welcoming address

1. Professor Indra Jaya (Indonesia) was confirmed as the Chair of the Commission of CCSBT 24 and Mr Asanda Njobeni (South Africa) was confirmed as the Vice Chair of the Commission of CCSBT 24.
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 Fourth Meeting of the Commission, which is at **Appendix 3**.

Agenda Item 3. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair for CCSBT 25 and venue

6. CCSBT 25 will be opened in Noumea, New Caledonia in accordance with rule 2.2b of the CCSBT Rules of Procedure, but report adoption and closing of the meeting will be conducted electronically through the intersessional decision making process after Members have returned from the meeting.
7. The Chair of CCSBT 25 will be nominated by South Africa. The Vice-Chair will be nominated by Japan. South Africa and Japan will provide the names of the Chair and Vice-Chair after this meeting.

Agenda Item 4. Other business

8. There were no other business.

Agenda Item 5. Adoption of report of meeting

9. The report was adopted.

Agenda Item 6. Close of meeting

10. The meeting was closed at 10:48 am, on 12 October 2017.

List of Appendices

Appendix

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

List of Participants
The Twenty Fourth Annual Meeting of the Commission

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
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Agenda
Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna

1. Opening of the meeting
 - 1.1. Adoption of agenda
2. Approval of decisions taken by the Extended Commission
3. Election of the Chair and Vice Chair for CCSBT 25 and venue
4. Other business
5. Adoption of report of meeting
6. Close of meeting

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなまぐろ保存委員会

Appendix 3

Report of the Extended Commission of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Commission

**9 - 12 October 2017
Yogyakarta, Indonesia**

**Report of the Extended Commission of the
Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Commission
9 - 12 October 2017
Yogyakarta, Indonesia**

Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting

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

1. Professor Indra Jaya (Indonesia) was confirmed as the Chair of the Extended Commission of the Twenty-Fourth meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT 24), and Mr Orlando Fachada (the European Union) was confirmed as the Vice Chair.
2. The Director of the Directorate of Fish Resources Management in the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Dr Reza Shah Pahlevi) provided introductory remarks and officially opened the meeting.
3. The Chair identified the important issues for the meeting to deal with and welcomed participants to Yogyakarta.
4. Members introduced their delegations to the meeting and other participants introduced themselves. The list of participants is provided at **Attachment 1**.

1.2. Adoption of agenda

5. The agenda was adopted and is included at **Attachment 2**. It was agreed that discussion of New Zealand's proposal to revise the Resolution on Limited Carry-forward of Unfished Annual Total Allowable Catch would be conducted at the end of agenda item 5, and that Australia's proposal on a Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Seabirds of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna would be discussed at the end of agenda item 7.
6. The list of documents submitted to the meeting is provided at **Attachment 3**.
7. 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

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

1.3.2. Cooperating Non-Members

9. The Philippines, the only Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) of the EC, did not attend the meeting.

1.3.3. Observers

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

Agenda Item 2. Report from the Secretariat

11. 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.
12. Members noted that the report indicated that funding of the tuna RFMO's Consolidated List of Authorised Vessels (CLAV) by the Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna Project was expected to cease in around August 2019. The meeting questioned whether the CLAV was sufficiently useful to justify the tuna RFMOs spending the expected US\$30,000 per year to maintain it.
13. In response to a question from Japan on whether the CLAV is useful, the Secretariat indicated that the process of developing the CLAV was very useful in harmonising available vessel information, but since its launching the Secretariat has only made minor use of the CLAV. HSI noted that the CLAV had been successful to help RFMOs clean up their authorised vessels lists and also noted that it would be useful for Port States that have inspection requirements under the Port State Measures Agreement. The United States emphasised that the CLAV is a unique tool for which use is expected to increase as awareness of its availability increases and noted the CLAV's link to development of the Global Record.
14. The EC agreed that the Secretariat should contact the Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna Project to request information on how the CLAV is being utilised and how it could be useful for CCSBT.

Agenda Item 3. Finance and Administration

15. The Executive Secretary provided a brief presentation of the draft revised budget for 2017 (CCSBT-EC/1710/05), and the proposed budget for 2018 and indicative budget for 2019-2020 (CCSBT-EC/1710/06 (Rev.1)).
16. The Executive Secretary noted that the 2018 draft budget and 2019-2020 indicative budget include funding to implement the Extended Scientific Committee's three-year workplan. Detailed consideration of the two budget papers was referred to the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC).
17. New Zealand suggested that the EC might wish to convene a Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG) meeting during 2018 to consider issues such as detailed parameters for the new Management Procedure and standards for E-monitoring. The FAC was asked to consider the option for holding such a meeting in its deliberations on the budget.
18. Mr. Dominic Vallières from New Zealand was nominated as Chair of the FAC.
19. The FAC was convened to consider:
 - The revised budget for 2017;

- The proposed budget for 2018; and
- The indicative budget for 2019-2020.

3.1. Report from the Finance and Administration Committee

20. 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 2017 and a recommended budget for 2018.

2017

21. The meeting adopted the revised 2017 budget which is provided at Annex A of the FAC's report.

2018

22. The meeting adopted the 2018 budget which is provided at Annex B of the FAC's report.

2019 to 2020

23. The Chair of the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) requested that an additional table (such as the Annex C in the FAC's 2016 report) be included within this year's report to summarise the ESC's approved Workplan for the 2018 to 2020 period. It was noted that this would be particularly useful given that the ESC is currently transitioning to a new Chair.
24. The Secretariat advised that it would prepare a table that specifies which aspects of the ESC's workplan had not been funded by the CCSBT. That table is provided **Attachment 7**.
25. The EC noted the indicative budgets of 2019-2020.

Agenda Item 4. Review of SBT Fisheries and ERS Interactions

26. 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 Twelfth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC 12).
27. No additional questions were asked in relation to Members' National Reports.

4.1. Reports on Members' projects

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

Agenda Item 5. Report from the Compliance Committee

29. The Independent Chair of the Compliance Committee (CC), Mr. Frank Meere presented the report of CC 12 which is provided at **Attachment 8**.

30. The CC Chair highlighted the report's workplan (paragraph 104) and combined notes/recommendations to the EC (paragraph 112), and thanked participants for a productive meeting.
31. The EC adopted CC 12's report and recommendations, noting that some items needed to be discussed further, these being:
 - The request that the EC Chair to write to China to request it to participate in CCSBT meetings, exercise greater control over its fishing vessels in the High Seas, and cooperate with the CCSBT CDS;
 - Clarification as to whether the EC wishes to consider modifying the Carry-forward Resolution; and
 - The establishment of a working group to develop standards for the use of E-monitoring.
32. Some Members expressed concern that Australia may have replaced 100% of its human observers with E-monitoring without any decision in CCSBT, and noted that in their opinion that E-monitoring should preferably be complementary to human observers rather than fully replacing them.
33. Australia explained that it has two fishing sectors, and that the purse seine sector which catches 90% of the SBT still uses human observers. Australia is not currently considering removing human observers from the purse seine sector. It is the longline sector which has 100% E-monitoring. Given the lack of consensus regarding the complementarity of E-monitoring, and the observer coverage of 10% for each fishery recommended in Scientific Observer Program Standards, Japan questioned Australia's action with respect to this standard. New Zealand proposed that perhaps E-monitoring standards could be discussed within a wider SFMWG meeting, rather than within a stand-alone E-monitoring Working Group.

Carry-Forward Proposal

34. The EC Chair invited New Zealand to present its proposal on the Carry-Forward Resolution.
35. New Zealand referred to its paper CCSBT-EC/1710/19 which proposes that the current Carry-forward Resolution be amended to allow under-fishing that has been carried forward to generate further under-fishing, provided that the total under-fishing carried forward to any year is no more than 20% of the Member's national allocation in the previous year. New Zealand was of the view that if the Resolution is amended in this way, it will better support CCSBT's objective of conservation and optimum utilisation of SBT.
36. One Member noted that the issues around late Carry-Forward notifications should be discussed first before the New Zealand proposal could be considered.
37. The European Union (EU) queried whether it might be possible to have an automated carry-forward process for any unused quota. However, it was pointed out that even if there was an automated carry-forward process, there should still be a deadline for notifications, so that all Members and the Secretariat would be aware of the effective allocations for each Member at an earlier stage of the season, rather than late in the season.

38. The meeting agreed that a small working group be convened to consider how the Carry-forward Resolution might be amended, including issues around notifications discussed at the CC (*i.e.* the best way/timeframe to provide notifications in the future, and any consequences of providing a late notification), as well as New Zealand's proposal to remove the current one year limitation on any quota carried-forward.
39. A series of revisions to the Carry-Forward Resolution were drafted and discussed within the small working group.
40. Members agreed that if another instance of late carry-forward notifications occurs in future, then the Resolution may need to be revised further to include appropriate disincentives. In addition, in order to ensure that any potential corrective action for late notifications is proportionate to both their impact and any corrective actions already implemented for other CCSBT obligations, a review of the Corrective Actions Policy may also be required.
41. In respect of the revised draft, some Members expressed concerns about how a Member's potential to carry-forward unfished quota might be affected if a Member's quota was reduced within a quota block for reasons other than a reduced global SBT TAC. These concerns are addressed within the revised draft by including a provision to allow the EC to take into account the circumstances of a Member's quota reduction if determining whether a Member might carry-forward unfished quota.
42. The revised draft also recognises that once CCSBT adopts a new MP, the Carry-Forward Resolution should be reviewed and amended as necessary, taking into account any advice from the ESC.
43. Following further discussion and revision, the meeting adopted the revised Carry-Forward Resolution, which is provided at **Attachment 9**.

Agenda Item 6. Report from the Extended Scientific Committee

44. 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/1710/09 and CCSBT-EC/1710/18. The full ESC Report is at **Attachment 10**.
45. Members asked the ESC Chair numerous questions on the nature of the advice from ESC, including with respect to the reasons for choosing the MP approach for unaccounted mortalities (UAM) over the direct approach, the possibility of reducing the costs of the Gene Tagging (GT) project, and the possibility of reaching the interim rebuilding target before the next management period (2021-2023). In response to these questions, the ESC Chair advised that:
 - The MP approach method to account for UAM is more robust scientifically than the direct approach;
 - The current MP is very robust to UAM and even with 2000t of UAM the interim rebuilding target would be met;
 - Over time, as confidence in the results are developed, it may be possible to reduce the sample size of the GT project, which would reduce the costs; and

- The ESC did not specify the probabilities of reaching the interim rebuilding target at an earlier time and only noted that it may be reached in the next one or two TAC blocks.
46. The Secretariat and ESC Chair confirmed that the data collected under the GT and close-kin projects is available to all Members for CCSBT purposes on request and that these analyses methods will be opened in details in the ESC, noting that it was complex technical data, and that it is very large in size. The Secretariat also commented that due to intellectual property issues associated with the data, permission would need to be obtained before publishing any articles or papers outside the CCSBT that use the data.
 47. The meeting discussed the ESC recommendation to defer the implementation of the new Management Procedure (MP) by one year, which would mean that there would not be the usual one-year lag between the TAC being agreed and it being implemented. The lack of the one-year lag could cause significant administration difficulties for New Zealand, especially if a reduction in the TAC is required without the 1 year lag. However, the EC agreed that it would be difficult to reduce the MP development time, particularly if there is an iterative process between the EC and ESC in determining the parameters for the MP. It was agreed to accept the delay and commence discussions in 2018 on the management objectives to be incorporated in the new MP.
 48. The EC approved the report of ESC 22 and noted the recommendations of the ESC.

Agenda Item 7. Report from the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG)

49. The independent Chair of the ERSWG, Mr Alexander Morison, presented the report of the ERSWG 12 which is summarised in papers CCSBT-EC/1710/10 and CCSBT-EC/1710/23. The full ERSWG 12 Report is at **Attachment 11**.
50. ERSWG 12 provided advice to the EC relating to seabirds, sharks and trophic interactions, but no specific recommendations. The EC noted the report of ERSWG 12.
51. The ERSWG chair clarified that fishing for SBT remains a high risk concern for seabird bycatch, and that current mitigation measures and their implementations are not providing the level of protection expected.
52. The meeting discussed CCAMLR's mitigation measures which have largely eliminated seabird bycatch. It was noted that integrated line weighting was a measure introduced by CCAMLR that was not applicable to the SBT longline fishery, but other measures that have been in place and effective for about 20 years were directly applicable (seasonal closures, line weighting, night setting, and streamers).
53. The EC discussed the timing of the next ERSWG meeting. It was agreed not to hold the next meeting in 2018 and to tentatively plan to hold the meeting in early 2019, subject to decision at EC 25.

54. The ERSWG Chair provided a presentation (CCSBT-EC/1710/24) with conclusions from the December 2016 Joint Meeting of tuna RFMOs on the Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management. The EC noted the conclusions from the Joint Meeting of tuna RFMOs on the Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management.
55. The EC agreed that two representatives of CCSBT attend the next meeting in 2018, a Member scientist and someone at Commissioner level, both of whom would have airfares and subsistence allowances provided by the Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna Project. It was noted that the CCSBT representatives would not be able to make commitments on behalf of the CCSBT. Their role would be to participate, provide knowledge of the CCSBT situation and report back to the CCSBT. It was agreed that the Secretariat would seek nominations for the CCSBT representatives once more details of the meeting have been provided.
56. Australia presented paper CCSBT-EC/1710/22 on a draft Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Seabirds of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna. Australia reiterated its commitment to seabird mitigation measures, which it considered to be urgently required, and urged other Members to share that commitment. The resolution had been further modified to address the concerns raised previously by some Members and allows for amendments to maintain consistency with other RFMOs.
57. Most Members supported the resolution and agreed that it was required.
58. Japan maintained its opposition to the introduction of adopting such a resolution in CCSBT, stating that SBT fishing vessels must comply with mitigation measures from other RFMOs and that Japan is fully committed to mitigation of seabird bycatches in the framework of other tRFMOs. Japan also advised that its interpretation of the Convention is that the Convention does not include the management of ecologically related species as part of the objectives of the Convention.
59. The USA advised that it considered this to be a critical issue for the CCSBT to deal with and that the impacts of fishing for SBT on seabirds are unacceptable. The USA encouraged the Members to continue working on this issue.
60. Some Members expressed their disappointment at not being able to agree on the binding resolution. It was stated that existing obligations are not working and that the EC needs to take action.
61. HSI stated that the SBT fishery had an inescapable interaction with seabirds, and problems will persist unless the CCSBT takes responsibility for management of the problem. It said that leaving responsibility to other RFMOs that are tropically located to manage the issue was inappropriate and unlikely to work, and that there was no value in being fully committed to measures that did not work. It further stated that areas of high risk for seabirds are known, as well as bird and fishing vessel movements, and that albatrosses will become extinct unless action is taken.
62. Australia revised its resolution during the meeting to account for a comment raised by the EU to harmonise this Resolution according to the ICCAT measure and prepared an information paper clarifying points raised by Members during discussions. The information paper is at **Attachment 12**.

63. Japan maintained that it was still not ready to agree to the resolution, since it believed that the ICCAT, IOTC, and WCPFC forums cover larger areas and it preferred to discuss seabird mitigation issues in those RFMOs. In addition Japan did not agree that those forums were focused on tropical tunas. Japan further noted that those RFMOs also consider issues regarding seabird mitigation measures in higher latitudes as is demonstrated by their mitigation resolutions which specify more stringent mitigation measures in higher latitudes.
64. Other Members did not agree with Japan's legal arguments for not adopting binding seabird mitigation measures within the CCSBT. Australia presented its reasons in its information paper, while the EU stated that it did not believe that the intent was to manage seabirds, but to manage SBT and to regulate SBT fisheries by regulating the interactions with ERS.
65. Some Members expressed again their disappointment that the issue could not be resolved within the Extended Commission. The interaction between seabirds and SBT fisheries was generally considered a serious and concerning problem that needed to be resolved.
66. New Zealand stated that fisheries governed by the CCSBT were high risk for seabirds, and that despite the lack of agreement, New Zealand will continue to take strong mitigation measures. New Zealand expects other Members to comply with the mitigation requirements of other RFMOs when required and will report vessels it finds not complying with WCPFC measures to the WCPFC. New Zealand further stated that it was important to ensure that mitigation measures were being followed.
67. HSI expressed serious disappointment at the lack of agreement, and urged Members to consider ACAP best practice advice and to independently implement that advice immediately. It stated that it sees no good reason why the ACAP measures could not be adopted and was willing to arrange assistance for Members with this if required.
68. Indonesia stated that it was in the process of developing its national plan of action for seabirds and welcomed the offer from HSI. Indonesia will try to adopt the ACAP advice in its management plan.
69. At the request of the ERSWG chair, the EC agreed that, at its next meeting, it would provide additional guidance as to the priority issues to be addressed at future ERSWG meetings.

Agenda Item 8. Total Allowable Catch and its allocation

8.1. Attributable SBT Catch

70. The Chair commented that CCSBT 21 agreed on a common definition for the Attributable SBT Catch and that Members would act in good faith to implement the common definition of attributable catch adopted at CCSBT 21 as soon as practicable but not later than the 2018 quota year.
71. 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.

72. Australia advised that it had settled a number of actions to meet the attributable catch commitment. Its government considers an amount of 250t is appropriate to begin to account for recreational catch. The annual decision on allocation for the commercial sector is a matter for the regulator (AFMA) who have been advised of the government's position. Australia will also settle agreement with relevant states on resource sharing and management, implement a program to educate recreational fishers on SBT and fish handling practices, and commence a national survey of recreational catch in 2018.
73. Japan suggested that recreational catches had existed potentially for a long time in Australia at least 250t even without total estimates that Australia will conduct in the near future and thus urged Australia not to carry forward its unused quota in the 2017 fishing season to the 2018 fishing season under such situation, if it is less than 250t. Australia replied that commitments to address attributable catch were to commence in the 2018 fishing season. The matter of carry forward is a separate issue and will be managed according to existing provisions.
74. Japan questioned about when Australia plans to implement stereo video monitoring, and if it could proceed with sampling a certain percentage of fish, for example, 20% as adopted by ICCAT. Australia reiterated its commitment to implement stereo video monitoring when a fully automated and cost effective system is available.
75. The European Union advised that it is declaring all SBT catches to the CCSBT, which in recent years have been 0t with no discards.
76. Taiwan reported that it has allocated 10t for releases and discards since the 2016 fishing season. This amount was estimated using discard information from scientific observers and fishing effort by SBT vessels.
77. Indonesia stated that its all attributable catch data is derived from artisanal fisheries (i.e. small scale fisheries with vessel under 30 GT). The data was recorded and reported in CDS document. However, it is noted that there is a delay in the process to validate the CDS data and Indonesia is taking steps to improve the accuracy of its mentioned CDS data by integrating them with logbook data, landing data at port and including to place observer in small scale fisheries to avoid unrecorded mortality due to discard and artisanal fishing activities. New Zealand noted that by relying on CDS data, Indonesia was potentially excluding mortalities due to discards and artisanal fishing where SBT ends up being consumed domestically.
78. Japan reported that it has reserved 20t of its allocation for releases and discards since its 2016 fishing season, and will review this for the 2018 fishing season in respect of its increased allocation.
79. Korea stated that it has allocated 5t of its total allocation to account for discard/release mortality to implement its SBT attributable catch, based on the best available scientific information. Since 2015 it has encouraged its fleet not to discard or release SBT.
80. New Zealand advised that it has accounted for all sources of mortality since 2004 under its quota management system. This is currently 20t for discards and predation, and 9t for a combination of recreational and customary catch. New Zealand noted that it may have to reconsider the recreational fishing catch

allocation amount due to increased recreational fishing activity for SBT during 2017.

81. South Africa reported that in its commercial fishery, discarding is strictly prohibited and its recreational fishery is not permitted to fish for SBT. It will set aside a portion of its allocation for attributable catch but has not yet finalised the amount.

8.2. TAC Determination

82. At CCSBT 23, the EC agreed to set the global TAC for 2018-2020 at 17,647 tonnes in accordance with the recommendation from the CCSBT’s Management Procedure (MP). This global TAC includes:
- 306t set aside for IUU catch by Non-Members; and
 - 6t set aside for research mortality allowance (RMA).
83. The EC confirmed there were no exceptional circumstances that required the 2018 TAC to be revised, and the TAC for 2018 was confirmed to remain at 17,647t.
84. The TAC for 2019 - 2020 was also confirmed to remain at 17,647t.

8.3. Research Mortality Allowance

85. The Chair advised the meeting that the ESC had endorsed a total Research Mortality Allowance (RMA) of 5.2t to be set aside for 2018 as follows:
- 3t for the CCSBT gene tagging project;
 - 1.2t for Australia’s projects on health assessment of wild SBT; and
 - 1t for Japan’s trolling surveys of juvenile SBT in Western Australia.
86. The EC approved these RMA requests.

8.4. Allocation of TAC

87. In relation to the allocation of TAC for 2018, the meeting confirmed that the allocations for 2018 would be as agreed at CCSBT 23. The agreed allocations are provided in 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. 6,165 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

88. The Executive Secretary noted that CCSBT’s Resolution on the Allocation of the Global TAC (paper CCSBT-EC/1710/11) is currently out-dated. A set of revisions were proposed to reflect decisions already made by CCSBT 23 and items that are no longer relevant including taking into account that:
- A Management Procedure is already in place;
 - All Members have returned to their original nominal catch levels and will exceed those levels from 2018;
 - There are no longer any Members on voluntary reductions that need to be returned, and
 - South Africa has acceded to the Convention, so the TAC increase being conditional on South Africa’s accession is no longer required.
89. The EU suggested that in future it would be good practice if any associated updates to Resolutions could be made within the same meeting as relevant decisions/updates are agreed, as is generally the practice in other RFMOs. It was acknowledged that this should be done if possible.
90. The EC adopted the revised Resolution on Allocation of the TAC. The revised Resolution is provided at **Attachment 13**.

Agenda Item 9. CCSBT Strategic Plan

9.1. Action for 2017

Revised risk classifications assigned to each type of CCSBT data to enable sharing of appropriate datasets (very high)

91. The Secretariat presented the relevant part of paper CCSBT-EC/1710/12 (pp 1-2 and 21-22) in relation to revised risk classifications for data types within the CCSBT’s Rules and Procedures for the Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of Data compiled by the CCSBT (DCRs). One data type was proposed for a lowered risk classification and five new data types were added.
92. The Secretariat outlined CCSBT’s confidentiality risk classifications which range from “no risk”, meaning publicly available, through to “high risk”, which has the strictest confidentiality controls. It was clarified that the Close-Kin and gene tagging genotype data had been classified as medium risk due to Intellectual Property (IP) requirements.
93. The meeting agreed the Secretariat’s revised risk classifications and new data types. The revised DCRs are provided at **Attachment 14**.

Review the costs and benefits of changing the current chairing arrangements for CCSBT including consideration of longer term appointments to ensure full year availability of a Chair for support, decision making and continuity (high)

94. The Secretariat outlined some of the advantages and disadvantages of CCSBT's current chairing arrangements and presented a proposal for updating these in order to improve the governance and efficiency of the CCSBT.
95. The Secretariat also advised that:
 - CCSBT is the only tuna RFMO (tRFMO) with an annually rotating Chair;
 - Extending the term of the CCSBT Chair to two years plus the possibility of one re-election would overcome most of the current disadvantages of the current arrangements;
 - Should Members wish to explore the possibility of a multi-year CCSBT Chair, the best way to facilitate this might be to follow IATTC's approach. This would require a change to CCSBT's Rules of Procedure.
96. It was noted that if Members support appointing a multi-year Chair, then several associated items would need to be considered including funding, the timeframe within which to commence the new Chairing process, and the criteria for the Chair's selection and appointment.
97. The meeting viewed the proposal favourably. Taiwan advised that it preferred to maintain the current rotational practice, but could support a Chair being appointed for a 2-year term in order to improve governance.
98. Various funding options were discussed, and the Executive Secretary advised that the average annual costs associated with a Chair, assuming travel from Canberra to the capital of each Member, were expected to be approximately \$7,000.
99. The EC agreed to change CCSBT's Rules of Procedure to allow for election of a Chair and Vice-Chair that may be re-elected at each annual meeting for a maximum 4 consecutive years in office. The agreed revision to the Rules of Procedure is provided at **Attachment 15**.
100. It was further agreed that:
 - The Chair's government would fund the participation of the Chair at CCSBT meetings, but the CCSBT would fund the airfares and subsistence of the Chair when the Chair was required to represent the CCSBT at non-CCSBT meetings;
 - The first election for the Chair and Vice-Chair under the new arrangements would occur at CCSBT 25, with the elected Chair commencing his/her duties immediately after CCSBT 25. Any Member is entitled to nominate a person to be the Chair, so more than one person might be nominated for the Chair's position.

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

101. The Secretariat presented the relevant part of paper CCSBT-EC/1710/12 (pp 5 - 7) on potential sources of voluntary financial contributions to CCSBT's work. The paper proposed three types of voluntary contributions that could be made

from sources other than Member governments' assessed contributions, as well as how these contributions might be reflected in the budget.

102. The Secretariat identified three types of voluntary contributions that could potentially be made:
- Voluntary contributions to projects;
 - Voluntary contributions to meeting costs; and
 - Voluntary contributions to a Special Purpose Fund.
103. It was clarified that voluntary contributions could be accepted from non-Members such as other organisations, especially with respect to the Special Purpose Fund.
104. The EC agreed to support the proposed approach to voluntary contributions to the CCSBT.

Implement flexible management arrangements – As appropriate, conduct quota trading between Members (high)

105. The Chair introduced the Secretariat's discussion of options to be considered for SBT quota trading that are presented on pages 7 to 11 of paper CCSBT-EC/1710/12.
106. The meeting briefly discussed this item and decided that it is not a current priority. Any further discussion of this item was deferred to the future.
107. It was agreed that quota trading may not occur unless prior approval has been given by the EC.

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 (medium)

108. The European Union presented the paper CCSBT-EC/1710/21 on its self-assessment of fishing capacity.
109. The meeting thanked the EU and noted the report.

9.2. Action for 2018

After reaching each Members' nominal catches, assess the costs and benefits of alternative rebuilding strategies, including those that favour stock rebuilding over short-term catch increase (very high)

110. The Secretariat introduced this topic, noting that it was not clear whether the EC was interested in an economic cost-benefit analysis or an assessment of the catch and resource trade-offs of different rebuilding strategies. It is the latter case that is addressed by the ESC's three-year work plan.
111. Members agreed that an economic cost-benefit analysis is not needed, and that the intention was to examine different rebuilding strategies. The meeting agreed that this item is already adequately covered as part of the MP review.

Review the implementation of the Recommendation on ERS (medium/high)

112. The Chair introduced the Recommendation on ERS aspect of the Secretariat's paper CCSBT-EC/1710/12 (p12). The paper proposes three options for reviewing the implementation of the ERS Recommendation. These are:

- Requesting that the ERSWG conduct a review at its next meeting which could involve sending questionnaires to Members to complete in advance of the meeting;
- Requesting the Secretariat to conduct a desktop review of the implementation, which could also involve sending questionnaires to Members to complete; or
- Developing a Terms and Reference for a special purpose Quality Assurance Review on the implementation of the Recommendation on ERS and contract an independent provider to conduct the review.

113. Members did not support the third option due to the associated cost implications.

114. The meeting agreed to implement the second option and requested that the Secretariat compile the results of the questionnaire for presentation to the EC through the CC.

Develop a policy and management strategy for ERS, including consideration of clear criteria against which effectiveness could be assessed whilst also addressing safety and issues of practicability, under close cooperation with other tuna RFMOs, relevant industries and other stakeholders, in order to facilitate the fishing industry's efforts to reduce the risks to ERS (medium/high)

115. The Chair introduced this aspect of the Secretariat's paper CCSBT-EC/1710/12 (p13), which provides the following three options for the EC's consideration:

- Including a policy/management strategy as one component of a CCSBT Fisheries Management Plan and develop this policy in conjunction with the Fisheries Management Plan which will be considered at agenda item 10 of this meeting;
- Developing a Terms of Reference for an ERS policy/management strategy and then inviting a Member to develop a draft policy and management strategy in accordance with the Terms of Reference for discussion at CCSBT 25; or
- Scheduling a meeting of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG) to develop a draft policy and management strategy.

116. The meeting agreed that Australia would prepare a paper for CCSBT 25, with options for how the EC might provide focus and direction to the work of the ERSWG.

Promote discussion on research on ecosystem conditions that may affect the reproduction of SBT, with a view to improving knowledge of the effect of climate change on reproduction and recruitment of SBT (medium/high)

117. The Chair introduced this aspect of the Secretariat's paper CCSBT-EC/1710/12 (p13), which noted that the agenda of the ESC is heavily focused on development and implementation of the new Management Procedure up until 2020. Consequently, it was suggested that:

- If active work is required in this area, then it may need to either wait until after 2020 for the ESC to have additional time, or a special working group might need to be formed to progress it; or
- Alternatively, if less proactive work is sufficient, it may be possible to call for papers on this topic prior to ESC meetings and to include discussion of any papers received within the ESC's agenda.

118. The meeting agreed to defer consideration of this topic so as not to delay the high priority MP work.

Develop options (based on Convention text) for long term allocation arrangements for all Members, including new members, and apply to TAC increases or decreases (medium/high)

119. The Chair introduced this aspect of the Secretariat's paper CCSBT-EC/1710/12 (pp 13-14), and asked the meeting whether the update to the CCSBT's Resolution on Allocation of the Global TAC made earlier in the meeting meets the current needs of the Extended Commission for this strategic plan item.

120. Australia considered that the updates already made to the Resolution are sufficient for current purposes. This view was supported by Japan. However, New Zealand thought differently and suggested that it would be useful to develop a policy that sets out a standard process for considering any new Member applications.

121. The Chair noted that the meeting had not reached agreement on this matter.

Consider the need to improve transparency of the decision making processes by minimising the use of Heads of Delegation meetings (medium)

122. Members discussed the desirability of reducing the number of Heads of Delegation (HoD) meetings held in order to improve transparency.

123. The EC agreed that the possibility of having HoD meetings needs to be retained, but that HoD meetings should be held wisely and not excessively in the future. It was also agreed that small working group meetings open to observers could be a useful forum in those cases where progress can be made by a small group.

Review Convention text (if Member/s propose such negotiations) and, where appropriate, incorporate modern fisheries management principles and/or standards through decisions of the Commission e.g. in reviewing Management Procedure; measures to manage ERS (noting the latter option may be more efficient) (medium)

124. The Chair introduced this aspect of the Secretariat's paper CCSBT-EC/1710/12 (pp 14-15), which provided an extract of a brief round table discussion held in relation to the Convention at CCSBT 23. From that discussion, work on modernising the Convention did not appear to be of a sufficiently high priority for most Members to review the Convention within the timeframe specified by the Strategic Plan.

125. Members discussed the desirability of modernising the Convention including issues related to Membership, and some Members expressed concern about

potentially deferring further discussion until the next review of CCSBT's Strategic Plan.

126. It was agreed that this item should be discussed in next year's EC agenda item on the Strategic Plan.

Agenda Item 10. Consideration of a CCSBT Fisheries Management Plan (FMP)

127. It was recalled that CCSBT 22 agreed that New Zealand would work intersessionally on developing a draft FMP to be considered by the EC in 2017, if its resources allowed.

128. New Zealand commented that it was unable to produce a draft FMP due to resource issues, and sought confirmation from other Members that they saw value in the development of a FMP before beginning the work.

129. Other Members did not express support for development of a FMP.

130. New Zealand withdrew its offer to prepare the draft FMP but will reconsider if the EC changes its position on the value of a FMP in the future.

Agenda Item 11. Cooperating Non-Members

131. The Chair advised the meeting that the CCSBT has been concerned by the Philippines' lack of attendance at meetings for the last two years and for the lack of any annual reports from the Philippines last year. The Philippines wrote to the Chair on 7 July 2017, responding to the Extended Commission's concerns and acknowledging that it has not been actively participating in the work of the Commission in the past years. In that letter, the Philippines committed to cooperate and participate in the future activities of the Commission such as attending meetings and submitting required annual reports. However the Philippines did not submit annual reports to either the ESC or CC/EC meetings and did not attend these meetings.

132. The EC agreed that the Philippines did not qualify to retain the status of Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) of the CCSBT and that the Philippines CNM status would not be renewed. However, the EC noted that the Philippines could submit an application in the future if it wanted to re-apply.

133. The Secretariat confirmed to Japan that the Philippines lose the status of CNM of the CCSBT after EC report be adopted. And Japan stated that it would take several months to stop importing SBT from the Philippines since it needs enough time to amend the internal system and to inform it to the stakeholders including importers.

Agenda Item 12. Relationship with Non-Members

134. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-EC/1710/14 on CCSBT's relationship with non-Members and advised that the United States, Fiji, Singapore and China had been invited to attend the meetings of the Compliance Committee and

Extended Commission. The Secretariat noted the communication with China regarding the draft IUU Vessel List and in seeking China's cooperation with the CCSBT's CDS. The Secretariat also noted the continued cooperation by the USA with the CCSBT CDS.

135. The USA commented that it has made efforts to improve its cooperation with the CDS. SBT dealers are now required to submit documents through a single electronic customs interface and upload CDS Documents in real time when trade occurs, which will improve the timeliness of document submission. It has completed a comprehensive review of import data of highly migratory species and will conduct targeted outreach and enforcement based on that review. These efforts should lead to further improvements, and the USA will continue to work with the Secretariat.
136. The EC thanked the USA for its continued cooperation with the CDS and agreed that the Secretariat should repeat its invitations to China, Fiji, Singapore, and the USA for CC 13 and CCSBT 25.

Agenda Item 13. Kobe Process

137. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-EC/1710/15 which provided an update in relation to Kobe process activities and also proposed providing long term observers status for the Chairs of joint tuna RFMO groups to relevant meetings of the CCSBT.
138. The EC agreed to the proposal to provide long term observers status for the Chairs of joint tuna RFMO groups to relevant meetings of the CCSBT.

Agenda Item 14. Activities with Other Organisations

14.1. Reports from other RFMO meetings of interest

139. The Chair introduced this item which is summarised in the Secretariat's paper CCSBT-EC/1610/16 on activities with other organisations.
140. The following reports were provided by Members as part of their observer duties for the CCSBT:
- Australia's report (CCSBT-EC/1710/25) on the 35th Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources in Hobart, Tasmania from 17 – 28 October 2016;
 - Indonesia's reported on the 21st Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) in Yogyakarta, Indonesia from 22 – 26 May 2017;
 - Japan's report (CCSBT-EC/1710/26) on the 20th Special Meeting of International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) in Portugal from 14 - 21 November 2016;
 - Korea's report (CCSBT-EC/1710/27) on the on 12th Annual Meeting of WCPFC on Denarau Island, Fiji from 5 – 9 December 2016; and

- Taiwan's report (CCSBT-EC/1710/20) on the Report from the CCSBT Observer (Chinese Taipei) on the 2017 Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission in Mexico from 19 – 28 July 2017.
141. It was agreed that the following Members would act as Observers on behalf of CCSBT for 2017/18:
- 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.
142. The Secretariat presented parts of its paper CCSBT-EC/1710/16 with respect to progress on two Memoranda of Cooperation (MoCs) agreed between the CCSBT and WCPFC during 2016. The two MoCs discussed were the:
- MoC on the exchange and release of data; and
 - MoC on the endorsement of the WCPFC Regional Observer Programme observers for observing transshipments of SBT on the High Seas of the WCPFC Convention Area.
143. Both MoCs were signed by WCPFC's Chair in April 2017 and subsequently by the CCSBT's Chair in June 2017.
144. It is expected that the first exchange of data under the Exchange and Release of data MoC will occur during CCSBT's 2018 Scientific Data Exchange.
145. With respect to the Transshipment MoC, the Secretariat advised that it is currently in the process of developing the systems and processes necessary to operationalise it.

Agenda Item 15. Confidentiality of Data and Documents

15.1. Confidentiality of reports and documents from 2017

146. The Secretariat introduced paper CCSBT-EC/1710/17 (Rev. 2) on the confidentiality of reports and documents submitted as meeting documents during 2017.
147. The meeting noted that all the reports of meetings and documents submitted to meetings under the jurisdiction of CCSBT 24 would be made publicly available with the following exceptions:
- Attachment A of the Secretariat's paper CCSBT-ESC/1708/04.
 - Japan's paper CCSBT-ESC/1708/25 and CCSBT-CC/1710/BGD01 which provides an update for 2017 on monitoring of southern bluefin tuna trading in the Japanese domestic markets
 - Japan's paper CCSBT-OMMP/1706/10 and CCSBT-ESC/1708/BGD08 which provides an update on the estimation of unaccounted catch mortality in Australian SBT farming for the 2016 fishing season.

- Japan's paper CCSBT-ESC/1708/BGD09 on a review of Southern Bluefin Tuna trade and monitoring research in Japanese domestic markets (this paper was previously presented to the 2015 Compliance Committee and classified as confidential by CCSBT 22).
- Australia's paper CCSBT-ESC/1708/Info01 and CCSBT-CC/1710/BGD03 on a Japan Market Update for 2017.

Agenda Item 16. Meetings for 2018

148. It was agreed that the following meetings and dates would apply for 2018:

- An informal Operating Model and management Procedure Technical Meeting, in San Sebastian, Spain, on 2 September 2018;
- The 23rd Extended Scientific Committee meeting, in San Sebastian, Spain from 3 – 8 September 2018;
- The 13th Compliance Committee Meeting, in Noumea, New Caledonia from 11 – 13 October 2018; and
- The 25th Extended Commission Meeting, in Noumea, New Caledonia from 15 – 18 October 2018.

149. The Executive Secretary will determine suitable dates for a five-day intersessional OMMP meeting during 2018 after discussion with the scientists involved, in accordance with past practise for this meeting.

150. A four-day meeting of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG) will be held in Canberra, Australia in March 2018. The Secretariat will prepare a Draft Provisional Agenda in consultation with the Chair (Australia), including the intended outcomes for agenda items in the annotated agenda. Details will be confirmed with Members and circulated to Members when finalised.

Agenda Item 17. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the 25th Annual Meeting of the CCSBT

151. The EU advised that it will nominate the Chair of the Extended Commission of CCSBT 25 soon after EC24. South Africa advised that it will nominate its Vice-Chair within the next week or so. The nominations will be provided to the Secretariat for distribution to Members.

Agenda Item 18. Other Business

152. The EC agreed to renew the appointment of the ERSWG Chair, Mr Alexander Morison for another term.

153. Australia noted that the WCPFC is developing E-monitoring standards and that instead of duplicating the process, it would be useful to follow what the WCPFC develops. Australia offered to communicate with the WCPFC on this matter and report back to the CCSBT subsidiary bodies next year.

154. The EU noted that ICCAT and IOTC were undertaking similar initiatives and feedback could also be sought from them.
155. The meeting accepted Australia's offer and agreed that once suitable information is available, it would be put forward for consideration and discussion by the EC.

Agenda Item 19. Close of Meeting

19.1. Adoption of report

156. The report of the meeting was adopted.

19.2. Close of meeting

157. The meeting closed at 10:37 am, 12 October 2017.

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. Outcome of the ESC's request for resources for its three-year Workplan
8. Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Compliance Committee
9. Resolution on Limited Carry-forward of Unfished Annual Total Available Catch of Southern Bluefin Tuna
10. Report of the Twenty Second Meeting of the Scientific Committee
11. Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
12. Australian information paper on the Draft Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Seabirds of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna
13. Revised Resolution on the Allocation of the Global Total Allowable Catch
14. Revised Rules and Procedures for the Protection, Access to and Dissemination of Data Compiled by the CCSBT
15. Revised RULE 4(1) of CCSBT's Rules of Procedure to Allow for a Multi-Year Chairing Arrangement

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The Extended Commission of the Twenty Fourth Annual Commission Meeting

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Agenda
Extended Commission of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Commission
9 - 12 October 2017
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

1. Opening of the Meeting
 - 1.1. Confirmation of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the Twenty-Fourth 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
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8. Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation
 - 8.1. Attributable SBT Catch
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 - 8.4. Allocation of TAC
9. CCSBT Strategic Plan
 - 9.1. Action for 2017
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10. Consideration of a CCSBT Fisheries Management Plan (FMP)
11. Cooperating Non-Members
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 - 14.1. Reports from other RFMO meetings of interest
15. Confidentiality of Data and Documents
 - 15.1. Confidentiality of reports and documents from 2017
16. Meetings for 2018
17. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the 25th Annual Meeting of the CCSBT
18. Other Business
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 - 19.1. Adoption of report
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List of Documents
The Extended Commission of the Twenty Fourth Annual Commission Meeting

(CCSBT-EC/1710/)

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 2017 Budget (EC agenda item 3)
6. (Secretariat) Draft 2018 and indicative 2019-2020 Budgets (Rev.1) (EC agenda item 3)
7. (Secretariat) Review of SBT Fisheries and ERS Interactions (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) Report from the Twelfth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group and consideration of Joint Tuna RFMO Ecosystems Based Fisheries Management Meetings (EC agenda item 7)
11. (Secretariat) Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation (EC agenda item 8)
12. (Secretariat) CCSBT Strategic 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 (EC agenda item 13)
16. (Secretariat) Activities with Other Organisations (EC agenda item 14)
17. (Secretariat) Confidentiality of Data and Documents (Rev.2) (EC agenda item 15)
18. (SC Chair) Presentation of the Report of the 22nd Meeting of the Scientific Committee incorporating the Extended Scientific Committee (EC agenda item 6)
19. (New Zealand) Proposal to revise the Resolution on Limited Carry-forward of Unfished Annual Total Allowable Catch (EC agenda item 5)
20. (Taiwan) Report from the CCSBT Observer (Chinese Taipei) on the 2017 Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (Rev.1) (EC agenda item 14.1)
21. (European Union) European Union Self-Assessment of Fishing Capacity (Rev.1) (EC agenda item 9.1)
22. (Australia) Draft Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Seabirds of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna (EC agenda item 7)
23. (ERSWG Chair) Presentation of the Report of the 12th Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (EC agenda item 7)

24. (ERSWG Chair) Presentation of the Report of the Joint Meeting of tuna RFMOs on the Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EC agenda item 7)
25. (Australia) Report from the CCSBT Observer to the 35th Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (EC agenda item 14.1)
26. (Japan) Report from the CCSBT Observer to the 20th Special Meeting of International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) (EC agenda item 14.1)
27. (Korea) Report from the CCSBT Observer to the Thirteenth Regular Session of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) (EC agenda item 14.1)

(CCSBT-EC/1710/BGD)

1. (Secretariat) Quota Trading (*Previously* **CCSBT-EC/0610/10**) (EC agenda item 9)

(CCSBT-EC/1710/Info)

1. (TRAFFIC) The Southern Bluefin Tuna market in China (EC agenda item 8.1)

(CCSBT-EC/1710/Rep)

1. Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2017)
2. Report of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2017)
3. Report of the Eighth Operating Model and Management Procedure Technical Meeting (June 2017)
4. Report of The Twelfth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (March 2017)
5. Report of the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2016)
6. Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2016)
7. Report of the Twenty First Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2016)
8. Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Compliance Committee Working Group (April 2016)
9. Report of the Twenty Second Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2015)
10. Report of the Tenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2015)
11. Report of the Special Meeting of the Commission (August 2011)

(Documents to be discussed from the Compliance Committee Meeting)¹

(CCSBT-CC/1710/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 (Rev.1)
Indonesia	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission (Rev.1)
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.1)
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)

Philippines

(CCSBT-CC/1710/-)

1. Provisional Agenda
2. List of Participants
3. List of Documents
4. (Secretariat) Compliance with CCSBT Management Measures (CC agenda item 2.1)
5. (CCSBT) Phase 2 combined - Quality Assurance Review On behalf of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna. Member Report: Fishing Entity of Taiwan (CC agenda items 2.2, 5.3)
6. (Secretariat) Operation of CCSBT Measures (CC agenda items 3, 4.2)
7. (Secretariat) CCSBT Draft IUU Vessel List (CC agenda item 3)
8. (Secretariat) Draft Revision of the CCSBT's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) Resolution (Rev.1) (CC agenda item 4.1)
9. (Secretariat) Consolidation and Revision of CCSBT's Two VMS Resolutions (CC agenda item 4.3)

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

10. (Secretariat) A Comparison of CCSBT's Transshipment and Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port Resolutions (CC agenda item 4.4)
11. (Secretariat) CCSBT IUU Vessel List Resolution: Proposed Revisions (CC agenda item 4.5)
12. (Secretariat) Development of an Updated Three-Year Compliance Action Plan (2018 – 2020) (CC agenda item 5.1)
13. (Secretariat) Draft Revised Minimum Performance Requirements (Compliance Policy 1) (CC agenda item 5.2)
14. (CCSBT) Summary Report on the 2017 Quality Assurance Review Programme (CC agenda item 5.3)
15. (Secretariat) Proposed Revision to the Template for the Annual Report to Compliance Committee and Extended Commission (CC agenda item 5.4)
16. (Secretariat) Transshipment Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with the WCPFC (CC agenda item 5.5)
17. (Secretariat) Update on CCSBT's Compliance Relationships with the International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network (IMCSN), the Tuna Compliance Network (TCN), and RFBs/ RFMOs (CC agenda item 5.6)
18. (Secretariat) Potential Non-Member Fishing Activity & Trade/ Emerging Markets (CC agenda item 6.1)
- ~~19. (New Zealand) Proposed Update to the Japanese Market Review (CC agenda item 6.1)~~

(CCSBT-CC/1710/BGD)

1. (Japan) Monitoring of Southern Bluefin Tuna trading in the Japanese domestic markets: 2017 update (*Previously CCSBT-ESC/1708/25*) (CC agenda item 2.2)
2. (Australia) An update Review of Tuna Growth performance in Ranching and Farming Operations (*Previously CCSBT-ESC/1708/Info02*) (CC agenda item 2.2)
3. (Australia) Japan Market Update 2017 (*Previously CCSBT-ESC/1708/Info01*) (CC agenda item 2.2)

(CCSBT-CC/1710/Info)

1. (BirdLife International) Consideration of data fields for monitoring compliance with seabird bycatch mitigation measures as part of port inspection and transshipment monitoring (CC agenda item 4.4)
2. (Australia) Towards automating underwater measurement of fish length: a comparison of semi-automatic and manual stereo-video measurements (CC agenda item 2.2)

Opening Statement by Australia

Good morning.

On behalf of the Australian delegation, I would like to express our appreciation to the Chair of the Commission, Dr Professor Indra Jaya, for his participation at this meeting. I would also like to thank the government of Indonesia for hosting this meeting; we greatly appreciate the warm welcome and the great meeting venue. We are pleased to be here and look forward to working with you all again this year.

I would also like to extend our gratitude to the Secretariat for the work they do throughout the year, and in the lead up to these meetings, to prepare the working papers and ensure that everything runs smoothly.

Australia notes the positive news on likely continuing stock recovery coming from the recent Extended Scientific Committee meeting last month. It is satisfying that many years of hard work by the Commission appear to be paying dividends. Of course, we need to remain cautious. Australia's scientists regularly remind us that strong recruitment performance and spawning stock recovery are different and potentially unrelated things.

Next year will mark the 25th meeting of the Commission; a significant milestone. The Commission is well past its formative years, and has moved to a more mature and fully functioning organisation. Australia sees the work of the Commission over future years as building on already solid foundations, and working to consolidate and refine our management arrangements.

Key issues for the future, from Australia's perspective, will include: ensuring greater accounting for attributable catch at a national level, acting to better understand and address non-Member catch, forming stronger management bonds with related regional fisheries management organisations, responding more credibly to ecologically related species issues, and ensuring we continue with a Management Procedure that achieves the objectives we articulate. Critical to this will be the right systems and processes to deliver scientific and management information of the highest order.

I would like once again to thank our hosts, the Indonesian government; and to reiterate Australia's commitment to working constructively with all Members, not just this week, but over the coming years.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by European Union

Mr Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The EU Delegation is very happy to be present at the 24rd Annual Meeting of CCSBT. We would like first of all to thank Indonesia for hosting the annual meeting in this historical city but also for the very warm welcome that has been extended to us and for the facilities provided to the Commission. We would also like to thank the Secretariat for the preparatory work.

Despite being a major fishing player and fish producer, the world's largest importer of fish and fish products, in value, and one of the biggest consumers of fish in the world, the EU has limited direct interests in CCSBT either in terms of catches or imports. Notwithstanding, we are very keen to contribute to the sound management of the Southern Bluefin Tuna stock and to promote good governance and coherence amongst Tuna RFMOs, notably by supporting science and/or compliance in CCSBT and sharing here our experiences from other sister organisations.

The European Union looks forward to benefit from the work and recommendations of science in general and particularly from the Scientific Committee in support of the adoption of conservation measures aiming at the sustainable exploitation of the natural resources. In this same context, the EU is also strongly committed to ensuring and support compliance in CCSBT.

This year, we are particularly interested in discussions on the operational model but also on the decision of a number of proposals for Resolutions, notably the measure to mitigate the impact of SBT fisheries on seabirds, the update MSC measures and other compliance issues following Compliance Committee discussions.

In addition, we believe that by revisiting the Compliance Action Plan the Commission will contribute to improving the level of compliance within CCSBT.

Finally, we have also good expectations on the discussions on attributable SBT catch.

To conclude, I would like to underline our willingness to work constructively and cooperatively with all CCSBT Contracting Parties this week, in order to finish on a successful and positive note on Tuesday.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by the Fishing Entity of Taiwan

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

On behalf of Taiwan delegation, I would like to extend our appreciation to our host Indonesia for choosing this beautiful city, Yogyakarta to hold the meeting. This is my first time to visit this city. The excursion yesterday was a wonderful arrangement. We all enjoyed it very much.

My thanks also go to Mr. Kennedy, the Executive Secretary and the Secretariat staffs for your excellent work in preparing the complete meeting documents and arranging this meeting. I would also like to welcome the observers from the United States of America, BirdLife international, the Humane Society International (HSI), and TRAFFIC.

Since 2012, we use MP to set the global total allowable catch (TAC) to ensure the SBT spawning stock biomass achieves the interim rebuilding target of 20% of the spawning biomass by 2035. According to the results of a full stock assessment conducted by the Extended Scientific Committee this year, the stock remains at a low state, estimated to be 13% of the initial spawning stock biomass, but it has been improvement since previous stock assessments. Besides, the current projections results indicate that the interim rebuilding target may be reached earlier than anticipated (in the next 1 or 2 TAC blocks). It is the due time for us to review the stock rebuilding target while developing a new MP next year.

The impact of SBT fisheries on ecologically related species is always our concerned issue, especially for sea-bird mitigation measures. In the present, the related RFMOs have adopted the relevant resolution or recommendation to use mitigation measures to reduce accidental by-catch of seabirds. We are all bound by our commitment to comply with the measures.

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

Thank you.

Opening Statement by Indonesia

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the government of Indonesia, I am very delighted to welcome the delegates of the 24th Annual Meeting of The Commission for The Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, the observers, business owners, and NGOs who have the same interest in sustainable management of Southern Bluefin Tuna resource. I would like to thank all of delegates who have been attending the meeting since October 5th, 2017. Welcome to Yogyakarta, which is one of special region in Indonesia. This province has its own uniqueness, rich of culture, and historical place of human civilization.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As we are all aware, the resources of tuna fisheries are a commodity that has an important economic value, which due to the nature of being highly migratory species, the utilization extraction is done by many countries.

Based on the official data released by FAO through the State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) in 2016, there are approximately 7.7 million metric tonnes of tuna and tuna-like species caught all over the world. In the same year, Indonesia contributed almost 16% of the total catch. The average production of tuna, skipjack, and mackerel tuna in Indonesia for the last 5 years has reached more than 1,1 million tonnes/year. Without any doubt, the economic value of tuna is very large and has become an important fishery that needs to be utilized in a sustainable fashion, moreover for southern Bluefin tuna.

With regards to the management and conservation of southern Bluefin Tuna, we appreciate the actions have been done by all CCSBT members, non-cooperating member and all other concerned parties for past several years in preserving the southern Bluefin tuna which those may have resulted to the estimation of earlier SBT stock recovery in 2020. This gives us a hope amidst to the facts of other global tuna stocks status which are currently being utilized in maximum condition (fully fished) or even caught in “biological unsustainable levels” as indicated in the FAO reports. In this connection, we are glad the compliance committee meeting, which has just been conducted last week, has reached with some consensus to improve resolutions in line with other international developments of tuna fisheries management and conservation measures done by other RFMOs, bringing new aspects of science and technology for improving data and monitoring as well as its traceability of the SBT products. We do hope this can be a positive signal to show our commitment on building Southern Bluefin tuna sustainability.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As one of the largest tuna producers in the world, Indonesia is looking out to a number of emerging challenges, such as the complex problem with the management of tuna fishery. To overcome this challenges, since 2015 Indonesia has been

implementing "Tuna Fisheries Management Plan", stipulated by the Decree of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 107/KEPMEN-KP/2015 concerning Fisheries Management Plan of Tuna, Skipjack and Neritic Tuna.

To improve compliance with tuna management and conservation measures, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia continues to strive in implementing programs and activities that support Indonesian product traceability system are free from IUU Fishing activities. As you may have known, our government puts very serious efforts in combating IUU fishing practices. Recently, we have established a special task force (Satgas 115) under the Presidential Decree to combat IUU Fishing practices, we are also identified as a champion partner to FAO in the development of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels and even we have opened our VMS data integrated to the Global Fishing Watch. Our serious efforts to eradicate IUU Fishing also by pushing the international entity so as illegal fishing and fisheries crime can be recognized as part of transnational organized crime (TOC), despite these efforts also have hindrance from countries that have been benefited by the fisheries crime this far.

Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has ratified the Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA) through Presidential Regulation Number 43 Year 2016. Within this ratification, in the current stage we are in developing a Standard and Producer for implementing Port State Measure Agreement as a step forward to strengthen supervision by port authorities in preventing and combating IUU fishing. While our government also commit to integrate all database and monitoring systems in Indonesia which can increase validity and accuracy of our data from time to time we submit to CCSBT. By doing so, I have a strong belief that the real action the Indonesian government has taken will participate in the success of the world's efforts to achieve sustainable management of tuna fisheries.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is obvious that all these mentioned efforts may only be accomplished with the strong commitment and partnership with all of you. Therefore, I have the pleasure to expect this Extended Commission Meeting is a success to achieve the objective of CCSBT to ensure the conservation and optimum utilization of southern Bluefin tuna through appropriate management. I hope through working together implementing measures, we could attained fruitful result and with saying Bismillah Hirohmannirrohim, "I declare the 24th Annual Meeting of The Commission for The Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna is officially opened".

Thank you.

Opening Statement by Japan

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

First of all, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Government of Indonesia for hosting this meeting in Yogyakarta.

I stayed here during the annual meeting of IOTC in May this year. Since the Extended Scientific Committee and Compliance Committee meetings were also held here, I think that many participants have already become familiar with this historical ancient capital. I am one of them.

I would also like to extend our thanks to the Executive Secretary, Mr. Kennedy and the staff of the CCSBT Secretariat for their strenuous efforts for organizing this meeting, as well as to the interpreters who always do excellent job.

At the last annual meeting, as all the participants made utmost effort, a consensus was reached about the next three year' s TAC and allocations for all members which were calculated in accordance with the management procedure agreed in 2011.

The last Scientific Committee meeting confirmed a favorable sign toward the achievement of the interim rebuilding target. We have to achieve this in the not too distant future, giving due attention to uncertainty of stock assessment.

Needless to say, some tasks are yet to be accomplished. Development of a new management procedure is one of them. While maintaining its innovativeness and transparency, a new approach using the gene-tagging should be put on the right track in cooperation with all CCSBT members.

Furthermore, it is also necessary to resolve the problem of un-accounted mortality caused by each member which has been discussed over several years and the problem of IUU fisheries by non-members which has been identified recently with new information.

Finally, I would like to conclude my remarks by hoping that we will be able to make an important step for the future development of the CCSBT and for the re-building of SBT stocks, through a constructive discussion among all participants during this four-day meeting.

Thank you very much.

Opening Statement by New Zealand

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

(Greetings to everyone gathered here)

On behalf of the New Zealand delegation I would like to firstly thank our host Indonesia for its welcome and the pleasant venue provided for this meeting. We have been over whelmed by the fantastic food on offer here and the friendliness of the staff supporting this meeting. Thank you.

I would also like to extend our thanks to the members of the Secretariat and to the Chairs of the CCSBT subsidiary bodies for their work throughout the year. We look forward to working with you all during the course of this meeting. Our particular thanks go to the outgoing Chair of the Extended Scientific Committee who has served this Commission well for many years.

In opening I have a number of points and expectations that I would like to outline.

We await with interest an update from members on their application of the attributable catch policy adopted by this Commission. New Zealand has clear expectations that members will honour their commitments to account for all sbt mortalities in a meaningful way.

We are encouraged by the outcome of the recent meeting of the Extended Scientific Committee. We look forward to the presentation of the ESC Chair and I want to carry forward our view from last year that during the upcoming review of the Management Procedure we should be more ambitious in determining one of its key parameters, specifically the target of 20% of the spawning biomass by 2035.

We have a proposal for consideration at this meeting which is intended to optimise the use of sbt taken in variable fisheries. The changes proposed can be of benefit to members that utilise the carry forward provisions of this Commission and in our view pose no risk to the sustainable use of the fishery.

Finally, we remain concerned at the ongoing unresolved issues at play in this Commission and how they obstruct open and transparent communication between members and the operation of the Commission as a whole. For the moment, that is all I have to say about that.

New Zealand carries forward its commitment to its role as a CCSBT member and as always is here to work constructively with other delegations to meet the objectives of the Commission.

Thank you.

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 the Republic of Indonesia for hosting the 24th session of the Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna in this beautiful city of Yogyakarta 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, I would like to reiterate that the Republic of Korea is firmly committed itself to abide by the conservation and management measures adopted by CCSBT in order to ensure the sustainable use of southern bluefin tuna resources.

It is certainly good for us to be informed that the SBT stock is this year showing more positive status and recovery which would be expected to reach the interim rebuilding target about 10 year earlier than set with the MP adoption in 2011. There are also the information about a higher recruitment and some consistent positive trend in the longline CPUE estimates in recent years, suggesting that there may be some relatively strong cohorts moving through the fishery. The MP has been tested with a range of uncertainty, including the question of unaccounted mortality and reported catch and others and evaluated as the robust one.

With regard to the MCS, the Ministry of Oceans & Fisheries (MOF) operates an electronic reporting system to the full extent after a trial operation, applying to all Korean flagged distant water fishing vessels. It is the system that provides information including fishing efforts and catches of the vessel operating outside of Korea's jurisdiction to a designated in-land office responsible for monitoring, control and surveillance activities via a satellite-based communication device. Also, the MOF introduced an electronic monitoring system in the second half of 2016 as a trial operation in which 4 vessels (1 Purse Seiner and 3 Longliners) engaged with aims for improving wellbeing of crews and on board safety and monitoring fishing operation in real-time through CCTV cameras.

Mr. Chairman, this year we are assigned many important tasks under your chairmanship. First one is to confirm the TAC for 2018 and 2018-20 quota block in relation to exceptional circumstances. Second one is to consider and endorse the new MP development workplan which incorporated into it a range of new information and science developed in recent years, and the budgetary implication suggested by the ESC. And the last one is to consider to advice on objective and desirable behavior of candidate MPs building target, as the interim rebuilding target anticipated to be reached earlier than originally set.

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 South Africa

Chairperson,

Executive Secretary,

Esteemed Members, Delegates and Observers, all Protocol observed.

On behalf of the delegation of the Republic of South Africa, I would like to thank the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for hosting the 24th Annual Meeting of the Extended Commission of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna in this beautiful City of Yogyakarta. I would also like to express my deep appreciation to the CCSBT Secretariat staff for the excellent preparations and arrangements for this meeting. Lastly, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to the interpreters.

South Africa is one of the few range states for the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) and is situated close to some of this species' most productive fishing grounds. As a developing nation, South Africa is well placed in terms of its geographic location and its available infrastructure to further develop its tuna directed fisheries and in particular the fishery for Southern Bluefin Tuna.

Last year South Africa participated in the CCSBT Commission for the first time as a Contracting Party and as such, South Africa's SBT Allocation was increased from 40 to 150 tons. It is also significant to note that South Africa was granted a further increase in its SBT allocation for the 2018-2020 Fishing seasons from 150 tons to 450 tons.

It is important to note that earlier this year South Africa has allocated 59 new fishing rights in the Large Pelagic Longline sector for duration of 15 years. We are in the process of concluding the Appeals Process, with respect to decisions taken by the Delegated Authority responsible for the allocation of Fishing Rights.

Esteemed delegates, last year has been an exciting year for South Africa with regards to the Management of the Tuna resources. Since last year South Africa is a Contracting Party Member to three tuna RFMOs (the CCSBT, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission). An independent law expert reviewed South Africa's fisheries legislation in relation to relevant conservation measures adopted by the various tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, which South Africa is a Contracting Party Member to. We are now in the process of amending our domestic legislation to incorporate the recommendations emanated from this review process.

Having taken this step, South Africa endeavors to adhere to the all Conservation Management Measures as adopted by CCSBT and it is no surprise that we have increased our compliance with the relevant adopted measures in the last couple of years. We have significantly improved our reporting of all relevant data and we

increased our Observer Coverage this year in the Large Pelagic Longline Sector to 20%.

Chairperson, now that South Africa is a full member of the CCSBT with an increased SBT allocation, an allocation system for SBT has been put in place as this species has now become a viable target for South African tuna fisheries. With the revised management system and the improved data collection efforts, individual SBT quotas can now be monitored and controlled.

We have been able to strengthen our research and scientific capacity. This year South Africa has been an active participant at the Operating Model and Management Procedure Technical Meeting and the Extended Scientific Committee for the 22nd Meeting of the Scientific Committee meetings. Through its considerable research infrastructure and qualified personnel we will be able contribute significantly to the collection and analyses of data necessary to improve our understanding of SBT.

Chairperson, as have been expressed in the previous Commission Meeting, South Africa will continue to endeavor to improve its allocation of SBT. Improved allocations within a thriving, well managed fishing industry will lead to the creation of new jobs and the improvement of the livelihoods of South African fishers and their families.

Chairperson, I am confident that the 24th Annual Meeting of the Extended Commission of the CCSBT will have constructive, fruitful discussions and good decisions that are guided by mutual respect, fairness as well as by the desire to sustainably manage the SBT population for the benefit of all and future generations.

I thank you.

Opening Statement by the United States of America

The United States would like to begin by thanking Indonesia for the hosting the Twenty Fourth Annual CCSBT Commission Meeting, for the beautiful setting, and wonderful meeting facilities. I also want to thank the Secretariat for their always-excellent meeting and document preparations.

The United States appreciates the invitation of the Commission to participate in the 2017 annual meeting. We are committed to continuing our cooperation with the CCSBT, in particular with the CDS program. We are watching the revisions of the CDS and efforts to develop eCDS with interest. As reported at the Twelfth Meeting of the Compliance Committee, the United States is continuing cooperation with the CDS through sharing of import data of SBT. This year, the United States undertook a comprehensive review of trade data of highly migratory species. Through these efforts, we were able to collect and submit additional CDS data from 2016, as well as identify import codes that are likely being misused on SBT imports. NOAA Fisheries will undertake outreach and targeted enforcement efforts based on this review. Further, since September 20, 2016, U.S. importers have been required to submit all import data, including copies of CDS documents, through a single electronic interface, the U.S. International Trade Data System. This should further improve timely collection of CDS data.

The United States congratulates the CCSBT for its efforts to recover SBT populations. We want to encourage Members to continue this progress through application of the Management Procedure. Taking full account of IUU activities by non-Members will be crucial to ensuring SBT population improvements continue. The United States also calls the CCSBT to take appropriate action to conserve ERS populations, including through the adoption of binding mitigation measures for seabirds. The CCSBT must also continue working to adopt and implement best –practice MCS measures, including those recommended through the Kobe process.

Thank you again to Members for the kind invitation to the United States to participate in the Annual Commission Meeting. I look forward to continuing efforts to enhance US cooperation with the CCSBT into the future.

Opening Statement by Humane Society International

Humane Society International would like to thank the Extended Commission for the opportunity to participate, once again, as an observer to these important deliberations. HSI welcomes the good news that the target stock of southern bluefin tuna (SBT) seems to be recovering in response to strong recruitment. But, there are important issues, like IUU-unreported and IUU-unregulated fishing by vessels authorised by other tuna-RFMOs, and excessive seabird deaths, that need to be resolved before any increase in SBT catch should be considered. Far better to set a more ambitious target for stock rebuilding and to remember the rule of thumb – for every two tonnes increase in SBT longline catch, another albatross will be killed.

Indeed, HSI is concerned at the bad news that albatrosses and petrels continue to be killed in dangerously high numbers by surface longliners authorised to fish for tuna by members of tuna RFMOs, especially by this one, CCSBT. Given the overlap in the range and distribution of both SBT and albatrosses in high latitudes, it is impossible for CCSBT member states to escape responsibility for seabird deaths caused by the tuna longliners they authorise.

Recent assessment of trends in population size for albatrosses and petrels by seabird experts working for the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP), makes for bleak reading. Of the 31 populations assessed, 21 are in decline and, in almost all cases, tuna longliners are primarily responsible. In 2015, ACAP identified CCSBT as the responsible body where priority conservation action was needed to better protect 20 populations of albatrosses and petrels. No such action has yet been decided upon.

Feral animals on islands where albatrosses and petrels nest, are also problematic but, in recent years, conservation-minded coastal states have been investing tens of millions of dollars a year to address these and other land-based problems such that eradication programmes are either complete or in train. The technical and financial resources for this admirable control effort have come from both conservation agencies and civil society. It's time for tuna fishers and fisheries agencies to match this effort.

We are faced with a stubborn refusal by tuna RFMO member states, especially at CCSBT, to agree to take timely and effective action to prevent albatrosses and petrels from being killed in unacceptably high numbers by the fisheries they authorise and claim to manage. Unless something changes, tuna-RFMOs are going to lose international legitimacy because of this failure.

Last year, CCSBT members had to confront the evidence from their own national reports that, despite entry into force of seabird mortality mitigation measures by the other four tuna RFMOs, seabird deaths are actually increasing, not decreasing. Members responded by asking the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERS-WG) to advise whether there were improvements in these mitigation measures

that CCSBT could recommend to the other RFMOs. This was a development HSI was pleased to support.

The ERS-WG only managed to ‘note’ the ACAP best practice advice that, in high risk high latitude waters – where authorised SBT longliners fish – there should be mandatory use of all three mitigation strategies: (i) use of adequately weighted longlines; (ii) line setting only at night; and (iii) use of streamers/tori lines.

Instead, we see a proposed mitigation measure that only mandates the carriage of tori poles and continues to recognise optional deployment of mitigation strategies – despite the evidence that optional deployment doesn’t work. The proposed measure is derisory in: (i) its failure to acknowledge that existing measures don’t work; (ii) its failure to reflect advice from the expert body recognised by the international community – ACAP; and (iii) its apparent ignorance of the success of CCAMLR in successfully maintaining seabird mortality at near-zero levels - despite the overlap in states party to both CCSBT and CCAMLR.

What HSI hopes to see from this meeting of the Extended Commission is the adoption of a seabird mitigation measure, consistent with ACAP best practice advice, as noted in the ERS-WG report, that: (i) mandates the use of adequately weighted longlines as recommended by ACAP best practice advice in high risk areas; (ii) mandates that longlines may only be set at night; and, as a complement rather than an alternative, (iii) mandates the use of appropriately designed and deployed streamers/tori lines.

Furthermore, consistent with its decision last year and subsequent report of the ERS-WG, HSI hopes that the Extended Commission will recommend to the other four tuna RFMOs that their seabird mitigation measure be upgraded to ensure consistency with ACAP best practice advice.

As ever, the key test of whether fisheries managers are taking their seabird mortality mitigation responsibilities seriously remains: do they mandate the use of adequately weighted longlines and do they have reporting and inspection arrangements sufficient to ensure compliance and effectiveness.

Thank you Chair and Members for your time.

Opening Statement by TRAFFIC and WWF

Thank you Mr Chairman.

TRAFFIC and WWF thank the Commission for the opportunity to participate as an observer to meetings of the Extended Commission and its other subsidiary bodies. We thank Indonesia for hosting this meeting and the Secretariat for the preparation. We look forward to contributing to these critical deliberations.

TRAFFIC and WWF welcome indications that the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) stock is showing signs of higher recruitment but we believe that issues remain. These include the long-term rebuilding target, unaccounted mortality, and compliance by Members, which we hope will be addressed at this meeting.

While the annual total allowable catch (TAC) has increased in recent years, the stock is estimated still to be at an extremely low level – approximately 13% of the initial Spawning Stock Biomass, well below the level considered to be biologically safe. We ask the Commission urgently to work to minimize the uncertainties and data gaps affecting the Operating Model and increase the probability of reaching the rebuilding target.

Although the Scientific Committee mentioned the possibility that the interim rebuilding target may be reached earlier than 2035, we urge the Commission to act with a precautionary approach in mind. Specifically, when considering the Management Procedures pre- and post-rebuilding, we ask the Commission to develop a new Management Procedure to reach the interim rebuilding target as soon as possible. Also to define the long-term biologically safe target for rebuilding of the SBT stock and its timeframe so as to manage the fisheries to achieve the maximum sustainable yield (MSY).

We remind the Commission how the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group mentioned at the meeting in 2010 that the ultimate goal of SBT management was to rebuild the SBT stock to a biomass level that supports the MSY. Given that the SBT global TAC has reached a historical high since the CCSBT was established in 1993, it is timely for the Commission to enter into the next phase of SBT management.

Unaccounted mortality catch remains a crucial issue relating to potential under-reporting by Members and catch and discard by Non-Members. We welcome that the common definition of attributable catch will be fully implemented from the 2018 quota year. TRAFFIC and WWF urge Members to share information on the attributable catch to enable cross-checking of whether those estimates are comprehensive enough to infer unaccounted mortality; the accuracy of CCSBT Members' efforts in this regard will assist greatly to understand the significance of Non-members' by-catch.

As the Scientific Committee mentioned, we believe that it is urgent to quantify all sources of unaccounted SBT mortality and take necessary actions on the issue. TRAFFIC and WWF ask the Commission to prioritize this matter and make every effort in quantifying estimates for all sources of unaccounted mortality. In the event the Commission is unable to quantify these estimates, we urge the Commission to be more precautionary and to set-aside a larger amount than the 306 tonnes currently considered to account for IUU catch by Non-Members. At the same time, we urge the Commission to ask other relevant regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) and their Members to co-operate with submitting information and data on SBT mortality.

CCSBT Members need to ensure they comply with both catch and trade regulations of the Commission. We encourage the Commission to scrutinize the catch and trade data records from the CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS), FAO catch production, UN Comtrade and Customs to assess consistency, and to highlight any identified discrepancies. We also urge the Commission to make documents and reports publicly available to improve transparency and address trade related issues.

Regarding Ecologically Related Species (ERS), we urge the Commission to clarify which shark and ray species are caught as bycatch in SBT fisheries and their mortality. Although the ERS Working Group has not expressed specific concerns about shark bycatch in SBT fisheries, we encourage the Commission to collect relevant data and instruct the Scientific Committee and ERS Working Group to consider the prioritisation of research and management for affected shark and ray species.

Scientific observers play an important role in ensuring the compliance of management measures and collecting information on ERS. We are concerned that some Members have not reached the target level of 10% observer coverage of catch and effort, which was agreed in the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. We encourage the Commission to ensure that Members comply with these Standards and to consider ensuring observer safety and security in SBT fisheries by revising the Standards as necessary. In light of the increased number of juvenile fish, we also urge the Commission to strengthen the monitoring of SBT fisheries including but not limited to increasing the observer coverage on longline vessels and implementing best practice stereo video monitoring.

TRAFFIC and WWF urge Members to make the necessary decisions, with the required sense of urgency, in order to conserve effectively 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 as a 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 2017 budget
- Draft 2018 budget
- Draft indicative budgets for 2019 and 2020

The revised budget for 2017

The Executive Secretary gave a summary of the 2017 revised budget outlined in CCSBT-EC/1710/05. The revision incorporates actual income and expenditure as at 31 August 2017 together with forecast income and expenditure for the remainder of the year.

The Executive Secretary identified a further \$37,400 in cost reductions to the FAC. With these reductions, expenditure for 2017 is forecast to total \$2,840,810, which is 5.1% lower than the amount which had been budgeted. These reductions along with a slightly higher return on investments have allowed for a smaller than planned withdrawal from savings. The Executive Secretary also wished to note the voluntary and in-kind contributions made by Australia, the European Union, Indonesia, New Zealand and the CSIRO.

Members of the FAC thanked the Secretariat for its efforts to reduce costs given the budgeting constraints faced by the Commission.

The Executive Secretary provided additional details on individual items of the revised 2017 budget where significant changes had occurred from the initially planned amounts. These included:

- A reduction in travel and Secretariat staffing costs based on a higher Australian dollar;
- An increase in the costs of the Extended Scientific Committee equipment hire;
- A refund of \$87,560 from CSIRO due to savings on aircraft charter as part of the Scientific Aerial Survey;
- A 10% increase in the cost of research programs (\$103,000) and office management and insurance costs (\$14,000) all based on a ruling by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), which removed a previously claimed exemption to the Australian Goods and Services Tax (GST).

In response to questions from FAC members, the Executive Secretary clarified that the CCSBT had previously been considered exempt from paying GST. However, the ATO advised the Secretariat that its tax exemptions under the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (Privileges and Immunities) Regulations 1996

did not apply to the services component of the GST or to goods under \$200. The Commission's Headquarters Agreement came into effect before the GST existed in Australia and the GST is therefore not mentioned amongst the exemptions listed in the Headquarters Agreement. FAC members expressed concern at the financial implications of this ruling and the potential impact in terms of this Commission's ability to meet its management objectives for the stock. Some members noted the responsibilities associated with the hosting of an international organisation and urged both the Secretariat and Australia to take steps to remedy the situation.

Australia advised the FAC that resolving this issue was a priority and that initial steps had already been taken towards that aim.

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

The FAC **recommends** that the Extended Commission note the revised budget for 2017 at Annex A.

Draft budget for 2018

The FAC considered the proposed budgets outlined in CCSBT-EC/1710/06 which includes funding for the CCSBT's usual business including the ESC's three year work plan. The draft budget contained \$61,700 more in expenditure than the interim budget which had been previously circulated to Members. The increase in expenditure was primarily driven by an increase related to close-kin identification and data exchange along with ESC requests for additional resources at meetings.

To reflect comments made in plenary, FAC members were also asked to consider budgetary options that would allow a meeting of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG) in 2018. FAC members expressed a desire to remain within the expenditure limits of the draft budget and looked to fund the SFMWG primarily through savings.

Based on the assumption of venues that could be provided at no cost to the CCSBT and proximity of secretariat staff and/or interpreters, both Canberra and Tokyo were suggested as likely venues for the SFMWG. Australia confirmed that it could provide a venue were the meeting to be held in Canberra.

The FAC noted that although Chairing arrangements for the next SFMWG had yet to be discussed, the Chair of previous SFMWG meetings have been provided by the host country. No funding was budgeted for the next SFMWG Chair with the understanding that the Member that provides the Chair will also cover their costs.

In order to secure sufficient savings to offset the additional costs of the SFMWG, the FAC declined the ESC request for an additional member of the Independent Scientific Advisory Panel to transition through the retirement of one of its current members. The FAC withdrew the request for additional funding for the ESC Chair to attend the next meeting of the OMMP. New Zealand also agreed to support some of the costs of the technical consultant to the Independent Scientific Advisory Panel as it did in the previous year. FAC also withdrew expenditures linked to attendance by a CCSBT

representative at the Ecosystem Based Management Workshop based on the fact that the nominee would be from one of the Members and not require the costs associated with allowances and travel.

The EU also stated that its voluntary contributions to the gene tagging programme were made in order to allow implementation to take place at a time when scientific research funding was particularly onerous but that these contributions should not be seen as an alternative to normal Commission funding. The EU will fund the gene tagging programme in 2018 and will continue to consider other vital projects to the Commission for funding beyond that date.

The FAC **recommends** that the Extended Commission approve the 2018 General Budget as set out in Annex B to this document.

Indicative budgets for 2019 and 2020

The FAC was also asked to consider indicative budgets for the two years beyond the upcoming budget. Members of the FAC examined the indicative budgets and looked for potential savings that could be made.

South Africa announced that it was willing to extend its previous commitment to cover the costs of venue hire and catering associated to now also include the Extended Scientific Committee. This change resulted in savings of approximately \$40,000 to the indicative 2019 budget. Members thanked South Africa for its generosity in making this additional contribution.

The Executive Secretary highlighted two meetings in the indicative budgets for 2019 and 2020 which carry significant additional expenses. These are the MP consultation meeting in 2019 and the MP contingency meeting in 2020.

With reference to the two meetings above, the FAC has recommended that the withdrawal from savings in 2018 should be limited to allow for the possibility of these proceeding. The FAC requested that the ESC confirm the need for and scope of both meetings at ESC 23 to allow effective costings.

The FAC **recommends** that the Extended Commission note the proposed changes to the indicative 2019 and 2020 budgets.

GENERAL BUDGET - 2017

INCOME	2017 APPROVED BUDGET	2017 REVISED BUDGET	% Variation
Contributions from Members	\$2,283,703	\$2,283,703	0.0%
Japan	\$669,146	\$669,146	
Australia	\$669,146	\$669,146	
New Zealand	\$188,641	\$188,641	
Korea	\$203,061	\$203,061	
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$203,061	\$203,061	
Indonesia	\$162,890	\$162,890	
European Union	\$86,669	\$86,669	
South Africa	\$101,089	\$101,089	
Staff Assessment Levy	\$101,600	\$102,147	0.5%
Carryover from previous year	\$13,708	\$13,708	0.0%
Voluntary contributions from Members¹	\$284,589	\$280,388	-1.5%
Withdrawal from savings	\$283,000	\$122,980	-56.5%
Interest on investments²	\$28,000	\$37,885	35.3%
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	\$2,994,600	\$2,840,810	-5.1%

¹ The voluntary contributions in 2017 comprised \$175,000 for the Pilot Gene Tagging Project from Australia, and ~\$105,388 (80,000 euros) for Long-Term Gene Tagging from the European Union (EU). The listed payment from the EU is the maximum payment subject to invoices at the end of the project.

² Interest on investments does not include interest earned from the staff liability fund (which was estimated to be \$4,058 in 2017).

EXPENDITURE	2017 APPROVED BUDGET	2017 Expenditure to date	Forecast Remaining Expenditure³	2017 REVISED BUDGET	% variation
ANNUAL MEETINGS - (EC)(CC)	\$147,600	\$40,890.12	\$84,400	125,290	-15.1
Independent chairs	\$45,200	12,510	29,200	41,710	-7.7
Interpretation costs	\$59,700	12,532	41,600	54,132	-9.3
Hire of venue & catering ⁴	\$0	0	0	0	-
Hire of equipment ⁴	\$2,500	0	2,500	2,500	0.0
Translation/of meeting documents	\$10,000	0	0	0	-100.0
Secretariat expenses	\$30,200	15,848	11,100	26,948	-10.8
EXTENDED SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE	\$208,000	\$108,937.36	\$79,500	188,437	-9.4
Interpretation costs	\$51,600	15,493	27,100	42,593	-17.5
Hire of venue & catering	\$14,500	9,461	7,300	16,761	15.6
Hire of equipment	\$14,700	25,303	1,600	26,903	83.0
Hire of consultants - Chairs and Advisory Panel	\$104,700	40,240	42,600	82,840	-20.9
Translation of meeting documents	\$1,000	0	0	0	-100.0
Secretariat expenses	\$21,500	18,440	900	19,340	-10.0
SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS	\$192,000	\$121,283.51	\$5,200	126,484	-34.1
Ecologically Related Species WG Meeting	\$117,900	94,520	0	94,520	-19.8
OMMP Technical Meeting (5 day, intersessional) ⁵	\$58,400	25,330	0	25,330	-56.6
OMMP Technical Meeting (1 day, prior to ESC)	\$15,700	1,433	5,200	6,633	-57.7
SCIENCE PROGRAM	\$1,134,000	\$716,241.93	\$432,074	1,133,173	-0.1
Operating Model/Management Strategy Development	\$7,700	\$745	1,100	1,845	-76.0
Development of the CPUE series	\$3,600	\$81	2,000	2,081	-42.2
Tagging program coordination	\$1,000	\$0	1,000	1,000	0.0
Scientific Aerial Survey ⁶	\$454,500	\$366,873	36,694	403,567	-11.2
Pilot Gene Tagging Project ^{1,7}	\$204,000	\$36,000	188,400	224,400	10.0
Long-Term Gene Tagging Project ^{1,8}	\$340,000	\$240,000	134,000	374,000	10.0
Close-kin genetics ⁹	\$70,000	\$35,000	42,000	77,000	10.0
Aging Indonesian Otoliths	\$44,800	\$22,400	26,880	49,280	10.0
Participation of ERSWG Chair in joint tRFMO ByCatch WG	\$8,400	\$0	0	0	-100.0
SPECIAL PROJECTS	\$45,000	\$15,143	20,600	35,743	-20.6
Quality Assurance Review	\$33,600	\$14,175	19,500	33,675	0.2
Website enhancements	\$1,400	\$968	1,100	2,068	47.7
Compliance assistance	\$10,000	\$0	0	0	-100.0
SECRETARIAT COSTS	\$1,122,800	\$696,728.78	\$381,000	1,077,729	-4.0
Secretariat staff costs	\$748,200	\$472,414	249,600	722,014	-3.5
Staff assessment levy	\$101,600	\$67,447	34,700	102,147	0.5
Employer social security	\$138,200	\$76,603	47,100	123,703	-10.5
Insurance -worker's comp/travel/contents	\$13,000	\$9,533	3,800	13,333	2.6
Travel/transport	\$25,500	\$6,419	13,700	20,119	-21.1
Translation of meeting reports	\$29,000	\$0	29,000	29,000	0.0
Training	\$2,000	\$1,247	800	2,047	2.4
Home leave allowance	\$2,000	\$0	2,000	2,000	0.0
Other employment expenses	\$3,200	\$1,384	300	1,684	-47.4
Recruitment expenses	\$0	\$1,582	0	1,582	-
Staff liability fund (accumulating)	\$60,100	\$60,100	0	60,100	0.0

OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS	\$145,200	\$110,654.55	\$43,300	153,955	6.0
Office lease and storage	\$61,900	\$51,451	16,100	67,551	9.1
Office costs	\$70,500	\$51,982	20,400	72,382	2.7
Provision for new/replacement assets	\$6,500	\$3,500	3,000	6,500	0.0
Telephone/communications	\$6,300	\$3,722	3,800	7,522	19.4
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	\$2,994,600	1,794,736	1,046,074	2,840,810	-5.1

³ These estimates are rounded up to the nearest \$100.

⁴ Indonesia is the host Member and has paid venue hire, catering and equipment hire directly to the venue.

⁵ New Zealand paid the full costs for participation by the technical consultant for this meeting, thus reducing the cost to the CCSBT.

⁶ CSIRO is providing an "In-kind" co-contribution to this project of \$113,608.

⁷ CSIRO is providing an "In-kind" contribution to this project of up to \$273,000 for 2016 and 2017 combined.

⁸ CSIRO is providing an "In-kind" contribution to this project of \$100,000.

⁹ CSIRO is providing an "In-kind" contribution to this project of up to \$29,961.

DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET for 2018

	APPROVED 2017 BUDGET	REVISED 2017 BUDGET	APPROVED 2018 BUDGET
INCOME			
Contributions from members	\$2,283,703	\$2,283,703	\$2,506,089
Japan	\$669,146	\$669,146	\$717,862
Australia	\$669,146	\$669,146	\$717,862
New Zealand	\$188,641	\$188,641	\$204,081
Korea	\$203,061	\$203,061	\$219,514
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$203,061	\$203,061	\$219,514
Indonesia	\$162,890	\$162,890	\$195,378
European Union	\$86,669	\$86,669	\$95,092
South Africa	\$101,089	\$101,089	\$136,785
Staff Assessment Levy	\$101,600	\$102,147	\$109,300
Carryover from previous year	\$13,708	\$13,708	\$0
Voluntary contributions from Members¹	\$284,589	\$280,388	\$105,388
Voluntary contributions to meeting costs²	\$0	\$0	\$158,230
Withdrawal from savings	\$283,000	\$122,980	\$17,000
Interest on investments³	\$28,000	\$37,885	\$19,000
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	\$2,994,600	\$2,840,810	\$2,915,006

¹ The voluntary contributions in 2017 comprised \$175,000 for the Pilot Gene Tagging Project from Australia, and \$105,386 (80,000 euros) for Long-Term Gene Tagging from the European Union (EU). The listed payment from the EU is the maximum payment subject to invoices at the end of the project. The voluntary contribution for 2018 is another planned contribution of 80,000 euros from the EU (subject to approval of the EU's 2018 relevant budget).

² The voluntary contributions to meeting costs for 2018 is for a grant that the European Union plans to provide (subject to approval of the EU's 2018 relevant budget) for the meetings it is hosting.

³ Interest on investments does not include interest earned from the staff liability fund (which was estimated to be \$4,058 in 2017).

EXPENDITURE	APPROVED 2017 BUDGET	REVISED 2017 BUDGET	APPROVED 2018 BUDGET
ANNUAL MEETING - (CC/EC/CCSBT)	\$147,600	\$125,290	\$218,900
Independent chairs	\$45,200	\$41,710	\$27,900
Interpretation costs	\$59,700	\$54,132	\$55,300
Hire of venue & catering ^{2,4}	\$0	\$0	\$63,800
Hire of equipment ^{2,4}	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$33,800
Translation of meeting documents	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000
Secretariat expenses	\$30,200	\$26,948	\$28,100
SC/ESC Meeting	\$208,000	\$188,437	\$281,600
Interpretation costs	\$51,600	\$42,593	\$68,000
Hire of venue & catering ^{2,4}	\$14,500	\$16,761	\$36,700
Hire of equipment ^{2,4}	\$14,700	\$26,903	\$21,300
Hire of consultants - Chairs and Advisory Panel	\$104,700	\$82,840	\$105,200
Translation of meeting documents	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000
Secretariat expenses	\$21,500	\$19,340	\$49,400
SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS	\$192,000	\$126,484	\$116,606
Ecologically Related Species WG Meeting	\$117,900	\$94,520	\$0
Strategy and Fisheries Management WG Meeting	\$0	\$0	\$59,306
OMMP Technical Meeting (5 day, intersessional) ⁵	\$58,400	\$25,330	\$42,300
OMMP Technical Meeting (1 day, prior to ESC) ^{2,4}	\$15,700	\$6,633	\$15,000
MP Consultation (1.5 day Special EC meeting after ESC)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency meeting (5 day ESC and/or EC)	\$0	\$0	\$0
SCIENCE PROGRAM	\$1,134,000	\$1,133,173	\$949,600
Intersessional OM/MP Maintenance & Development	\$7,700	\$1,845	\$7,200
Development of the CPUE series	\$3,600	\$2,081	\$3,400
Tagging program coordination	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Scientific Aerial Survey ⁶	\$454,500	\$403,567	\$0
Pilot Gene Tagging Project ^{1,7}	\$204,000	\$224,400	\$0
Long-Term Gene Tagging Project ^{1,8}	\$340,000	\$374,000	\$770,000
Close-kin sampling, DNA extraction & sequencing ⁹	\$70,000	\$77,000	\$79,200
Close-kin identification & exchange (POP & HSP) ¹⁰	\$0	\$0	\$33,000
Sampling and aging of Indonesian Otoliths	\$44,800	\$49,280	\$52,800
Maturity study	\$0	\$0	\$0
Participation of ERSWG Chair in tRFMO WG meetings	\$8,400	\$0	\$3,000
SPECIAL PROJECTS	\$45,000	\$35,743	\$62,600
Quality Assurance Review	\$33,600	\$33,675	\$52,600
Website enhancements	\$1,400	\$2,068	\$0
Compliance assistance	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000

EXPENDITURE	APPROVED 2017 BUDGET	REVISED 2017 BUDGET	APPROVED 2018 BUDGET
SECRETARIAT COSTS	\$1,122,800	\$1,077,729	\$1,109,800
Secretariat staff costs	\$748,200	\$722,014	\$726,100
Staff assessment levy	\$101,600	\$102,147	\$109,300
Employer social security	\$138,200	\$123,703	\$137,900
Insurance -worker's compensation/ travel/contents	\$13,000	\$13,333	\$14,400
Travel/transport	\$25,500	\$20,119	\$35,200
Translation of meeting reports	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$21,500
Training	\$2,000	\$2,047	\$2,000
Home leave allowance	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$8,600
Other employment expense	\$3,200	\$1,684	\$2,300
Recruitment expenses	\$0	\$1,582	\$0
Staff liability fund (accumulating)	\$60,100	\$60,100	\$52,500
OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS	\$145,200	\$153,955	\$175,900
Office lease and storage	\$61,900	\$67,551	\$68,500
Office costs	\$70,500	\$72,382	\$87,600
Provision for new/replacement assets	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$12,100
Telephone/communications	\$6,300	\$7,522	\$7,700
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	\$2,994,600	\$2,840,810	\$2,915,006

⁴ For 2017, Indonesia is the host Member and has paid venue hire, catering and equipment hire directly to the venue. In 2018, the EU is the host and the EU intends to provide a grant to the CCSBT Secretariat for the Secretariat to pay the catering and venue and equipment hire components of these costs. The necessary grant income is included in the budget. For 2019, South Africa has indicated that it will cover these expenses for the CC/EC and ESC meetings and hence the cost for this component of these meetings is shown as zero (except for miscellaneous expenses).

⁵ For 2017, New Zealand paid the full costs for participation by the technical consultant for this meeting, thus reducing the cost to the CCSBT.

⁶ CSIRO is providing an "In-kind" co-contribution to this project of \$113,608 in 2017.

⁷ CSIRO is providing an "In-kind" contribution to this project of up to \$273,000 for 2016 and 2017 combined.

⁸ CSIRO is providing an "In-kind" contribution to this project of \$100,000 in 2017 and \$190,000 in 2018.

⁹ CSIRO is providing an "In-kind" contribution to this project of up to \$29,961 in 2017 and \$31,000 in 2018.

¹⁰ CSIRO is providing an "In-kind" contribution to this project of up to \$30,000 in 2017 and \$19,000 in 2018.

Attachment 7

Outcome of the ESC's request for resources for its three-year Workplan

(abbreviations: Sec=Secretariat Staff, Interp=Interpretation, Ch=Independent ESC Chair, P=Independent Advisory Panel, C=Consultant, Cat=Catering only, FM=full meeting costs – venue & equipment hire etc., Contracted=CCSBT contract with CSIRO)

The table below is the resource requirements from three-year workplan of the ESC. Items highlighted and struck-out have not been approved by the Extended Commission due to budgetary constraints. Additional information is provided in footnotes.

	2018	2019	2020
June/July OMMP Meeting in Seattle <i>(no Sec, no Interp)</i>	5 days Cat: 2P, 1C, 1Ch + 3C Prep Days ¹	5 days Cat: 2P, 1C, 1Ch + 3C Prep Days	-
Informal technical workshop (immediately prior to ESC, <i>no Interp</i>)	1 day FM: 2P, 1C, 1Ch, 2 Sec + 3C Prep Days	1 day FM: 2P, 1C, 1Ch, 2 Sec + 3C Prep Days	-
ESC Meeting	6 days FM: 1Ch, 3P, 1C, 3 Interp, 3 Sec	6 days FM: 1Ch, 3P, 1C, 3 Interp, 3 Sec	6 days FM: 1Ch, 3P, 1C, 3 Interp, 3 Sec
Special 1-day Meeting of the Commission (MP Consultation) after ESC	-	1.5 day FM, 1P, 1Ch, 3 Interp, 3 Sec ²	-
Contingency ESC/EC Meeting	-	-	5 days FM: 1Ch, 3P, 1C, 3 Interp, 3 Sec ²
CPUE Webinar	3 Panel days	3 Panel days	3 Panel days
Routine OMMP Code Maintenance / Development	5 P days	5 P days	5 P days
Maturity study	\$0	\$50,000	-
Continued close-kin sample collection & Processing	Contracted	Contracted	Contracted
Close-kin identification & exchange	\$33,000	\$47,300	\$48,950
Continued aging of Indonesian otoliths	Contracted	Contracted	Contracted
Long-term Gene Tagging	Contracted	Contracted	Contracted

¹ CCSBT will fund the consultant's airfares and New Zealand will fund the consultant's fees, subsistence and expenses. It is hoped that Members will identify a way to fund the ESC Chair's participation.

² This meeting is not currently in the indicative budget for 2019-2020, but the possibility for funding remains subject to the ESC confirming the need and scope for this meeting.

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Compliance Committee

**5 - 7 October 2017
Yogyakarta, Indonesia**

Resolution on Limited Carry-forward of Unfished Annual Total Available Catch of Southern Bluefin Tuna

(Adopted at the Twenty Fourth Annual Meeting – 9 – 12 October 2017)

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna,

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

Further noting that the above resolution adopted a management procedure that sets the global total allowable catch (TAC) for southern bluefin tuna in three year blocks;

Considering the need for Members to effectively manage their total available catch within each quota year and to allow limited carry-forward of Member’s annual total available catch;

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

Informed that such a provision will not have a negative effect on the operation of the current Management Procedure and the setting of global TACs;

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

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

Section 1: Establishment of a Carry-forward Procedure

1. The Extended Commission hereby establishes a procedure for limited carry forward of Members’ un-fished annual total available catch¹.
2. Members shall decide whether or not to carry-forward un-fished total available catch. However, if a Member decides to carry-forward unfished quota, such carry-forward shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures defined in sections 2 – 4 below.

¹ Total available catch means a Member’s Effective Catch Limit allocation for that quota year plus any amount of unfished allocation carried forward to that quota year.

Section 2: Carry-Forward Procedure

3. If a Member's annual total available catch is under-caught, that Member may carry forward the unfished quota to the following quota year. However, the total quota carried forward from one year to the next shall not exceed 20% of that Member's Effective Catch Limit for the year from which the quota is being carried forward.
4. A Member's total available catch for a quota year shall not exceed the sum of its national allocation for that year plus an amount equal to 20% of its national allocation for the previous quota year.

Section 3: Notification and Reporting of Carry-Forward Procedure

5. The Secretariat shall seek confirmation from Members at the end of the quota year as to whether they intend to carry forward unfished quota to the next quota year. Members that have elected to carry forward unfished quota shall provide confirmation to the Secretariat within 90 days of receipt of the request and shall include a revised total available catch limit for the new quota year.
6. Members shall report on their use of the procedure in their annual reports to the Extended Commission, regardless of whether the procedure was in fact used by the Member during that quota year.

Section 4: Circumstances When Carry-Forward Is Not Applicable

7. If, on the basis of advice from the Extended Scientific Committee that exceptional circumstances exist that necessitate additional management action, the Extended Commission agrees to reduce the global total allowable catch within a three year quota block, the carry-forward procedures provided in this resolution shall not be applied by any Member.
8. If the Extended Commission agrees within a three year quota block to reduce the national allocation of one or more Members, that Member or those members shall not apply the carry-forward procedures provided in this resolution unless decided otherwise by the Extended Commission taking into account the circumstances of the reduction.
9. If either the Management Procedure recommends, or the Extended Commission decides on a lower Global TAC, then the carry-forward procedures provided for

in this Resolution shall not be applied by any Member unless decided otherwise by the Extended Commission.

10. If a Member exceeds its national allocation for the 2017 fishing season or later without paying back its excess catch for those seasons, the carry-forward procedures provided in this resolution shall not be applied by that Member until those catches have been paid back, unless otherwise agreed by the Extended Commission.

Section 5: General Provisions

11. The procedures in this Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.
12. Following the adoption of a new Management Procedure the Extended Commission shall review and amend, if necessary, this Resolution taking into account the advice of the Extended Scientific Committee.
13. This resolution replaces and supersedes the “Resolution on Limited Carry-forward of Unfished Annual Total Allowable Catch of Southern Bluefin Tuna” that was adopted at the Twenty-First Annual Meeting.

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Twenty Second Meeting of the Scientific Committee

**2 September 2017
Yogyakarta, Indonesia**

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなまぐろ保存委員会

**Report of
The Twelfth Meeting of the Ecologically Related
Species Working Group**

**21-24 March 2017
Wellington, New Zealand**

Australian information paper on the Draft Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Seabirds of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

We refer to queries about the following wording in the paragraphs 6, 10 and 12 in Australia's proposed seabirds measure:

'Members and CNMs shall ensure that all longline vessels flying their flag that are fishing for southern bluefin tuna (whether those vessels are targeting southern bluefin tuna or not) in the area...'

The bracketed words 'whether those vessels are targeting southern bluefin tuna or not' are intended to ensure that the measure covers all vessels that are actually fishing for SBT, even if this was not the intention of the vessels operators at the time – i.e., in circumstances where the vessel operators might assert they were targeting another tuna species but actually caught SBT. As such, the measure would only apply to vessels that are actually fishing for SBT (eg preparing to catch SBT or actually catching SBT) and so would not be outside of the CCSBT's area of competence, which extends to SBT as a species (under Article 1) and clearly covers fishing for SBT.

Additionally, from a practical point of view, a vessel that was not targeting SBT but was nevertheless 'fishing for southern Bluefin tuna' eg under paragraph 6, would still be required to comply with the equivalent seabird mitigation obligations under paragraph 5 of [IOTC CMM 12/06](#). There would therefore be no extra burden from a regulatory point of view for a vessel, or a danger that a vessel might be caught out by complying with the wrong measure – as they are materially the same.

In relation to ICCAT measures and the latitudes included in paragraphs 12 and 13 of the proposed measure: the intention here was to translate across the relevant obligations in paragraph 4 of [ICCAT measure 07-07](#) (see p117)–which applies to vessels south of 20 degrees South in paragraph 12, and then the obligations in paragraph 3 of [ICCAT supplemental measure 11-09](#) which apply to vessels south of 25 degrees South in paragraph 13 of the proposed measure. Australia would welcome advice from ICCAT members, if we have misinterpreted these two measures in any way.

In terms of the swordfish exemption, we assume this is a reference to paragraph 5 of ICCAT measure 07-07. We are open to considering the need for a similar exemption here, but query if such vessels using monofilament longline gear might unintentionally end up 'fishing for' SBT. If not, then we query whether an exemption needs to be included, as this activity (fishing for swordfish) would not fall within scope of the proposed measure.

As set out in the chapeau of the draft Resolution, Australia considers it is within the Extended Commission's competence to pass this measure as a necessary 'additional measure' for the management of SBT in accordance with Article 8(3) (b) of the Convention. In passing measures under Article 8 paragraph 3 the Commission can

consider among other things ‘scientific evidence’ (per Article 8(4)(a)), including in relation to ‘ecologically related species’, in accordance with Article 9(2)(c).

Further, it is in line with ‘General Principles’ provisions of the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA). In particular, Article 5 (e) requires States Parties, through Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs), to adopt appropriate measures to conserve and manage species which are not the target species but which are ecologically related to the target stocks, and Article 5 (f) requires States Parties, through RFMOs, to minimise catch of non-target species through measures including the use of selective, environmentally safe and cost-effective fishing gear and techniques where practicable. We note that all Parties to the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna are also Parties to the UNFSA.

Finally, we note the Commission has considered ecologically related species matters since soon after the Convention came into force. These matters are clearly a core consideration of the Commission, and this has been reflected in a range of consensus decisions over a number of years.

Resolution on the Allocation of the Global Total Allowable Catch

(updated at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting – 9-12 October 2017)

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna

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

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

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

Noting that the Management Procedure is the basis for setting the total allowable catch since 2012,

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

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

Further recalling the changes to nominal catch proportions agreed in 2016,

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

1. The total allowable catch (TAC) set on the basis of the Management Procedure (MP)¹ shall be allocated among Members and Cooperating Non-Members according to this Resolution.
2. Unless this Resolution provides otherwise, the TAC shall be allocated among Members and Cooperating Non-Members based on Members' nominal catch percentage levels set out in the Annex and paragraph 6 of this Resolution.
3. If there is no change to the TAC, each Member's allocation will remain unchanged.
4. If there is an increase to the TAC, the additional tonnage will be allocated amongst the Members based on the nominal catch percentage level as set out in the Annex to this Resolution.

¹The Management Procedure agreed to under the Resolution on the Adoption of a Management Procedure adopted at the annual meeting of the Extended Commission in 2011, and any subsequent revisions to that Resolution.

5. If there is a decrease to the TAC, each Member's allocation will decrease consistent with its nominal catch percentage level. However, the European Union's allocation will not decrease below 10 tonnes.
6. Each Cooperating Non-Member shall receive a fixed amount of the TAC, subject to the annual review of their status as a Cooperating Non-Member.
7. The Extended Commission may decide on an amount of the TAC to set aside for Research Mortality Allowance and for IUU catch by Non-Members. These amounts will be deducted from the TAC before allocation of the TAC to Members.
8. The allocation of the TAC may be revised with the entry of new Members and Cooperating Non-Members. The nominal catch levels will remain unchanged with the entry of new Members or Cooperating Non-Members, but the nominal catch percentage levels may change.

Annex

Members' Nominal Catch and Percentage Levels

<i>Member</i>	<i>Nominal Catch Level (tonnes)</i>	<i>Nominal Catch Percentage Level</i>
Japan	6,165.068	35.5643%
Australia	6,165.068	35.5643%
Republic of Korea	1240.631	7.1568%
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	1240.631	7.1568%
New Zealand	1,088.273	6.2779%
Indonesia	1001.705	5.7785%
South Africa	422.741	2.4387%
European Union	10.883	0.0628%

**RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE PROTECTION, ACCESS TO,
AND DISSEMINATION OF DATA COMPILED BY THE CCSBT**

(updated 12 October 2017)

1. Basic principles relating to the dissemination of the data by the CCSBT under these rules

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

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

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

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

2. Risk classification and definition of confidentiality

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

3. Dissemination of Public Domain Data

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

4. Dissemination of Non-Public Domain Data

4.1 Definition of Non-Public Domain Data

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

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

14. All access to and dissemination of Non-Public Domain data shall only be authorised in accordance with these Rules and Procedures and shall be protected in accordance with the CCSBT Data Security Standards specified in **Attachment 1**.
15. The CCSBT Secretariat shall log and report to the Extended Commission all access and release of Non-Public Domain data with a “Medium” or High” risk classification including where applicable, the name and affiliation of the person, the type of data accessed or released, the purpose for which the data were requested, the date when the data were requested, the date when the data were released and authorisations that were provided.

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

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

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

17. Members and CNMs of the Extended Commission shall have access to Non-Public Domain data to serve the purposes of the Convention, including data:

- (a) Covering vessels flying their flag that were authorised or engaged in fishing for, retaining on board, transshipping or landing southern bluefin tuna.
- (b) Covering any vessels fishing in waters under their jurisdiction for the time period during which such fishing occurred.
- (c) For the purpose of scientific and other research, if the Member or CNM of the Extended Commission that originally provided that data authorises the Extended Commission to release them or if the data have a “Low” confidentiality risk classification according to Table 1³. In cases where a Member or CNM of the Extended Commission elects to provide an ongoing authorisation for the release of such data, the Member or CNM may at any time cancel this authorisation by notifying the Secretariat that it has revised its earlier decision.

18. Members and CNMs of the Extended Commission shall notify the Secretariat of a small number of representatives (preferably only 2) authorised to submit requests⁴ for access to Non-Public Domain data. Such notification will include name, affiliation, and contact information (e.g. telephone, facsimile, email address). The CCSBT Secretariat will maintain a list of such authorised representatives. Members and CNMs of the Extended Commission and the Secretariat shall ensure the list of Member and CNM representatives is kept up to date and made available.

19. The authorised representative(s) of the Members and CNMs of the Extended Commission are responsible for ensuring the confidentiality and security of the Non-Public Domain data according to its risk classification and in a manner consistent with the CCSBT Data Security Standards.

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

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

4.5 Exchange of data with other regional fisheries management organisations

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

4.5 Disseminations of Non-Public Domain data in other circumstances

23. Non-Public Domain data will be made available by the Secretariat to any persons⁵ if the Member or CNM of the Extended Commission that originally provided that data authorises the Extended Commission to release them. In cases where a Member or CNM of the Extended Commission elects to provide an ongoing authorisation for the release of such data, the Member or CNM may at any time cancel this authorisation by notifying the Secretariat that it has revised its earlier decision.
24. Conditions for access to Non-Public Domain data by each non-Member shall be determined on a case by case basis by the Member or CNM of the Extended Commission that originally provided the data. At the discretion of that Member or CNM, these conditions may or may not involve procedures similar to those specified at **Attachment 2**.

4.6 Force majeure

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

5. Periodic Review

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

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

6. Final Clause

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

Table 1: Types of information and confidentiality risk classification.

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

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

- “No risk”: Publicly available and may be placed on the public area of the CCSBT web site.
- “Low Risk”: Not publicly available. However, unless stated otherwise, these data are available to all Members and CNMs without specific approval and may be placed on the private area of the CCSBT web site and on the CCSBT Data CD. These data may also be shared with other RFMOs subject to paragraph 22.
- “Medium Risk”: Not publicly available. Requires specific authorisation to be released. May not be placed on the CCSBT Data CD or on the private area of the CCSBT web site (unless in a special part of the private area that is further restricted to specifically authorised people).
- “High Risk”: Not publicly available. Requires specific authorisation to be released. May not be placed on the CCSBT Data CD or on the private area of the CCSBT web site.

Information Type	Risk Classification
Annual catch estimates and number of vessels stratified by gear and flag.	No risk
Annual number of active SBT vessels, by gear type and flag.	No risk
Aggregated catch and effort data stratified by gear/year/month, 5x5 (LL) or 1x1 (surface), and flag – and made up of observations from a minimum of three vessels in those cases where the data contains information on the number of vessels in a strata.	No risk
Aggregated effort and scientific observer data (as specified in the ERSWG Data Exchange) by calendar year, gear, CCSBT Statistical Area and species group.	No risk
CCSBT Records of Authorised Fishing Vessels, Carrier Vessels & Farms.	No risk
Aggregated net weights and estimated whole weights from the CDS by Flag State/Entity, harvest year, destination and gear as per paragraph 6.4 of the CDS Resolution .	No risk
Aerial survey, SAPUE and troll indices.	No risk
Biological data (catch at size and age data).	No risk ⁷ - Low
Biological data (gender, direct aging, otoliths, stomach contents, maturity, isotopic N15/C14 collected by samples).	Low
Conventional Tagging data.	No risk ⁸ - Low
Aggregated SBT catch and effort data stratified by gear/year/month, 5x5 (LL) or 1x1 (surface), and flag, with no minimum number of vessels.	Low
Aggregated effort and scientific observer data (as specified in the ERSWG Data Exchange) by Flag State/Entity, calendar year, gear, CCSBT Statistical Area and species (or species group).	Low
Aggregated catch and effort data of other species stratified by gear/year/month, 5x5 (LL) or 1x1 (surface), and flag, with no minimum number of vessels.	Low

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

⁷ Catch at size and age data are considered to public after the annual Commission meeting each year. Other biological data are only considered public if adequate time has passed to allow the scientists that organised the collection of such data to publish a paper analysing it.

⁸ Only data from the CCSBT operated tagging program are considered to be “No risk”.

Information Type	Risk Classification
Other data and information specified by the Extended Scientific Committee (and subsequently approved by the Extended Commission) for the routine Scientific Data Exchange that have not been explicitly identified elsewhere in this table.	Low
Monthly catch reporting by flag.	Low
Authorised CDS Validators.	Low ⁹
Six monthly and Annual CDS Reports to the Extended Commission as per Appendix 3 of the CDS Resolution .	Low ¹⁰
Close-kin and gene tagging genotype data comprising the clone ID of each locus and count data of each allele at each locus, for each sample	Medium ¹¹
Initial quota allocations and final catch by vessel/company.	Medium
Aggregated catch and effort data for longline at a 1x1 resolution, with no minimum number of vessels ¹² .	Medium
Transshipment consignments.	Medium
Certified transshipment observer personnel.	Medium
Catch Documentation Scheme and Trade Information Scheme.	Medium
Farming growth rates and tag seeding data.	High
Individual SBT length data from stereo video observation of farm transfers.	High
Operational level catch and/or effort data ¹³ .	High
Aggregated Scientific observer data other than data specified above, including for SBT, shark and fish bycatches, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals.	Medium
Operational level Scientific observer data other than data specified above.	High

⁹ Also available to non-Members that are cooperating with the CCSBT CDS.

¹⁰ In accordance with the CDS Resolution, the Secretariat only provides these data to a designated authority of each Member. Consequently, these data are not placed on the private area of the CCSBT website nor on the CCSBT Data CD.

¹¹ These data are available for provision to Members' for use for CCSBT purposes, but there are contractual restrictions on the publication of these data and associated information outside of the CCSBT that users need to abide by.

¹² As part of the annual data exchange, the Secretariat provides aggregated catch effort data at this resolution for New Zealand from the operational level data New Zealand provides.

¹³ Including target and/or non-target catch, this information is currently only provided by New Zealand.

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

Information Type	Annotations
CCSBT Records of Vessels & Farms	Covers vessels & farms authorised to farm, fish and carry SBT.
Vessel and gear attributes from other open sources	Includes data collected by observers and port inspectors. Covers all vessels (i.e. includes vessels restricted to national jurisdiction–domestic fleets). Includes electronic equipment.
Oceanographic and meteorological data	“Oceanographic and meteorological data” in this context does not include information identifying the fishing vessel that collected the information, for example, which would otherwise alter its security classification.
Aerial survey, SAPUE and troll indices	Recruitment indices derived from aerial surveys (both scientific and commercial spotting – SAPUE stands for Surface Abundance Per Unit Effort) and scientific troll surveys.
Biological data	Biological data include catch at size and age data, data on gender and maturity, direct aging and data on hard parts such as otoliths, stomach contents, and isotopic N15/C14 data collected by observers, port samplers and other sources. “Biological data” in this context does not include information identifying the fishing vessel, for example, which would otherwise alter its security classification.
Conventional Tagging data	Conventional Tagging data include release and recapture positions, lengths and dates. “No risk” Tagging data does not include information identifying the fishing vessel, company or individual that recaptured the tagged tuna (not even coded identifiers), for example, which would otherwise alter its security classification.
Other data and information specified by the Extended Scientific Committee (and subsequently approved by the Extended Commission) for the routine Scientific Data Exchange that have not been explicitly identified elsewhere in this table	Each year the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) reviews the scientific Data Exchange Requirements for the following year and produces a table defining the types of data that are to be exchanged. The present information type relates to all information in that table produced by the ESC that are not explicitly classified elsewhere in Table 1 of these rules ¹⁴ . Any restrictions on the use of data specified in the Data Exchange requirements are to be observed in addition to following the procedures required for this data’s classification within Table 1 of these rules.
Monthly catch reporting by flag	CCSBT reporting system where monthly catches shall be reported by Members and CNMs one month after the month fishing.
Initial quota allocations and final catch by vessel/company	CCSBT reporting system where Members and CNMs report the quota initially allocated to each vessel/company and the final catch for the season of each vessel/company.
Catch Documentation Scheme and Trade Information Scheme	Data collected through the CCSBT Catch Documentation and Trade Information Schemes
Operational level Catch Effort data	Non-aggregated, set by set data collected on fishing vessel logbooks and by observers.
Electronic tagging data	Detailed electronic tagging data include detailed records from pop-up or archival tags such as date, time, depth, temperature, light intensity, etc.
Certified inspection personnel	If identified by individual then Risk Classification would be assigned to HIGH.
Violations and infringements, detailed	May cover Individual Violations and infringements pending investigation and/or prosecution. Includes compliance information collected by observers.
Economic & Social data	Insufficient information currently available to determine Risk Classification.

¹⁴ For example, the following items usually appear in the scientific Data Exchange requirements but are not specifically listed within these rules: recreational catch estimates, SBT import statistics, mortality allowance usage, non-retained catches, CPUE indexes etc.

CCSBT Data Confidentiality Security Policy (DCSP)

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

Data receivers (including the CCSBT Secretariat) are required to manage the security of Data to at least the standards specified below. The standards below are intentionally brief in order to provide a clear overview of the scope of the requirements. Further information can be obtained on most items from ISO/IEC 27002:2005(e)¹⁵.

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

1) Human Resources Security

- For data with a risk classification of “medium” or “high”, only people approved by the Executive Secretary (herein referred to as “Approved People”) shall be allowed access to the Data by the receiving organisation (herein referred to as “The Organisation”). For data with a “low” risk classification, people approved by the receiving Member or CNM shall be allowed to access the data (also referred to herein as “Approved People”).;
- The Organisation shall have appropriate terms and conditions in its contract/arrangement with Approved People to state their responsibilities for information security and to enable disciplinary action for Approved People who commit a security breach.
- Approved People shall be provided, as appropriate, with information security awareness education and training by The Organisation.
- The Organisation shall have termination procedures in place for maintaining confidentiality from Approved People whose role or employment changes. This will include as a minimum, the return or secure disposal¹⁶ of the Data, cancellation of access to the Data by such approved people, and for Approved People with approval for access to “medium” and High” risk data, notification to the Executive Secretary of the person’s changed status together with the action taken.

¹⁵ International Standard on “Information technology – Security techniques – Code of practise for information security management”.

¹⁶ For data with a “medium” or “high” risk classification, “Secure Disposal” means that media containing the data should be disposed of through incineration or shredding of paper records and by physically destroying electronic media or deleting the information by overwriting the Data using techniques that make the original information non-retrievable rather than using standard delete or format functions. Secure Disposal of “medium” and “high” risk data requires all copies of the Data, including any backups, to be destroyed. For Data with a “low” risk classification, the disposal procedures required for higher risk Data can be adjusted to a more practical process providing that such processes maintain confidentiality. For example, instead of destroying backups containing low risk Data, it would be sufficient to keep those backups in a secure environment with procedures in place that prevented unauthorised access to the Data on those backups.

2) Physical and Environmental Security

- Any unencrypted Data and products of that Data shall be stored in a physically secure area which will at minimum consist of:
 - a robust security perimeter¹⁷ and properly functioning entry controls (such as automatic locks with card controlled entry or manned reception desk) that prevent entry of unaccompanied non-approved people into the secure area; and
 - A properly functioning and monitored electronic intruder detection system that will detect an intrusion into the secure area.
- Data with a low to medium confidentiality classification and products of that Data that are encrypted as described in paragraph “5”, may be used in a non-public area outside the secure area described above. When not in use, the media containing these encrypted Data shall be carried in person, or stored in a locked private facility and secured or hidden out of sight.
- Equipment used for displaying the Data (such as monitors and printers) shall be located and positioned in such a manner as to prevent unauthorised viewing, recording or copying of the displayed information. Printouts of the Data or products of the Data shall be removed from printers immediately.
- The Data shall be Securely Disposed¹⁶ of:
 - for “medium” and “high” risk data, when the purpose for which the data were requested has been completed;
 - for all data, when the data are no longer required by the Organisation to serve the purposes of the Convention;
 - from any media that are scheduled for maintenance by non-Approved People and from any media prior to its disposal.

3) Communication and Operations Management

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

¹⁷ A ground floor office with windows would require additional protection for the windows, or physically secure internal enclosures for the security perimeter to be acceptable.

4) Access Control

- Access to the Data shall require successful logon by an Approved Person, involving a User ID and Password¹⁸.
- The User ID shall be unique to the specific Approved Person.
- The Password must be kept confidential to the Approved Person only and should be subject to a suitable password management policy, including:
 - Provision of any temporary passwords in a secure manner and forcing passwords to be changed on first log on;
 - Forcing use of minimal length and complexity of passwords;
 - Prevent re-use of passwords;
 - Advising users to use quality passwords (easy to remember without writing down, not based on information that is easy to guess, not vulnerable to dictionary attacks, free of consecutive identical or sequential characters, contain both letters and numbers and have an acceptable minimum length) and changing passwords whenever there is an indication of possible password or system compromise, and at regular intervals;
 - Storing, transmitting and displaying passwords in protected (e.g. encrypted) form; and
 - Limiting the number of unsuccessful log-on attempts to only 3 and rejecting further attempts without specific authorisation.
- Accounts of Approved People shall be protected when unattended by use of a password protected screen saver¹⁹ that activates after less than 10 minutes of inactivity.

5) Cryptographic Control

- The Data shall be encrypted using robust encryption techniques whenever it is not in a physically secure area as described in paragraph “2” above.
- Provision or transmission of Data by the Secretariat to data receivers or to the private area of the CCSBT web site²⁰ shall use encryption techniques (encrypted files or encrypted transmission protocols).
- Encryption may use either secret key techniques or public key techniques where each user has a public and a private key. For both types of techniques, a wide variety of suitable file encryption software is available for purchase (such as PGP) or for free (such as TrueCrypt).
- Encrypted volumes shall be automatically dismounted when there has been no activity (reading/writing to the encrypted volume) for 60 minutes, after entering a power saving mode, and when the user logs off.
- Secret and private keys shall be protected from unauthorised disclosure and shall be distributed to intended users in a secure manner.

¹⁸ Other technologies for identification and authentication such as biometrics (e.g. finger-print verification) may be used.

¹⁹ Or equivalent measure.

²⁰ Unless otherwise agreed by the provider of the Data, only Data with a medium confidentiality classification or less may be placed on the private area of the CCSBT web site. However, Data with a medium confidentiality classification must be placed in a further restricted part of the private area that can only be accessed by people specifically authorised to access that Data.

Procedures for Requesting the Release of Non-Public Domain Data

1. Member's and CNM's of the Extended Commission that have provided Non-Public Domain data to the CCSBT shall notify the Secretariat regarding their representatives with the authority to authorise the release of Non-Public Domain data by the CCSBT. Decisions whether to authorise the release of such data shall be made in a timely manner.
2. The remaining procedures below are not required for CCSBT Members and CNMs to obtain access to data when:
 - The data are listed with a "Low" confidentiality risk classification in Table 1 of the Rules and Procedures for Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of, Data Compiled by the CCSBT; or
 - The data were provided by the Member or CNM seeking access to that data.
3. A written request for access to Non-Public Domain data shall be provided to the Executive Secretary²¹. In the case of a Member or CNM of the Extended Commission that is seeking access to serve the purpose of the Convention, the Member or CNM shall specify the purpose of the Convention by reference to the relevant article(s). The written request shall use the CCSBT Data Request Form (*Annex 1 to this Attachment*). In addition, the Member or CNM requesting access shall:
 - (a) undertake to only use such data for the purpose described in the written request;
 - (b) complete and sign the CCSBT Data Confidentiality Agreement (*Annex 2 to this Attachment*), and provide the signed agreement to the Executive Secretary; and
 - (c) maintain the requested data in a manner consistent with the CCSBT Data Security Standards specified in **Attachment 1**.
4. For Members or CNMs of the Extended Commission seeking access to data under paragraph 17(c), the Executive Secretary shall forward the completed Data Request Form and the signed confidentiality agreement to the Member or CNM of the Extended Commission that originally provided the data and seek authorisation from that Member or CNM for the CCSBT to release the data.
5. The Executive Secretary shall not authorise the release of more data than is necessary to achieve the purpose described in the written request.
6. The Executive Secretary may attach conditions appropriate for the access to such data (such as that the data be deleted upon achievement of the purpose for which it was released or by a pre-determined date, that a register of persons accessing the data be maintained and furnished to the Extended Commission upon request, etc.)
7. Requests may be made for a standing authorisation, such that Members and CNMs of the Extended Commission may have multiple accesses to the requested data for the same purpose as of the original written request.
8. Dissatisfaction with the Executive Secretary's decisions in regard to access to non-public domain data by Members and CNMs of the Extended Commission shall be resolved by the Chair of the Extended Commission.

²¹ Requests by Members should be provided only by the Authorised Representative as specified in section 4.4, paragraph 20.

CCSBT Data Request Form

1. Data Requested

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

[Insert the list of data sets here]

2. Purpose

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

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

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

[Insert the list of persons here]

- Sign the Confidentiality Agreement.

CCSBT Data Confidentiality Agreement

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

Applicants name(s) and full contact details and signatures

Full name Institution, address and

Contact details

Signature and Date

I/we agree to the following:

- To abide by any conditions attached to use of the data by the Executive Secretary;
- That the data shall be used only for the purpose for which the data are being requested, be accessed only by the individuals listed in Item 3 of the Data Request Form, and be securely destroyed¹⁶ upon completion of the usage for which the data are being requested;
- To make no unauthorised copies of the data requested. If a copy of all, or part, of the data requested is made by the applicant, all copies, or part thereof, will be registered with the Executive Secretary and will be securely destroyed upon completion of purpose for which the data was requested;
- To abide by the CCSBT's Data Security Standards as specified in Attachment 1 of the Rules and Procedures for Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of, Data Compiled by the CCSBT;
- That prior to the publication of any report of an analysis for which the requested data will be used, the report shall be provided to, and cleared by, the Executive Secretary of the CCSBT, who shall ensure that no non-public domain data will be published;
- To provide copies of all published reports of the results of the work undertaken using the data released to the CCSBT Secretariat and to the relevant subsidiary body of CCSBT;
- Applicant(s) will not disclose, divulge, or transfer, either directly or indirectly, the confidential information to any third party without the written consent of the Executive Secretary;
- Applicant(s) shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary, in writing, of any unauthorised, negligent or inadvertent disclosure of confidential information of the CCSBT.
- Applicant(s) assume all liability, if any, in respect of a breach of this Confidentiality Agreement, once the data requested is released to the applicant(s).
- Pursuant to paragraph 21 of the Rules and Procedures for the Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of, Data Compiled by the CCSBT, Member(s) and CNM(s) of the Extended Commission shall not be granted access to non-public domain data until the appropriate actions have been taken to account for any disclosure in violation of the Agreement by the applicant or, *inter alia*, its affiliates, employees, attorneys, accountants, consultants, contractors, or other advisers or agents; and.
- That this Agreement may be terminated by the CCSBT giving written notice to the applicant.

**Revised RULE 4(1) of CCSBT's Rules of Procedure to Allow for a Multi-Year
Chairing Arrangement**

COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA

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

RULE 1

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RULE 4

CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR

1. At the end of each annual meeting, the Commission shall elect individuals to serve as Chair and Vice-Chair. The Chair and the Vice-Chair shall be elected from different Members and shall remain in office until the election at the next annual meeting. The Chair and/or Vice-Chair may be re-elected for a maximum of three additional one-year periods. The Vice-Chair will undertake the duties of the Chair if the Chair is not able to carry out his/her duties until the election of a new Chair or the Chair is able to resume his/her duties. If the Commission is not able to elect a Chair and/or a Vice-Chair, the host Member (the Member that will host the annual meeting in the next year) shall provide the Chair if a Chair was not elected, and the subsequent host Member shall provide the Vice-Chair if a Vice-Chair was not elected.