

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee

5 - 7 October 2021

Online

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Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting

1.1. Welcome

1. The Chair of the Compliance Committee (CC), Mr Frank Meere, welcomed participants and opened the meeting. The Chair advised that the meeting this year is being held as a video conference (VC) due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and that discussion for some agenda items had commenced in advance of the meeting by correspondence. The Chair thanked participants for their cooperation with this special arrangement.
2. Members and observers introduced their delegations. The list of participants is shown at **Attachment 1**.

1.2. Adoption of agenda

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

1.3. Meeting arrangements

5. The Chair and the Executive Secretary announced the main arrangements for the meeting.

Agenda Item 2. Overview of Compliance with CCSBT Conservation and Management Measures

2.1. Report from the Secretariat

6. Discussion for this agenda item commenced by correspondence in advance of the CC meeting.

SBT Related Measures

7. The Secretariat submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2110/04 (Rev.1) which summarised compliance with CCSBT Management Measures by Members. The main points to note from this paper were:
 - Over-catches: Indonesia over-caught its Total Available Catch in both its 2019 and 2020 seasons, resulting in a total over-catch for the two seasons combined of 456.584t. Indonesia has committed to pay back this over-catch between 2022 to 2026 inclusive.
 - Other matters:
 - South Africa did not submit a National Report to the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) in 2021;

- South Africa has not submitted some Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) forms, has submitted a large number of non-compliant Catch Monitoring Forms (CMFs), and there are discrepancies between data submitted from different sources as in previous years;
 - South Africa has persistently not submitted its port inspection reports to the Secretariat within the required 14-day timeframe specified in the ‘Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port’, nor notified the reason for the delay within the 14-day timeframe; and
 - Some Members are persistently not submitting copies of all expected import copies of CDS documents to the Secretariat – Australia and Korea have had on average more than 1 to 2 CDS import documents not submitted per annum over the past 5 years.
8. Key responses to issues raised in the Secretariat’s paper and related questions from Members during the pre-meeting discussion were:
- Australia advised that it has taken steps to improve collection of CDS forms, including adding an electronic prompt seeking CDS return where SBT import codes are used in import systems, and working with seafood importers and associations to raise awareness of the need to return forms. Australian noted that the volume of forms involved was small.
 - Korea comment that it had an issue with CDS data compilation and management (rather than verification of the CDS documents). Korea’s process involves the Korean Customs Service providing collected CDS import documents to the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries and NFQS (National Fishery Products Quality Management Service). However, the procedure and time frame for this are not clear in the current system. Korea’s effort to amend the relevant domestic law is ongoing and Korea will continue its consultation with the Korea Customs Service until the amendment of the relevant law is completed.
 - In relation to its lack of scientific observer coverage in 2020, Korea advised that it has also not been able to deploy observers in the current season due to COVID-19 related constraints.
 - New Zealand advised that analysis of on-board camera footage in its pelagic longline fleet is being conducted by its Ministry for Primary Industries. A decision has not yet been made on whether EM will be rolled out on all its pelagic longline vessels. This is being publicly consulted on, however the initial proposal is that all surface longliners will be required to operate onboard cameras.
 - The European Union (EU) advised that it does not distribute CDS tags to vessels fishing in areas where SBT are likely to be caught. This is because the EU does not allow SBT to be targeted, SBT catches are unlikely and unexpected, and there has been an absence of catches since 2012. The EU also noted that there is not a CCSBT obligation to tag fish not entering the market (*e.g.*, self-consumption).
 - The EU noted that CCSBT CDS requirements (regarding fishing activities) have been designed for fleets targeting SBT or having SBT as a non-negligible by-catch and does not take account of the specificities of the EU

fisheries. The EU further commented that practical arrangements should probably be considered to better adapt the requirement of the CCSBT CDS to the characteristics of the EU fisheries or non-Member fleets, forbidden to catch SBT that could occur in the SBT distribution area. Following the conclusion of the EU QAR, the EU may consider, proposing amendments (specific derogations or simplified requirements) to the CDS to reflect this situation.

- In response to a request from Japan, the Secretariat advised that it would continue to provide the new tables (iii – vi) in Attachment C of its paper.

ERS Related Measures

9. The Secretariat submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2110/05 which examined the extent to which Members have implemented CCSBT's measures in relation to Ecologically Related Species (ERS) together with Members' performance with respect to ERS. The main issues to note for 2020, which is the most recent calendar year for which data is available, were:
 - Most Members (Australia for its longline fleet, Indonesia, Japan, Korea and New Zealand) did not achieve the overall scientific observer effort coverage target of 10% in at least one of their fleets and Korea did not have any observer coverage of its SBT fleet. Another Member (South Africa) did not submit the ERS data necessary to determine its scientific observer coverage (the same occurred for 2019). Furthermore, five Members (Australia for its longline fleet, Indonesia, Japan, Korea and New Zealand) only achieved a 50% representativeness (or less) for their observer coverage.
 - Japan and Taiwan reported some observed sets that used only a single seabird mitigation measure in areas where two or more mitigation measures are required by the CCSBT. For Japan about 50% of its observed effort used only a single mitigation measure where two measures were required. However, this is an improvement from 71.5% of effort using a single measure in 2019. For Taiwan, 6.1% of sets in Statistical Areas 2 or 14 used a single measure, which was similar to the amount of 6.3% in 2019. However, Taiwan's use of a single measure in areas 3-10 declined from 8.6% in 2019 to 0% in 2020. It was not possible to determine the use of mitigation measures by Indonesia, Korea, or South Africa due to the lack of suitable data.
 - There was a substantial decline in the raised number of seabird kills from 2019 to 2020 for Japan, New Zealand and Taiwan. However, the raised number of seabird kills was over 1,500 in total, which excludes Indonesia, Korea and South Africa for which no estimates are available. Australia had zero seabird kills.
 - With the exception of South Africa which did not submit ERS data in 2019 or 2020, most Members complied with most of the ERS Data Exchange requirements and with their annual reporting requirements to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG) and Annual CC and Extended Commission (EC) meetings. There were some exceptions that are noted in the paper.
10. Key responses to issues raised in the Secretariat's paper and related questions from Members during the pre-meeting discussion were:

- In response to questions relating to observed reductions in seabird mortalities, some Members variously advised that this could be related to factors such as improved implementation of mitigation measures, improved enforcement of mitigation, reduced number of birds present during fishing events, sampling bias due to limited observer data availability due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and differing areas of observer deployment. There was no single variable that the reduction in seabird mortalities was strongly attributed to.
 - Some Members noted that the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted adversely on their ability to deploy scientific observers.
 - Australia confirmed that its farming operations are observed by human observers and that its longline catch is observed using electronic monitoring.
 - Japan advised that it will continue its corrective actions with respect to use of mitigation measures until it sees full implementation of the measures. Japan further advised that the information on implementation is provided to the CC for sole purpose of information as stipulated in paragraph 8 of the CCSBT's ERS Alignment Resolution. Japan considers that, the compliance assessment of ERS measures for Japan is conducted in compliance committees of other relevant RFMOs and the Compliance Committee of the CCSBT is not a place to make any such assessment for Japan.
 - HSI made several comments, including in relation to: the need to improve observer coverage, potentially with the aid of EM for improved monitoring of mitigation; the need to take corrective action against compliance failings; the need to improve compliance with mitigation measures; Reducing seabird mortality; the benefit of using best practise mitigation (3 measures); the potential to use additional information sources such as logbook information on mitigation; and the need to determine the efficacy of the different mitigation measures.
 - In response to a question on the interpretation of night setting reported by Members, the Secretariat advised that it will contact Members to confirm whether reports of night setting mean the entire set was conducted at night.
 - The Secretariat noted that the CCSBT has a High-level Code of Practice for Scientific Data Verification, which could be updated to include cross-verification of different sources of mitigation data such as observer and logbook data.
 - It was noted that as part of the response to improve the use and monitoring of seabird mitigation measures, the CCSBT is planning to commence a joint project with BirdLife International during 2022 for enhancing education on and implementation of ERS Seabird Measures within CCSBT Fisheries. This project will cover outreach, training and further development of systems to verify onboard implementation of the ERS measures.
11. Indonesia advised the meeting that it did deploy observers during 2020 and 2021, but the observers were deployed to Statistical Area 1, which is not an area where seabirds are, so it did not provide information on seabirds.
 12. Korea advised that due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it has not been able to deploy observers during 2020 or 2021.

2.2. Consideration of COVID-19 related issues

2.2.1. Report on Notifications Received under CPG5

13. Discussion for this agenda item commenced by correspondence in advance of the CC meeting.
14. The Chair advised that the EC adopted a guideline on the principles for action and steps to be taken in relation to extraordinary circumstances – Compliance Policy Guideline 5 (CPG5) in 2020 and that the Secretariat has not received any notifications made with respect to CPG5 since its adoption at CCSBT 27.
15. New Zealand recalled that CPG5 was agreed in 2020 as there was a need for reporting mechanisms to ensure transparency amongst Members and notify alternative actions taken by Members under extraordinary circumstances. New Zealand also commented that, recognising similar circumstances are likely to be continued in the coming year, it wishes to see greater adherence to the CPG5, particularly in relation to the ability of Members to deploy observers for transshipment at sea.
16. Japan advised that it will make a notification with respect to CPG5 in relation to CDS tagging requirement which happened in late August 2021 as soon as possible.

2.2.2. Report on the Number of Unobserved SBT Transshipments at Sea and Actions Taken by Members

17. Discussion for this agenda item partly commenced by correspondence in advance of the CC meeting.
18. The Secretariat's paper CCSBT-CC/2110/08 (Rev.1) reported on SBT transshipments-at-sea that occurred without a transshipment observer on board due to deployment issues associated with COVID-19 since CCSBT 27. The details of transshipments that occurred at-sea (observed versus unobserved) and in port during the 2020 calendar year and the first half of the 2021 calendar year are found within Attachment A of this paper. In brief:
 - During 2020, there were 64 (72.7%) unobserved at-sea transshipments and 24 (27.3%) observed (total = 88);
 - The majority (51 of 64, i.e., 79.7%) of the unobserved at-sea transshipments during 2020 were made by Taiwanese fishing vessels; there were also 4 unobserved at-sea transshipments in 2020 by Korea and 9 by Japan; and
 - To date there have been 13 unobserved at-sea transshipments recorded for the first half of 2021, all by Taiwanese fishing vessels (no observed at-sea transshipments have been recorded as yet).
19. The EU expressed concerns that a large number of transshipments at sea were made without transshipment observers. The EU asked whether any extra measures had been taken by relevant Members to address these extraordinary circumstances and encouraged implementing alternative measures if transshipment observers cannot be deployed.
20. The Pew Charitable Trusts (Pew) echoed EU's comments and suggested, given the potential extended timeframe of COVID-19 interruptions, the CC to

recommend Members implement additional measures to offset the lack of observers.

21. In response to a question on additional measures taken to ensure the accuracy of information provided in transshipment declarations of unobserved transshipments:
- Japan advised that in addition to the general management measures (*e.g.*, VMS, RTMP) described in its national report, all such transhipped SBT products were physically inspected by government officials when the products were landed at Japanese ports. Japan also noted that the IOTC and ICCAT may partly resume the deployment of transshipment observers and that Japan will continue to fully utilise such possibilities to mitigate the risks.
 - Korea advised that in accordance with Korea's Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, all fishing vessels operating in waters outside Korea's jurisdiction comply with relevant measures adopted by RFMOs. Korean fishing vessels must report their catch on a daily basis under the same Act. Also, Korean vessels sent VMS data on an hourly basis to the Korean Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC). The Korean FMC and National Institute of Fisheries Science conducted verification of catch, effort, logbook and VMS data as well as transshipment reports. No suspicious activity was identified.
 - Taiwan advised that besides the regular MCS Measure (*e.g.*, daily logbook and VMS), transshipment reporting procedures and the landing inspection mentioned in its national report, the Fishery Monitor Centre (FMC) of the Fisheries Agency of Taiwan constantly monitors Taiwanese fishing vessels' position and encounters through real-time VMS information 24/7. Moreover, those vessels which are detected for unusual activities by the FMC are to be flagged as high-risk vessels (with or without SBT catch) and are prioritised for inspection by the competent authority or the independent third party when they enter ports.
22. New Zealand noted the significant increase of use of transshipment at sea by Taiwan and asked Taiwan whether this trend will continue and, if so, what additional measures are considered for the coming year.
23. Taiwan advised that it could not fully foresee this increasing trend of use of transshipment at sea, but it expects the trend will be flattened once COVID-19 situations have been resolved.

2.2.3. Application of CPG5 in Future Fishing Seasons

24. Japan noted that, as mentioned in agenda item 2.1.1, it would make a notification with respect to CPG5 in relation to the CDS tagging requirement, which happened in late August 2021 as soon as possible. Japan also noted that it intends to make notification(s) under CPG5, if necessary, should extraordinary circumstances arise in the future.

2.3. Annual Reports from Members

25. Discussion for this agenda item was conducted by correspondence in advance of the CC meeting.
26. A summary of comments and key responses to questions during the pre-meeting discussion is provided below.

Recreational and customary fisheries

27. South Africa advised that no recreational vessels have interacted with SBT for many years and in all the catches reported by the recreational sector not a single SBT was recorded. In addition, since March 2020, the recreational sector has not been operational due to Covid-19 restrictions.
28. Australia's recreational catch estimate was derived from an extensive survey of recreational fishing nationally, which was internationally peer reviewed. The estimated catch during the survey period was 270t, however Australia has set aside 5% of its annual CCSBT allocation, which is currently around 310 t. The difference accounts for any annual fluctuation, and for a small amount of recreational discard mortality.
29. For Indonesia, catch monitoring of SBT for recreational fisheries has not been conducted, so it has no recreational catch to report.

Scientific observers and electronic monitoring (EM)

30. Australia commented that EM is a useful tool for monitoring the use of mitigation measures. Australia also advised that the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing lockdowns caused difficulties accessing its EM data and reduced the coverage level of Australia's EM analysis. However, processes have been implemented for the current season that will ensure that observer coverage rates are met.
31. Conversely, South Africa had improved observer coverage in its 2020/21 season which was also attributed to the pandemic. When its vessels eventually went to sea, around June, almost all vessels had an observer onboard, in line with the Permit Conditions.
32. It was noted that unilateral replacement of scientific observers with EM is not consistent with current agreed measures in CCSBT.
33. The EU advised that the obligations of observer coverage in CCSBT applies to "the fishing activity of CCSBT Members and cooperating non-Members wherever Southern Bluefin Tuna is targeted or is a significant bycatch" and that this is not the case of EU vessels entering in the SBT distribution area. However, the EU noted that its fleets fulfil and surpass their obligations regarding observer programs in accordance with the requirements of other tuna RFMOs (5% coverage).

Bycatch and mitigation measures

34. Other than through observers, Japan assesses implementation of mitigation measures based on documents and photographs submitted to FAJ as well as other means such as RTMP, VMS and contacts to individual fishers. The RTMP itself is based on self-reporting from the vessels, but the accuracy is verified by

100% physical inspection in designated ports in Japan and other control measures.

35. Based on evidence submitted by the industry, Japan assumes that actual compliance with mitigation measures was higher than indicated by the observer data currently submitted. This is due to issues with insufficient prior communication with observers on improved line weightings.

Inspections

36. Taiwan advised that it does not plan to conduct high seas inspections of its vessels in the Indian Ocean at this stage.
37. South Africa's annual report describes 100% inspections and monitoring of SBT landings and exports. South Africa advised that "Inspection" involves compliance and enforcement, i.e., checking of licenses, permits, gear and fish. Inspections are carried out by Fishery Control Officers. Whereas, "monitoring" involves the landing of fish, i.e., weight, size, species etc. Monitoring is carried out by Monitors.
38. New Zealand advised that its Inspections of landings includes verification of CDS requirements. New Zealand also clarified that it has never authorised fishermen to validate CDS documentation.
39. Australia advised that each season, the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) conducts a level 1 audit of all Statutory Fishing Rights holders that have caught SBT. The audit includes: Monthly breakdowns of receipt and sale of SBT including mortalities; Verified counts of SBT conducted during transfer from tow pontoons into farms; CCSBT CDS figures and domestic sales; and Mortalities recorded by the SBT fish receiver.

Other matters

40. Indonesia monitors its artisanal catch via the CDS. A reduction of artisanal catch occurred during the 3rd to 4th quarter of 2020. This was because most of the artisanal vessels did not operate due to administrative matters at the Provincial Government which is the Authority for these vessels' fishing licenses.

2.4. Assessment of compliance with CCSBT management measures

2.4.1. Compliance of Members

41. The Chair noted that, in his view, there were a number of issues from meeting papers and discussion that he felt should be raised and for which improvement should be sought. The meeting asked the Chair to highlight the issues that he had identified. In no particular order, these were:

For South Africa:

- It has not provided data for the ERSWG Data Exchange for the last two years and no data for the Scientific Data Exchange this year. It also did not submit a National Report to the ESC this year.
- It has also been very late with some of its other information submission requirements, including some CDS documents being overdue by 6 months and port inspection reports often being up to a year late.

- It often uses CDS CMFs and Processed Codes that were superseded 8 years ago.
- There is uncertainty regarding South Africa's total SBT mortalities as the CDS estimated catch is substantially higher than the catch reported in its National Report and Monthly Catch Reports. This has been the case for the past 3 seasons.

For Korea:

- Korea has had a persistent problem over many years with lack of submission of CDS import documents. Nearly 31% of import forms covering 67 tonnes of SBT were missing by Korea in 2020. Submission of import copies of CDS forms is an important way of verifying that Members' systems are correctly detecting incoming SBT. This year and in previous years, Korea has advised that it is trying to amend its domestic legislation to address the problem. However, there has been no clear progress and the problem continues.

For Japan:

- About 50% of Japan's observed effort in 2020 used only a single seabird mitigation measure in areas where two mitigation measures were required. This is an improvement from the previous year where nearly 72% of effort used only a single mitigation measure. The improvement is recognised and appreciated.
- In the pre-meeting discussion, Japan commented that CCSBT's ERS Alignment Resolution specifies that the Secretariat's report on implementation of ERS measures is for the sole purpose of providing information for Members and Cooperating Non-Members. Japan also noted that in its case, the compliance assessment of ERS measures is conducted in compliance committees of other relevant RFMOs and the Compliance Committee of the CCSBT is not a place to make any such assessment for Japan.

42. In relation to scientific observer coverage, the Chair noted that:

- Korea had no scientific observer coverage of its SBT fleet in 2020 and Indonesia had close to zero coverage;
- Most Members had lower scientific observer coverage in 2020 than in 2019;
- With the exception of Taiwan and South Africa, Members did not meet the 10% target scientific observer coverage for all of their SBT fleets during 2020; and
- The COVID-19 pandemic is no doubt a contributing factor to the reduced observer coverage, but it is important to improve observer coverage rates and make a concerted effort to achieve at least 10% coverage in 2022.

43. During discussions on these issues:

- Korea noted that, regarding the slow progress with respect to improving the submission of CDS import documents, it has some fundamental challenges, including frequent changes of relevant government people. Consultations are in progress but there are currently no specific timeframe commitments. Korea will report back to CC as soon as meaningful progress is made.

- Japan advised that it will share information of its ERS assessments from other RFMOs. These are currently in progress so it will provide these to next year's CC meeting, in its national report.
- The meeting noted the improvements in the Japanese fleet's compliance with respect to the use of seabird mitigation measures and that it has a corrective action plan in place. Members further noted that it will require a prolonged and sustained effort from Japan to achieve a cultural change in the fishery.
- Indonesia explained that it has had some difficulties reaching the observer coverage target, including problems with personnel, problems obtaining the necessary budget, and the effects of the COVID pandemic. These issues continue in 2021.
- Australia noted that its observer coverage rates are close to 10% and is confident that its logbook data are accurate since all logbook data can be reviewed with electronic monitoring data. It further noted that electronic monitoring is very effective in the recent circumstances relating to COVID-19.
- Australia advised that it has taken steps to improve its submission of CDS import documents and hopes to be close to 100% compliance by 2023.
- Members noted the issues of non-compliance for South Africa and expressed disappointment that it was not present at the meeting to answer questions about those and advise how it planned to address them. Some Members noted that the recent actions by South Africa could have a negative impact on CCSBT's efforts to seek greater cooperation from non-Members.

2.4.2. Application of the Corrective Actions Policy

44. The Secretariat submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2110/06 on review of Indonesia's implementation of its Payback and Management Plans in conjunction with the CCSBT Corrective Action Policy (CPG3).
45. Indonesia submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2110/19 on implementation of the Indonesia's payback plan on the over catch of 2020 and paper CCSBT-CC/2110/20 on implementation of Indonesia's work plan to remain within TAC for 2021.
46. Indonesia advised that:
 - Its catch to the end of September 2021 is currently 948,800kg. It can monitor its CDS data daily and has an early warning system in place where fishing associations are provided a warning not to fish in areas where its scientists have identified that SBT are likely to be caught, when the national catch reaches 84% of the national quota. It sends another warning when the total catch reaches 90% of the national quota. It will coordinate with its surveillance unit and use VMS data to check if vessels are inside the restricted areas.
 - Its vessels use an electronic logbook system, on cell phones, that can be used offline. Data are transmitted once the user has internet access, which may not be until the end of the trip.
 - There are 251 vessels in its Fisheries Improvement Program.

- It has not implemented electronic monitoring yet, mainly due to budgetary issues, but may have progress later this year or early 2022.
 - Its planned catch analysis by fishing area is not available yet and is still in discussion with scientists and other parties, since data from several sources are needed such as logbook data and VMS data. It will provide the analysis when it is available.
47. Members were encouraged by the actions that were reported back by Indonesia and believe that these are in keeping with the commitments made as part of the plans agreed at EC27, noting that with the current catch Indonesia only has 173.99 t available between now and the end of December.
 48. Members also agreed with Indonesia's revised pay back plan in paper CCSBT-CC/2110/19, which proposed reducing its annual pay back for 2022 to 2026 inclusive from 91.8 t per year to 91.3 t per year. This revised plan takes into account that Indonesia's final catch for 2020 was approximately 2 t less than the estimate that was used when developing the pay back plan.
 49. Members agreed that South Africa had been non-compliant in the issues identified but were unable to make decisions with it absent from the meeting. Members were sympathetic with its current situation and expressed a genuine desire to assist but noted that continued non-compliance presented some risks to the CCSBT. It was stated that it is critical for Members to demonstrate strong compliance, and the CCSBT has placed importance on the reporting obligations in the past.
 50. The meeting recommended that the EC request that South Africa develop a plan together with timeframe for addressing the issues of non-compliance identified by the CC on a step-by-step basis, noting that Members and the Secretariat have offered to provide assistance to South Africa.
 51. Should South Africa attend EC28, Members further agreed that discussions of corrective actions relating to South Africa's non-compliance should be considered.
 52. Members did not identify any other issues that required corrective actions to be taken.

Agenda Item 3. Report from the Technical Compliance Working Group (TCWG)

53. The Chair provided an oral report of the second meeting of the Technical Compliance Working Group (TCWG 2) which was held immediately before this CC meeting.
54. The Chair advised that in relation to the Trial Electronic Catch Documentation Scheme (eCDS):
 - The TCWG provided support for the work undertaken to date and outlined the Secretariat's papers CCSBT-TCWG/2110/04 and 05.
 - Japan and Indonesia provided useful written comments on the prototype of the Trial eCDS, which were discussed. Other Members provided verbal comments.

- The TCWG agreed to a proposal by Japan to establish a Working Group to progress outstanding matters, including: (1) the remaining issues, especially related to validators; (2) the need to develop a user manual suitable for industry in both English and Japanese; and (3) to prepare a revised CDS Resolution to enable the move to an eCDS.
 - With the inclusion of the Working Group, the meeting considered and supported the next steps and timeline outlined by the Secretariat.
 - There was a constructive discussion on arrangements in Australia and New Zealand for validators. This provided additional information to Japan on the legal basis and appointment of validators. It was agreed that both Australia and New Zealand would provide written information to Japan on the appointment of validators, their role within the management arrangements, the legal basis for their appointment and penalties should verification or audits reveal discrepancies.
 - The meeting discussed the benefits of being able to work in real time via video calls with the Secretariat on the trial eCDS. It was agreed that the Secretariat would work with Members on a one-on-one basis via conference calls to demonstrate and trial the prototype eCDS and work on any identified issues. If needed, group calls could also be organised.
55. The Executive Secretary advised that the Secretariat:
- Considers it important to obtain feedback from Members as soon as possible and before it conducts any further development work on the eCDS.
 - Proposes that it develops a short video on using the prototype eCDS in the week following the EC meeting. The Secretariat will provide this video to Members and others involved with the CDS. Members can then examine this video before their meeting with the Data Manager.
 - Hopes to commence informal meetings between the Data Manager and individual Members in the week starting 25 October. The Secretariat requests that each Member contact the Data Manager and advise him of the most suitable date for an informal meeting on the prototype eCDS.
56. With respect to discussion by the TCWG on potential improvements to CDS tag specifications, the Chair advised that Japan introduced its paper CCSBT-TCWG/2110/06 and explained the background to the work it had undertaken and the problems it had experienced in reading tag information. Japan outlined its preferred approach in relation to Type A and Type B tag usage and placement and requested that the meeting endorse these proposals. Some Members explained their concerns with the proposed approach. These were discussed and it was agreed that a small working group would look at the proposal and report back to the CC later in the week.
57. The CC supported all the outcomes from the TCWG meeting.
58. Following discussions by a small group and the CC agreed to a set of recommendations for placement of tags. These recommendations are provided at **Attachment 4**.

Agenda Item 4. Review of Progress on CC15's 2021 Workplan Items

59. Discussion for this agenda item commenced by correspondence in advance of the CC meeting.
60. The Secretariat provided paper CCSBT-CC/2110/07 which gives a progress report on some items of the CC's 2021 Workplan that were allocated either to the Secretariat, or to Members and the Members concerned provided information in advance of CC15. More substantive 2021 WorkPlan items are reported in separate agenda items and papers. The Workplan elements reported on in this paper were:
 - Members with non-compliant issues outlined in paper CCSBT-CC/2110/04 (Rev.1) relating to vessel authorisation, CDS and port inspection reports to report in their national report on progress with actions taken to rectify non-compliance. For this issue, Section 3 (page 2) of the Secretariat's paper provided a list of issues from paper CCSBT-CC/2010/04 that Members were to report on in their 2021 National reports with regard to rectification actions taken.
 - The Secretariat to continue work with the WCPFC to operationalise the transshipment MoC with the WCPFC. For this issue, a brief update was provided advising that another Data Collection Committee meeting had been convened but that little progress had been made on transshipment observer standards.
 - South Africa to investigate the trade data discrepancies reported on page 4 of paper CC/1910/10 and Indonesia to provide further results of its investigation into discrepancies between COMTRADE and CDS data. For this issue, no updates had been provided at the time the paper was finalised.
61. During the pre-meeting discussion Japan expressed appreciation for the Secretariat's continued effort toward operationalisation of the transshipment MoC with the WCPFC. Japan also noted that it expects further progress even if it is step-by-step.
62. Indonesia provided paper CCSBT-CC/2110/21 on further investigation into discrepancies between COMTRADE and Indonesia CDS data. In this paper, Indonesia concluded that:
 - Based on the investigation process related to some findings, one issue was that there was a mismatch on the categorisation for HS Codes between the exporters and the BPS (Statistics Indonesia). There was a high possibility that the exporter inputs the information of SBT product into the Customs system only as *thunnus*.
 - There was a validation process at BPS that shifted the SBT product from the HS code 03023600 and 03034600 to HS code 03048700, 16041411, and 16041490 since they were processed products.
 - During the SBT Export Data extraction, it is suggested that CCSBT Secretariat should also consider other HS Codes that are often used for processed SBT Products, and not only 3 (three) HS Codes that were commonly used.
63. Indonesia's paper proposed that the way forward by Indonesia is:

- Harmonising and aligning HS Codes, especially for processed products; and
 - Dissemination for the exporter and fishing companies related to the implementation of HS Codes when submitting the PEB application.
64. In response to questions during the pre-meeting discussion, Indonesia advised that it will coordinate with related working units and institutions to discuss the possibility to have a mechanism for recording and reporting tuna product by species so that BPS is able to record and report on species-specific codes, including the data that will be sent to UN COMTRADE, particularly for SBT product.
65. The Secretariat noted that South Africa had been asked to report to CC15 in 2020 on its trade discrepancies in which its exports were well under-represented on the COMTRADE database. No report was provided, and the matter was carried over to the 2021 workplan. The Secretariat confirmed that South Africa has yet to report back on this matter.
66. The meeting recalled that Members with non-compliant issues from the previous CC meeting had been asked to report in their national reports on progress with actions taken to rectify non-compliance. It was noted that some Members had not included advice on the actions they had taken in their national reports. The meeting agreed that the current national report template should be revised to include a heading to prompt for the reporting on such actions. The agreed revised national report, with a new section (1.3) for this reporting, is provided at **Attachment 5**.

Agenda Item 5. Operation of CCSBT Measures: Issues & Updates

67. Consideration of this agenda item was conducted by correspondence in advance of the CC meeting.
68. The Secretariat provided paper CCSBT-CC/2110/08 (Rev.1) which gives an update on the operation of CCSBT's key measures. The Secretariat highlighted the following items:
- The USA's continued voluntary cooperation with respect to providing quarterly CDS submissions to the Secretariat;
 - That there is currently one Australian fishing vessel greater than 100 gross tonnes in size that does not have an IMO number but is in the process of registering for one;
 - That CCSBT's agreed IMO numbering requirements will cover an even broader range of vessels from 1 January 2022 onwards, *i.e.*, all motorised inboard fishing vessels of less than 100 gross tonnes down to a size limit of 12 metres in length overall (LOA) authorised to operate outside waters under the national jurisdiction of the flag State;
 - South Africa's continued late submission of port inspection reports without the required notification of delay or the reasons for the delay (refer to paragraph 20 of the "Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port"; and

- The Secretariat's brief update on the IUU Vessel List cross-listing process and the current status of the CCSBT's IUU Vessel List.

Agenda Item 6. Attributable SBT Catch Definition and Depredation

69. The Chair recalled that CC15 agreed that depredation had not been contemplated when the current definition of the Attributable SBT Catch was adopted and that it is uncertain as to whether depredation should be included in the definition. CC15 further agreed that there should be consistency amongst Members. New Zealand volunteered to lead an intersessional discussion group to address this item.
70. New Zealand provided paper CCSBT-CC/2110/18 on the Report back from intersessional discussion group on predated southern bluefin tuna. The paper noted three key issues:
 - There are a variety of different approaches that Members are taking to account for predated SBT;
 - Not all Members estimate predated SBT; and
 - Not all Members account for predated SBT within their allocations.
71. Because of the different approaches used by Members when dealing with predated SBT, the working group was unable to identify a preferred method at this stage.
72. It was noted that there are three categories of predated SBT:
 - Predated fish that are retained on board;
 - Predated fish that are discarded; and
 - Predated fish that are not seen (cryptic mortality).
73. Most Members indicated that the first two categories of predated SBT were accounted for in reported retained and discarded catch, and this was the preferred approach. Fish were not recorded as predated, and it was noted that it would be difficult to do so, even for observers. Cryptic mortality was not estimated by any Member and it was noted that it would be difficult to measure, but was considered to be a low occurrence.
74. The meeting agreed that there was no indication that the issue of predation was a compliance risk and was more a matter for the ESC. It was agreed to ask the EC to seek advice from the ESC as to whether predation is an issue in relation to the stock assessment and Management Procedure (MP), and if so, what is the ESC's view on how to account for it. The table in the Appendix of paper CCSBT-CC/2110/18 would be included in the request to the ESC. Members agreed to, on a voluntary basis, populate the table with estimates of predated mortalities, and will provide the data to the Secretariat at the time of the 2022 Scientific Data Exchange. The Secretariat will provide appropriate reminders for the provision of these data.

Agenda Item 7. Implementation of the CCSBT Compliance Plan

7.1. Compliance Assessment Processes and QARs

7.1.1. Report Back from Intersessional Correspondence Group

75. CC15 agreed that the intersessional correspondence group should continue its discussions on the potential development of a more formalised Compliance Assessment Process during 2021, and that Australia would delay its report back on the progress and recommendations of this group until CC16.
76. Australia provided paper CCSBT-CC/2110/17 which reported back from the intersessional correspondence group for Compliance Assessment Process. The paper concluded that:
 - At this time it appeared that the intersessional correspondence group provisionally supported Items 1 (*“Request the Secretariat to identify areas of persistent non-compliance by individual Members in its annual report to the CC”*, noting this has already been implemented), with item 4 (*“As part of the CAP, review the outcomes of the first round of Quality Assurance Reviews (QARs) with respect to compliance risks, both for individual Members, and for particular obligations”*) to be potentially considered further in the context of the Compliance Action Plan, if required.
 - Some Correspondence Group participants have also suggested Item 5 (*“Develop and agree, through the Compliance Committee, a plan for future QARs, which could involve a series of predefined QARs or running QARs on an ad hoc basis to address specific compliance issues for either all or selected Members.”*) could be revisited after the Performance Review recommendations become available, considering budgetary implications and the potential for duplication of work.
77. The paper also recommended that, given that some of these matters are subject to decisions or actions elsewhere at the CCSBT, the correspondence group recommends the intersessional group not continue, and any potential future changes be considered again, either as part of the Compliance Action Plan, or following the outcome of the current Performance Review.
78. The meeting noted the findings of the intersessional group, thanked Australia for leading this intersessional correspondence group, and also thanked participating Members.
79. The meeting recommended that the intersessional group be disbanded.

7.1.2. Quality Assurance Reviews (QARs)

80. The Chair advised that the EU participated in a Phase 1 (desktop) Quality Assurance Review (QAR) during 2020 and the final report from this QAR is provided to this meeting as paper CCSBT-CC/2110/09. The Chair further advised that, as noted at item 9b of the current Compliance Action Plan, the meeting should consider the future need for QARs, noting the intersessional correspondence group for a more formalised Compliance Assessment Process concluded that a future plan for QARs could be revisited after the CCSBT Performance Review recommendations became available.

EU's QAR report

81. The EU commented that the report was very useful and allowed the EU to identify some areas for improvement and associated remedial measures. The EU noted that in some areas the QAR concluded that 'compliance was not demonstrated', but that sometimes it could be difficult to demonstrate compliance in a desktop study situation. The EU also noted that some examples given in the QAR were historical and not anymore relevant.
82. The EU further noted that:
 - It forbids its vessels to target SBT and as such has no SBT fisheries and is also usually fishing in zones where no SBT bycatch is reported.
 - It is not obliged to comply with CCSBT's Scientific Observer Program Standards (SOPS) because it does not target nor have a significant bycatch of SBT. However, it instead complies with the scientific observer requirements (5% coverage) of other tuna RFMOs (tRFMOs). It has the intention of achieving 10% scientific observer coverage in all oceans, although in some areas that objective has not yet been reached. In 2020 the EU was not able to comply with the scientific observer requirements of other tRFMOs due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - The current CDS Resolution was designed for CCSBT Members targeting or having a significant bycatch of SBT and is complex. The EU suggested consideration of a simplified system adapted to better reflect the current Membership and the circumstances of the EU fleet *e.g.*, through a revision to the current CDS Resolution. The EU mentioned that having a simplified system could also potentially create an incentive for non-Members to voluntarily comply with the CCSBT CDS should non-Members bycatch SBT.
 - In the past, as a market State, the EU had a reactive approach with regard to the management of CCSBT CDS import documents but is now progressively implementing a more proactive approach in this same regard. Anyhow, since 2017 the EU has been able to retrieve all CCSBT import certificates and is in the process of conducting more training on imports.
 - Two official notifications are sent to EU member States regarding any modified CCSBT measures after each annual meeting of the CCSBT.
 - CCSBT's measures are currently being transposed into EU law and it is expected this process will be completed in 2022 which will strengthen CCSBT obligations.
 - It is not pragmatic for EU vessels to carry CCSBT tags when they don't catch SBT.
83. One Member noted that a review of the CDS Resolution to better reflect the current CCSBT Membership seemed appropriate and that EU managers are likely best placed to propose any future changes to the CDS Resolution. Some Members noted that in principle careful consideration should be taken of any proposals that might result in different obligations being applied to different CCSBT Members.
84. Another Member requested that the EU put in place more scientific observer coverage in SBT distribution areas in order to better verify the EU's declaration

that there is no SBT bycatch. The EU responded that it does not have an obligation to have scientific observers on board its vessels fishing in the SBT distribution area (although it does have some), but rather it must implement its scientific observer program in accordance with other tRFMOs' scientific observer requirements. The EU also highlighted that, as explained in the QAR report, other methods are used to cross check and verify potential SBT bycatches and invited Members to inspect any of its vessels entering CCSBT Member ports.

85. It was suggested that the EU provide a report on how it has responded to the QAR. The EU agreed to include a report on how DG-MARE and EU member States have responded to the QAR within its 2022 National report to the CC/EC.
86. The Chair thanked the QAR Review Team for its report and the EU for its willingness to discuss the report findings.

The future need for QARs

87. The Chair introduced this item noting that QARs are considered to be a strength of the CCSBT, *e.g.*, based on feedback from the Tuna Compliance Network (TCN) and from Pew/International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF) compliance workshops.
88. The meeting discussed the QAR process to date and noted the following points:
 - There was some continued support for QARs and it was recognised that targeted QARs might be more useful in future; and
 - Consideration of both the burden on Member personnel resources and budgetary implications needed to be taken into account.
89. New Zealand offered to draft a paper exploring the future operation of QARs to present to CC17.
90. The meeting thanked New Zealand and agreed for New Zealand to prepare this paper for CC17's consideration. Interested Members will be asked to provide comments intersessionally. Pew offered to assist with this process.

7.2. Market Research Proposal

7.2.1. Update on Japanese market proposal

91. Japan presented relevant parts of paper CCSBT-TCWG/2110/06 on progress with Japanese Market Proposal. The paper provides a history of the development of the proposal, an overview and summary of the proposal, and updates of each element of the proposal. The details included:
 - Development of a Terms of Reference for hiring an external expert for development of the methodology for verification of all Members' catch. The expert is to be selected at CCSBT 28.
 - Comparison of Japanese import statistics with reported catches of Members, which indicates that some of the catch has gone to markets other than Japan.
 - Verification of SBT international trade and domestic distribution utilising CDS data and comparing with COMTRADE data (from CCSBT-CC/2110/04 Rev.1 – Attachment C). This analysis was conducted by the Secretariat.

- Development of a Resolution to seek cooperation of non-Members, noting that discussion has been deferred due to reservations expressed by some Members and that it may be useful to discuss this in conjunction with the outcome of the performance review.
 - Comparison of CDS tag data with market survey tag data to assist with verification of the accuracy of reported catch (see CCSBT-CC/2110/16).
 - Consideration of CCSBT funding the cost (~\$50,000-\$60,000) of the tag management survey, noting that if the survey is used for verification of all Members' catch (and possible detection of non-Member UAM), it becomes a CCSBT monitoring scheme instead of a domestic monitoring scheme. Japan proposed creating an email group to exchange opinions on this issue and to clarify the details of the survey the would be conducted with CCSBT funding.
92. The meeting agreed to forming an intersessional email group under Japan's leadership for exchange of information on the project.
93. The section of Japan's paper relating to changes in tag placement for improving the readability of tags was discussed in the preceding TCWG meeting and again by a small working group that provided revised recommendations at agenda item 3.

7.2.2. Pilot analysis with tag survey data

94. Discussion for this agenda item commenced by correspondence in advance of the CC meeting.
95. The Secretariat provided paper CCSBT-CC/2110/16 on trial analysis for verification of reported catch by Members with CDS data and tag survey data obtained from Japanese market. The Market Survey data provided by Japan and the CDS Catch Tagging Form (CTF) data held by the Secretariat (2010-2020) were cross-verified. Overall, there was a high (94.67%) matching of readable tag numbers from the Market Survey data against the CTF tag data. The coverage of Japan's Market Survey data against all CTF data was around or less than 1% for most Members, with the exception of Japan, which showed a relatively high coverage (around 7% in recent years). Although the weight data from the Market Survey seemed to be contain a significant number of errors, when these were excluded and compared with the CTF weight data, it could be qualitatively stated that the catches reported by Members through the CTF are reasonably accurate, as most of the matched SBT individuals fell within the range of $\pm 5\%$ difference. In addition, it was suggested that some data elements may serve as indicators for the Commission and/or Members to target monitoring and guidance in terms of compliance with CDS requirements. However, it should be noted that, given the problems of representativeness and data errors related to the Market survey, the results obtained in this analysis should be interpreted with extreme caution and any figures should not be used for comparison with those obtained from other studies or analyses.
96. Japan advised that the reason for the high variation amongst sample sizes from Member countries was due to variations in the number of SBT being auctioned in the market. In tag management surveys, all the SBT auctioned in a day are

checked and recorded, regardless of Flag Member. The survey cannot cover those SBT fish do not pass Toyosu/Yaizu wholesale markets. Furthermore, difficulty in reading the tag numbers in the survey as described in page 13 of CCSBT-TCWG/2110/06 has reduced effective sample sizes for some Members.

97. During the pre-meeting discussion, Members were asked if the information was suitable to assist with verification of reported catches and whether the Secretariat should continue this analysis next year. Most Members considered that the information was suitable and that the analysis should be repeated next year.
98. Members also provided comments for improving the analysis. These included:
- That the sample size should be increased to increase the number of matches between the market survey data and the CDS tag data.
 - Tag placement should be improved to increase the readability of tags, which would improve the coverage.
 - The formatting of some tag numbers in the market survey data sent to the Secretariat was different from the format of the CDS data held by the Secretariat and has resulted in these tags as being deemed as unreadable in the Secretariat's analysis. Resubmission of these data with CDS tag number format should improve this situation and provide a greater effective sample size.
 - Look for ways to improve representativeness across Members. For example, could there be a seasonality element to the collection of market data that is leading to the underrepresentation of certain Members?
 - Outliers above and below 20% could be removed, but there should also be a discussion around improving the data collection mechanisms.
 - Use of bar code readers for the Australian tags would improve the speed and accuracy of reading tag numbers and may also enable poorly positioned tags to be more easily read. However, it was noted that this would also require appropriate software/systems to link the tag numbers with other data collected for the fish (e.g., weights) at the market.
99. The meeting agreed that the Secretariat should repeat its analysis in 2022.

7.2.3. Discussion of SBT markets other than Japan

100. The Secretariat introduced the relevant part of paper CCSBT-CC/2110/04 (Rev.1), Attachment C.
101. The meeting recommended that the Secretariat repeat the analysis for next year using the same format as this year and highlight any export markets that have imported more than 100 t of SBT for two years in a row.

7.3. Proposed Revisions to the CCSBT's CDS Resolution

7.3.1. Paragraph 9

102. Discussion for this sub-agenda item commenced by correspondence in advance of the CC meeting.

103. The Secretariat provided paper CCSBT-CC/2110/10 on proposed revisions to the CCSBT's CDS Resolution (paragraph 1.2 and 1.9).
104. The meeting agreed the proposed revisions to the CCSBT CDS Resolution. The revised part of the Resolution is provided at **Attachment 6**.

7.3.2. Appendix 2

105. The Secretariat advised that, considering the discussion and recommendations related to CDS tagging by TCWG 2, there were no changes required to Appendix 2 of the CDS Resolution because this Appendix does not refer to how the CDS tag is attached to SBT.
106. The meeting agreed that revision of Appendix 2 of the CDS Resolution is not required at this time.

7.4. Standing Agenda Items

107. Discussion for this sub-agenda item commenced by correspondence in advance of the CC meeting.
108. The Secretariat provided paper CCSBT-CC/2110/11 on Potential Non-Member Fishing Activity & Non-Member Compliance Interactions and the meeting noted the paper. This paper provided:
 - A note about the Secretariat's contingency fund with Trygg Mat Tracking (TMT);
 - A summary of relevant correspondence with Non-Cooperating Non-Members (NCNMs) with respect to fishing/trade including an update on a CC15 Workplan item for the Secretariat to write to the Russian Federation;
 - An update on provision of national trade data summaries for 2018 to 2020 by the EU and Indonesia (CC15 workplan item);
 - An update on any NCNM catch reported to ICCAT; and
 - A brief summary of SBT trade information between 2018 and 2020 extracted from the United Nations (UN) COMTRADE database.
109. The Pew Charitable Trusts (Pew) submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2110/23 on a comparative analysis of AIS data with the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Areas reported transshipment activity in 2019. It was noted that this document was submitted to the CC in accordance with the process for review of external documents including possible non-compliances of Members, which was adopted by CCSBT 26.
110. Pew noted that it is not intending to submit a similar analysis paper in future but will submit a final overall summary paper for all RFMOs in 2022 instead.
111. The meeting considered the recommendations in Pew's report including discussing whether the Secretariat could utilise publicly available Automatic Identification System (AIS) data in future to cross-check submitted at-sea transshipment positions and/or to potentially do other analyses while there is no centralised VMS in place. Key discussion points were that:

- Some Members were uncertain about the Secretariat's capacity to be able to conduct AIS analyses given its already high workload;
 - Some Members considered AIS analyses to be useful to consider in the future; and
 - One Member noted that rather than doing retrospective analyses it might be better to conduct closer to real-time analyses that could assist with better targeting of compliance resources such as for targeted inspections.
112. The meeting recommended that the Secretariat would undertake some exploratory work during 2022 to determine whether the Secretariat has the capacity to conduct an AIS analysis in the future and report back to CC17 on its conclusions.
113. The meeting also discussed whether Members might wish to consider strengthening CCSBT's Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port by potentially applying it to vessels carrying SBT even if transshipment / landing events are not occurring¹. Key discussion points were that:
- There could be a further burden for some Port State Members; and
 - Japan is currently trying to lead discussions in ICCAT concerning modification of ICCAT's transshipment management scheme and it may be beneficial to use the outcome of those discussions as a prototype for any future CCSBT discussions on this subject.
114. The meeting recommended that Japan report back to CC17 in 2022 on any progress made in ICCAT on discussions about its transshipment management scheme.
115. The meeting agreed to invite the USA, Singapore, China and Mauritius to participate as observers at CC17.
116. During the pre-meeting discussion, the Chair asked Members if they have any other points to raise on standing agenda items, noting that the discussion of electronic monitoring systems (EMS) will be held in plenary. No points were raised by Members.

Discussion of electronic monitoring systems (EMS)

117. The Chair advised that this agenda item is to provide an opportunity for Members to discuss how EMS could be considered for utilisation within the SBT fisheries context in future. The Chair asked Australia and New Zealand if they could provide some information to the meeting about the use of EMS in their domestic fisheries.
118. Australia summarised that it has presented information on its EMS in the past which had been well received, that EMS is not a replacement for human observers but that it is one of a suite of useful monitoring tools, and that it is important that any future EMS standards that the CCSBT might consider are consistent with those developed in other RFMOs.

¹ Paragraph 15 of the Resolution currently states that, "Each year Members shall inspect at least 5 % of landing and transshipment operations in their designated ports as are made by foreign fishing vessels."

119. New Zealand summarised that it is useful to have EMS available as a monitoring tool in situations where it might not be possible to easily deploy human observers such as during the COVID-19 pandemic and on smaller vessels. New Zealand also mentioned that the current Scientific Observer Program Standards (SOPS) had not been drafted to take into account EMS, and that any discussions pertaining to EMS and the SOPS would need to be undertaken in ESC.
120. Japan noted that it is testing EMS on some of its vessels and had concerns about its ability to function well in latitudes where SBT are found. Australia advised that it had successfully used EMS within the CCAMLR area.
121. All Members were encouraged to keep abreast of the development of WCPFC's EMS standards. Japan noted that it would like to monitor emerging discussion on EMS in other RFMOs too, to avoid inconsistencies.
122. The meeting recommended that:
- a meeting of the Technical Compliance Working Group (TCWG) be convened in 2022 and that the main item of discussion will be EMS. The focus of the discussion will be an exchange of EMS technical information;
 - Australia will provide a paper to the TCWG outlining the pros, cons and potential pitfalls it has experienced in relation to EMS;
 - Australia will also provide a summary of progress on EMS standards discussions in WCPFC and IOTC if possible; and
 - The USA will make available a paper that it has submitted to ICCAT which includes some technical information and costs associated with the use of EMS in an Atlantic pelagic longline fleet.

Agenda Item 8. CCSBT Plans, Policies & Arrangements: Review, Revision & Progress Reports

8.1. CPG1: Minimum Performance Requirements (MPRs)

123. Discussion for this sub-agenda item commenced by correspondence in advance of the CC meeting.
124. The Secretariat submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2110/12 on draft revised Minimum Performance Requirements (MPRs). The proposed amendments were for Section 5.1 and 5.2 (measures relating to ERS) and 6.5 (Annual Reporting to the CC and the EC) of CPG1.
125. The meeting agreed proposed revisions to MPRs. The revised part of the MPRs is provided at **Attachment 7**.

8.2. Update of the Compliance Action Plan (CAP)

126. The Chair advised that, as CC15 agreed, consideration of action items to be included in the next CAP will be placed on hold until a face-to-face meeting can be convened. Consideration of compliance risks and progress with regard to mitigation and better quantification of those risks is therefore also on hold. In the interim, this agenda item is a “placeholder” in case there are any action

items or considerations of risks that Members wish to raise prior to the next face-to-face meeting.

127. There were no points raised for consideration by Members, and the meeting agreed to defer the discussion of the next CAP until the next face-to-face meeting.

8.3. Update on CCSBT's Compliance Relationships with other Organisations

128. Discussion for this sub-agenda item commenced by correspondence in advance of the CC meeting.
129. The Secretariat provided paper CCSBT-CC/2110/13 on CCSBT's Compliance Relationships with Other Organisations. This paper updated Members on developments regarding its compliance relationships with the International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network (IMCSN) and its associated networks, as well as with various RFBs / RFMOs. It also included updates on interactions with the PEW Charitable Trusts and the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF).
130. Further, this paper provided a specific update on the formation of a new informal group called the Pan-Pacific Fisheries Compliance Network (PPFCN) under the IMCSN umbrella. This group is very similar to the Tuna Compliance Network (TCN) but is focused on RFMOs / organisations with some attributes of RFMOs within the Pacific basin only. The Secretariat noted that there are few (if any) financial commitments to the CCSBT associated with this group.
131. The Chair referred to the Secretariat's advice that it expects the CCSBT's participation in the PPFCN to have no impact on the budget and resourcing. The meeting subsequently endorsed the CCSBT's Compliance Manager participating in the informal, voluntary PPFCN which is based on the existing TCN model.

Agenda Item 9. eSBT Projects

132. The Chair advised that "eSBT" is the interactive online system being developed for Members to enter and view certain required data for the CCSBT. This includes data such as monthly catch reports, vessel authorisations, validator authorisations and the eCDS.

9.1. On-line Data Submission/ Data Access Project

133. Discussion for this sub-agenda item commenced by correspondence in advance of the CC meeting.
134. The Secretariat submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2110/14, which provides progress updates on the CCSBT's Online Data Submission / Access project (eSBT). Progress on the CCSBT's eSBT has been good and within budget, with most of the planned work for the project having been completed. The system has been deployed to the production cloud server for use by Members, with five Members using the system to enter monthly catch report figures and CDS

validator updates at the time of writing. The authorised vessels component will undergo further testing by the Secretariat and Members in 2021 and then deployed to the production server. At this stage no extra work has been planned and a maintenance budget of \$5000 per year has been proposed for 2022 to 2024.

135. In response to a question, the Secretariat advised that it is happy for Members to submit information by email as a contingency if they are having technical difficulties with eSBT.

9.2. Development of a Trial eCDS

136. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/2110/15 which provided progress update on the CCSBT's trial eCDS project.

137. The meeting had already considered and endorsed the work plan and proposed timeline presented in the paper during the report of the TCWG in Agenda Item 3, and also endorsed the formation of the working group recommended at TCWG 2. The working group is to consider the following:

- Progress outstanding matters (in particular issues around validation and the attachment of catch tagging forms to catch monitoring forms);
- Develop a user manual for industry in English and Japanese; and
- Prepare a revised CDS resolution to enable the move to an eCDS.

Agenda Item 10. Proposal to enhance the implementation of seabird measures

138. Discussion for this sub-agenda item commenced by correspondence in advance of the CC meeting.

139. BirdLife International (BirdLife) submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2110/22 (Rev.2) which provided update on the Project for Enhancing the Implementation of Ecologically Related Species Seabird Measures within CCSBT Fisheries. Since CC15, progress has been made in developing the project for enhancing the implementation of Ecologically Related Species seabird measures within CCSBT fisheries. The Intersessional Seabird Working Group (SBWG) has been established and a draft project work plan has been developed by BirdLife International and the CCSBT Secretariat, and comments from the SBWG have been incorporated.

140. In response to a question, BirdLife advised that the intention of the risk assessment is to determine if there has been a measurable reduction of estimated seabird captures since the first Global Seabird Bycatch Assessment which used 2016 data. This is a metric of change of the project and the risk assessment will be completed toward the end of the project timeline. The results of the assessment will be available to CCSBT and other RFMOs and could be used to determine if any changes need to be made to seabird CMMs or the need for further improvements to compliance with the seabird measures. However, it is beyond the scope of this project to specify what the use may be. The scope of this project is to ensure that the risk assessment is completed.

141. BirdLife thanked Members for their effort during the year on developing the workplan for the project.

Agenda Item 11. Work Program for 2022

142. The CC developed the following workplan for 2022. Annual tasks of an ongoing nature are not shown unless they are new for 2022.

	Approximate Period	Resource
Members with non-compliant issues outlined in the Secretariat's Compliance with Measures paper to report in their national report (section 1.3) on progress with actions taken to rectify non-compliance.	Before CC17	Relevant Members
Provide Extraordinary Circumstances (CPG5) notification in relation to the CDS tagging requirement which occurred in late August 2021.	As soon as practical	Japan
Report back on progress with improving the submission of CDS import documents.	As soon as meaningful progress is made	Korea
Share information of its ERS assessments from other tuna RFMOs in its 2022 annual report to CC/EC.	Before CC 17	Japan
Contact Members to confirm whether reports of night setting mean the entire set was conducted at night.	As soon as practical	Secretariat, Members
South Africa develop a plan together with timeframe for addressing the issues of non-compliance identified by the CC on a step-by-step basis, noting that Members and the Secretariat have offered to provide assistance to South Africa.	As soon as practical and no later than CC 17	South Africa
Submit SBT catch analysis by fishing area to the Secretariat.	As soon as practical	Indonesia
Continue work to operationalise the transshipment MoC with the WCPFC and report back on any progress.	Before CC17	Secretariat
Provide written information to Japan on the appointment of validators, the role of validators within management arrangements, the legal basis for their appointment and penalties should verification or audits reveal discrepancies.	As soon as practical	Australia and New Zealand

	Approximate Period	Resource
Establish and lead a Working Group to progress outstanding matters with respect to the trial eCDS including: (1) outstanding CDS matters (in particular issues around validation and the attachment of catch tagging forms to catch monitoring forms); (2) the need to develop a user manual suitable for industry in both English and Japanese; and (3) to prepare a revised CDS Resolution to enable the move to an eCDS.	As soon as practical	Secretariat, Members
Invite the USA, Singapore, China and Mauritius to participate as observers at CC 17.	Before CC 17	Secretariat
Develop a short instructional video on using the prototype eCDS.	October 2021	Secretariat
Arrange a series of informal one on one meetings between the Data Manager and individual Members to discuss and receive feedback on the trial eCDS in the week starting 25 October 2021.	As soon as practical	Secretariat, all Members
Provide feedback on the prototype eCDS, in particular on the validation rules, to the Secretariat.	As soon as practical	All Members
Continue development on the eCDS according to the eCDS next steps and workplan provided to CC16.	On-going	Secretariat
Report in section 1.1. of 2022 national reports to CC/EC on the outcome of Members' trial implementation of agreed improvements relating to attachment of tags.	Before CC17	Australia, Korea, Taiwan and any other relevant Member
Update tag attachment instructions on the CCSBT website.	As soon as practical	Secretariat
Populate the table in paper CCSBT-CC/2110/18 with voluntary estimates of predated mortalities and submit to the Secretariat (Secretariat to provide reminders).	At the same time as the 2022 Scientific Data Exchange process	All Members/ Secretariat
Provide a report back on how DG-MARE and EU member States have responded to the EU QAR in its 2022 National report to the CC/EC.	Before CC17	EU
Draft a paper exploring the potential future operation of QARs in the CCSBT, noting that Members and Pew offered assistance.	Before CC17	New Zealand
Repeat the tag analysis conducted in 2021 taking into account suggestions of how to improve the analysis in 2022.	Before CC17	Secretariat

	Approximate Period	Resource
Form an intersessional email group to exchange information on considerations related to the possibility of CCSBT's expense to the management tag survey in the Japanese market.	Before CC17	Japan to lead; all Members to participate
In the Compliance with Measures paper, Attachment C, continue to include the new tables iii) – vi) and highlight any import markets that received >100 t of SBT in both 2020 and 2021.	Before CC17	Secretariat
The EU and Indonesia to provide the best available annual trade data summaries (volumes of fresh/frozen SBT exported/imported in tonnes) from their own national databases to the Secretariat (for the 2021 calendar year).	Before CC17	EU/Indonesia
Undertake exploratory work during 2022 to determine whether the Secretariat has the capacity to conduct an AIS analysis in the future.	Before CC17	Secretariat
Report back on any progress made in ICCAT on discussions and potential amendments to ICCAT's transshipment management scheme.	Before CC17	Japan
Provide a paper to the TCWG outlining the pros, cons and potential pitfalls experienced in relation to EMS as well as (if possible) a summary of progress on EMS standards discussions occurring in WCPFC and IOTC.	Before TCWG3	Australia
Provide the paper on EMS referenced by the USA during CC16.	Before TCWG3	USA
Undertake on-line data submission and access work scheduled for 2021/2022.	Before CC 17	Secretariat/Members
Commence the project to enhance implementation of seabird measures.	Mid 2022	Secretariat / relevant Members / Project partners

Agenda Item 12. Other business

143. There was no other business.

Agenda Item 13. Recommendations to the Extended Commission

Recommendations

144. The CC made the following recommendations to the EC:

1. That the revised payback figure submitted by Indonesia of 456.584t which is 91.3t annually over the five years be agreed. CC is encouraged by the

actions that were reported back by Indonesia and believes that these are in keeping with the commitments made as part of the plans agreed at EC27, noting that with the current catch Indonesia only has 173.99 t available between now and the end of December.

2. That the EC request South Africa develop a plan together with timeframe for addressing the issues of non-compliance identified by the CC on a step-by-step basis, noting that Members and the Secretariat have offered to provide assistance to South Africa.
3. The proposed 2022 Workplan for the CC be approved.
4. That the EC agree to the roll-over of the current Compliance Action Plan for a further year, noting that in the absence of being able to convene a face-to-face meeting detailed discussion on the plan was not possible.
5. That a Technical Compliance Working Group meeting be convened prior to the CC17 in 2022 to discuss the possible use of Electronic Monitoring Systems in the fishery. Australia will provide a background paper plus a summary of progress by WCPFC and IOTC with the USA also providing a paper it presented to ICCAT.
6. That development of the trial eCDS be continued, and a working group be formed to provide guidance on validators and the provision of the catch tagging form, the development of a user manual for industry in both English and Japanese and to prepare a revised CDS Resolution to enable the move to an eCDS.
7. That the EC agree to:
 - a. the revised Annual Report template which includes a new section “1.3 Progress with actions taken to rectify any non-compliance” to facilitate reporting on these actions by Members;
 - b. the revisions to the CDS Resolution which involve minor changes to paragraphs 1.2 and 1.9; and
 - c. CPG1: Minimum Performance Requirements (MPRs), changes to sections 5.1, 5.2 and 6.5.
8. That the EC agree to request the ESC to consider the issue of depredation as outlined in the CC16 paper 18 and provide advice to the EC on the potential impact of depredation on the stock assessment and Management Procedure to enable further consideration of this matter in the context of the definition of Attributable catch and its application.
9. That the EC invite the USA, Singapore, China and Mauritius to participate as observers at CC 17.

Items to Note

145. The CC suggests that the EC notes the following:

1. South Africa did not participate in the CC discussions but did provide some responses to questions in the premeeting document.
2. The CC discussed a series of ERS issues identified in the report from the Secretariat and noted the measures Members are taking to address identified issues.
3. The CC reviewed the reasons for the low (and in some cases no) scientific observer coverage provided in 2020, noting the extraordinary circumstances. The CC urged all Members to work towards the 10 per cent target as soon as circumstances permit. It was noted that some Members have had no observer coverage to date in 2021.
4. Estimated raised seabird kills in 2020 was over 1,500 in total. The CC noted the improvements Members have made over 2019 figures and some Members noted that this mortality remains a concern. The CC encouraged Members to continue their efforts to improve the use of mitigation measures and reduce this mortality.
5. There was a significant number of unobserved at sea transshipments in 2020 due to extraordinary circumstances from COVID-19 restrictions and Members reported this was continuing in 2021. Members provided explanations of additional measures taken to mitigate risks.
6. That the QAR of the EU was considered by the CC and the EU is undertaking a number of measures to address the issues identified. The EU agreed to include a report on how DG-MARE and EU Member States have responded to the QAR within its 2022 National report to the CC/EC.
7. That the future of QARs was discussed and the CC agreed to consider this further at CC17. New Zealand offered to prepare a discussion paper (with input from other Members and observers) to facilitate this discussion.
8. The meeting supported the continuation of the work being undertaken by both Japan and the Secretariat in relation to market research. Japan will form an email group to exchange information and views on the possibility of CCSBT's expense to tag management survey.
9. The meeting agreed that the Secretariat would undertake some exploratory work during 2022 to determine whether the Secretariat has the capacity to conduct an AIS analysis in the future and report back to CC17 on its conclusions.
10. It was noted that ICCAT is undertaking work on its transshipment management scheme and Japan has offered to report back on developments in ICCAT.
11. The meeting endorsed the CCSBT's Compliance Manager participating in the informal, voluntary Pan Pacific Fisheries Compliance Network which is based on the existing TCN model.

Agenda Item 14. Conclusion

14.1. Adoption of meeting report

146. The report was adopted.

14.2. Close of meeting

147. The meeting closed at 8:39 pm (Canberra time) on 7 October 2021.

List of Attachments

Attachment

1. List of Participants
2. Agenda
3. List of Documents
4. Recommendations of the Compliance Committee on CDS Tagging
5. Template for the Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
6. The revised part of the Resolution on the implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme
7. The revised part of the Minimum performance requirements to meet CCSBT Obligations - Compliance Policy Guideline 1

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The Sixteenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee

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AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS

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**Agenda
Sixteenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee
5 - 7 October 2021
Online**

- 1. Opening of Meeting**
 - 1.1 Welcome
 - 1.2 Adoption of Agenda
 - 1.3 Meeting Arrangements
- 2. Overview of Compliance with CCSBT Conservation and Management Measures**
 - 2.1 Report from the Secretariat
 - 2.2 Consideration of COVID-19 Related Issues
 - 2.2.1 Report on Notifications Received under CPG5
 - 2.2.2 Report on the Number of Unobserved SBT Transhipments at Sea and Actions Taken by Members
 - 2.2.3 Application of CPG5 in Future Fishing Seasons
 - 2.3 Annual Reports from Members
 - 2.4 Assessment of compliance with CCSBT Management Measures
 - 2.4.1 Compliance of Members
 - 2.4.2 Application of the Corrective Actions Policy
- 3. Report from the Technical Compliance Working Group (TCWG)**
- 4. Review of Progress on CC15's 2021 Workplan Items**
- 5. Operation of CCSBT Measures: Issues & Updates**
- 6. Attributable SBT Catch Definition and Depredation**
- 7. Implementation of the CCSBT Compliance Plan**
 - 7.1 Compliance Assessment Processes and QARs
 - 7.1.1 Report Back from Intersessional Correspondence Group
 - 7.1.2 Quality Assurance Reviews (QARs)
 - 7.2 Market Research Proposal
 - 7.2.1 Update on Japanese market proposal
 - 7.2.2 Pilot analysis with tag survey data
 - 7.2.3 Discussion of SBT markets other than Japan

- 7.3 Proposed Revisions to the CCSBT's CDS Resolution
 - 7.3.1 Paragraph 9
 - 7.3.2 Appendix 2
- 7.4 Standing Agenda Items
- 8. CCSBT Plans, Policies & Arrangements: Review, Revision & Progress Reports**
 - 8.1 CPG1: Minimum Performance Requirements (MPRs)
 - 8.2 Update of the Compliance Action Plan (CAP)
 - 8.3 Update on CCSBT's Compliance Relationships with other Organisations
- 9. eSBT Projects**
 - 9.1 On-line Data Submission/ Data Access Project
 - 9.2 Development of a Trial eCDS
- 10. Proposal to enhance the implementation of seabird measures**
- 11. Work Program for 2022**
- 12. Other business**
- 13. Recommendations to the Extended Commission**
- 14. Conclusion**
 - 14.1 Adoption of Meeting Report
 - 14.2 Close of Meeting.

List of Documents
Sixteenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee

(CCSBT-CC/2110/)

1. Provisional Agenda
2. List of Participants
3. List of Documents
4. (Secretariat) Compliance with CCSBT Management Measures (Rev.1)
(CC agenda items 2.1, 7.2.3)
5. (Secretariat) Annual Report on Members' implementation of ERS measures and performance with respect to ERS
(CC agenda item 2.1)
6. (Secretariat) Corrective Actions Policy: Review of Indonesia's Implementation of its Payback and Management Plans
(CC agenda item 2.4.2)
7. (Secretariat) Progress Report on Compliance Committee WorkPlan Items for 2021
(CC agenda item 4)
8. (Secretariat) Operation of CCSBT MCS Measures (Rev.1)
(CC agenda items 2.2.2 and 5)
9. (CCSBT) Quality Assurance Review of the EU On behalf of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
(CC agenda item 7.1.2)
10. (Secretariat) Proposed Revisions to the CCSBT's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) Resolution
(CC agenda item 7.3)
11. (Secretariat) Potential Non-Member Fishing Activity/Trade & Trade Summaries
(CC agenda item 7.4)
12. (Secretariat) Draft Revised Minimum Performance Requirements (MPRs)
(CC agenda item 8.1)
13. (Secretariat) Update on CCSBT's Compliance Relationships with Other Bodies and Organisations
(CC agenda item 8.3)
14. (Secretariat) Progress Update on the CCSBT's On-line Data Submission/ Access Project
(CC agenda item 9.1)

15. (Secretariat) Progress Update on the CCSBT's Trial eCDS Project
(CC agenda item 9.2)
16. (Secretariat) Trial analysis for verification of reported catch by Members with
CDS data and tag survey data obtained from Japanese market
(CC agenda item 7.2.2)
17. (Australia) Compliance Assessment Process - Reporting from the intersessional
correspondence group
(CC agenda item 7.1.1)
18. (New Zealand) Report back from the intersessional discussion group on predated
southern bluefin tuna
(CC agenda item 6)
19. (Indonesia) Implementation of the Indonesia's payback plan on the over catch of
2020
(CC agenda item 2.4.2)
20. (Indonesia) Implementation of Indonesia's work plan to remain within TAC for
2021
(CC agenda item 2.4.2)
21. (Indonesia) Further investigation into discrepancies between COMTRADE and
Indonesia CDS data
(CC agenda item 4)
22. (BirdLife and CCSBT) Update on the Project for Enhancing the Implementation
of Ecologically Related Species Seabird Measures within CCSBT Fisheries
(Rev.2)
(CC agenda item 10)
23. (Pew Charitable Trusts) A Comparative Analysis of AIS Data with the
Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna Statistical Areas
Reported Transshipment Activity in 2019
(CC agenda item 7.4)

(CCSBT-CC/2110/SBT Fisheries -)

Australia	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
European Union	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
Indonesia	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
Japan	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission

Korea	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
New Zealand	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
South Africa	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission (Rev.2)
Taiwan	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission

(CCSBT-CC/2110/Rep)

1. Report of the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (August 2021)
2. Report of the Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2020)
3. Report of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2020)
4. Report of the Twenty-Fifth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2020)
5. Report of The Thirteenth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (May 2019)
6. Report of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2019)
7. Report of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2019)
8. Report of the Fifth Meeting of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (March 2018)

(Documents to be discussed from the Technical Compliance Working Group)¹

(CCSBT-TCWG/2110/)

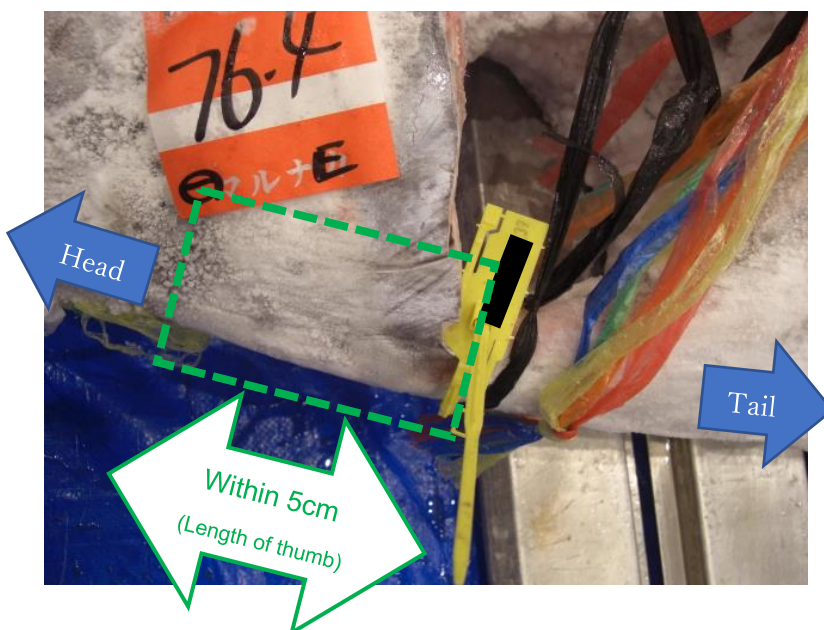
4. (Secretariat) Background Paper for the 7 & 8 April 2021 eCDS Working Group (CC agenda item 9.2)
5. (Secretariat) Background Paper #2 for the eCDS Working Group: Error checking in the eCDS (CC agenda item 9.2)
6. (Japan) Update on Japanese market proposal (CC agenda item 7.2.1 and 7.2.3)

¹ Documents from the TCWG meeting which Members might wish to discuss at the Compliance Committee (CC) meeting. These documents will not be renumbered.

Recommendations of the Compliance Committee on CDS Tagging

- **Members** should report in section 1.1. of their national reports in 2022 CC/EC on their trial implementation of following improvements relating to tagging:
 - Type A (CCSBT centralised tag or Korean tag): Members are encouraged to attach tags inside the mouth within five centimeters from the throat (see figure 1).
 - Type B (Australian style tag): Members are encouraged to attach tags at anal fin, not at the gill cover (only for fresh SBT. See figure 2).
- Members using CCSBT CDS centralised tags for fresh fish and applying these tags through the gill plate are exempt from the above.
 - All Members are encouraged to further promote the tag retention to fishermen/traders.
- **TCWG** should recommend **CC** to specify above point in the CC workplan, and revisit this matter at a later stage (one or two years later).
- **Secretariat** should properly revise the instruction on tag attachment which is published in the CCSBT website.

(Figure 1)



(Figure 2)



**Template for the Annual Report
to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission**

(Revised at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting: 13 October 2021)

If there are multiple SBT fisheries, with different rules and procedures applying to the different fisheries, it may be easier to complete this template separately for each fishery. Alternatively, please ensure that the information for each fishery is clearly differentiated within the single template.

This template sometimes seeks information on a quota year basis. Those Members/CNMs that have not specified a quota year to the CCSBT (i.e. the EU), should provide the information on a calendar year basis. Within this template, the quota year (or calendar year for those without a quota year) is referred to as the “fishing season”. Unless otherwise specified, information should be provided for the most recently completed fishing season. Members and CNMs are encouraged to also provide preliminary information for the current fishing season where the fishing for that season is complete or close to complete.

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1 Summary of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Improvements

1.1 Improvements achieved in the current fishing season

Provide details of MCS improvements achieved for the current fishing season.

1.2 Future planned improvements

Describe any MCS improvements that are being planned for future fishing seasons and the expected implementation date for such improvements.

1.3 Progress with actions taken to rectify any non-compliance

Describe actions taken to rectify any non-compliant issues identified in the previous Compliance Committee meeting.

2 SBT Fishing and MCS

2.1 Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

2.1.1 Catch and allocation

Specify the Effective Catch Limit, carry-forward of quota, total available catch, and attributable catch for the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 1. All figures should be provided in tonnes.

Table 1. Effective catch limit, carry-forward, total available catch, and attributable catch.

A	B	C	D	E
Fishing Season	Effective Catch Limit ¹ (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward to this Fishing Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch ² (B+C) (tonnes)	Attributable catch ³ (tonnes)
(e.g. April 2019 – March 2020)				

2.1.2 Allowances and SBT mortality for each sector

Specify the allowances and SBT mortality for each sector during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 2. If information on SBT mortality is not available for a particular sector, use the best estimates of catch. All figures to be provided in tonnes.

¹ Effective catch limit is the Member's allocation plus any adjustments for agreed short term changes to the National Allocation. For example, see column 3 of Table 1 at paragraph 87 of the Report of CCSBT 24.

² 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.

³ 'A Member or CNM's attributable catch against its national allocation is the total Southern Bluefin Tuna mortality resulting from fishing activities within its jurisdiction or control including, inter alia, mortality resulting from: commercial fishing operations whether primarily targeting SBT or not; releases and/or discards; recreational fishing; customary and/or traditional fishing; and artisanal fishing.'

Table 2. Allowances and SBT mortality for each sector.

Sector	Commercial fishing operations whether primarily targeting SBT or not			
	Sector 1: (please name)		Sector 2: (please name)	
Fishing season	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)
(e.g. April 2019 – March 2020)				

Sector continued	Releases and/or discards		Recreational fishing		Customary and/or traditional fishing		Artisanal fishing	
	Sector 3:		Sector 4:		Sector 5:		Sector 6:	
Fishing season	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)

2.1.3 SBT Catch (retained and non-retained)

For the three most recently completed fishing seasons, specify the weight (in tonnes) and number of SBT for each sector (e.g. commercial longline, commercial purse seine, commercial charter fleet, commercial domestic fleet, recreational fishing, customary and/or traditional fishing and artisanal fishing) in Table 3. Provide the best estimate if reported data is not available. Figures should be provided for both retained SBT and non-retained SBT. For all non-farming sectors, “Retained SBT” includes SBT retained on vessel and “Non-Retained SBT” includes those returned to the water. For farming, “Retained SBT” includes SBT stocked to farming cages and towing mortalities. If possible, provide both the weight in tonnes and the number of individuals in square brackets (e.g. [250]) for each sector. Table cells should not be left empty. If the value is zero, enter “0”.

Table 3. SBT catch (retained and non-retained)

Fishing Season	Retained and discarded SBT							
	Commercial sectors (all weights are in tonnes)							
	Sector 1 (please name)		Sector 2 (please name)		Sector 3: Recreational sector		Sector 4: Customary/artisanal sector	
	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
(e.g. April 2019 – March 2020)								

2.1.4 The number of vessels in each sector

Specify the fishing season and number of vessels that caught SBT in each sector during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 4.

In cases where vessel numbers are not able to be provided, specify the best estimate.

Table 4. Vessels by Sector

Fishing season (e.g. April 2019 – March 2020)	Number of vessels			
	Commercial sectors		Sector 3: Recreational sector	Sector 4: Customary/artisanal sector
	Sector 1 (please name)	Sector 2 (please name)		

2.2 Monitoring catch of SBT

2.2.1 Daily logbooks

- If daily logbooks are not mandatory, specify the % of SBT fishing where daily logbooks were required.
- Specify whether the effort and catch information collected complied with that specified in the “Characterisation of the SBT Catch” section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report), including both retained and discarded catch. If not, describe the non-compliance.

2.2.2 Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)

- If multiple reporting methods exists (e.g. daily, weekly and/or month SBT catch reporting, reporting of tags and SBT measurements, reporting of ERS interactions etc) then, for each reporting method, specify if it was mandatory, and if not, specify the % of SBT fishing the reporting method covered.

2.2.3 Scientific Observers

- Provide the percentage of the SBT catch and effort observed in the three most recently completed fishing seasons for each sector (e.g. longline, purse seine, commercial charter fleet, and domestic fleet) in Table 5. The unit of effort should be hooks for longline and sets for purse seine.

Table 5. Observer coverage of SBT catch and effort

Fishing season (e.g. April 2019 – March 2020)	Sector 1		Sector 2	
	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	% effort obs.	% catch obs.

- ii. Specify whether the observer program complied with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. If not, describe the non-compliance. Also indicate whether there was any exchange of observers between Members.

2.2.4 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

For the most recently completed fishing season for Member-flagged authorised carrier vessels and fishing vessels fishing for or taking SBT specify:

- i. Was a mandatory VMS that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution in operation?
- ii. If a mandatory VMS that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution was not in operation, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement.
- iii. The number of its flag 1) fishing vessels (FVs) and 2) carrier vessels (CVs) that were required to report to a National VMS system:-
 - 1) FVs:
 - 2) CVs:
- iv. The number of its flag 1) fishing vessels (FVs) and 2) carrier vessels (CVs) that actually reported to a National VMS system:-
 - 1) FVs:
 - 2) CVs:
- v. Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member.
- vi. In the event of a technical failure of a vessel's VMS, the vessel's geographical position (latitude and longitude) at the time of failure and the length of time the VMS was inactive.
- vii. A description of any investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution including progress to date and any actions taken.

2.2.5 At-sea inspections

Specify the coverage level of at sea inspections of SBT authorised fishing vessels by Member's patrol vessels during the most recently completed fishing season (e.g. the percentage of SBT trips inspected).

2.2.6 Authorised vessel requirements

Report on the review of internal actions and measures taken in relation to the authorised vessel requirements provided at Appendix 1, including any punitive and sanction actions taken.

2.2.7 Monitoring of catch of SBT from other sectors (e.g. recreational, customary, etc)

Provide details of monitoring methods used to monitor catches in other sectors.

2.3 SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only)

- i. Specify the percentage of the tows that were observed and the percentage of the transfers of the fish to the farms that were observed during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 6.

Table 6. Observer coverage of towing and transfer to and between farms

Fishing season	Observer coverage of tows (%)	Observer coverage of transfers (%)
(e.g. April 2019 – March 2020)		

- ii. Provide updates on plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring.

2.4 SBT transshipment (in port and at sea)

In accordance with the Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels, report:

- i. The quantities and percentage of SBT transhipped at sea and in port during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 7.

Table 7. SBT transshipment (in port and at sea)

Fishing season	Kilograms of SBT transhipped at sea	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped at sea	Kilograms of SBT transhipped in port	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped in port
(e.g. April 2019 – March 2020)				

- ii. The list of the tuna longline fishing vessel with Freezing Capacity (LSTLVs) registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped at sea and in port during the most recently completed fishing season.
- iii. A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received at-sea transshipments from their LSTLVs during the most recently completed fishing season.

2.5 Port Inspections of Foreign Fishing Vessels/Carrier Vessels (FVs/CVs) with SBT/SBT Products on Board

For the three most recently completed **whole calendar years**, provide information about the number of landing/ transshipment operations that foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product made in port, the number of those landing/ transshipment operations that were inspected, and the number of inspections where infringements of CCSBT's measures were detected in Table 8.

Table 8. Port inspections of foreign FVs and CVs with SBT/SBT products on board

Calendar year	Foreign Flag	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations (that occurred)	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations Inspected	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations where an Infringement of CCSBT's Measures was Detected
(e.g. 2019)				
	TOTAL NUMBER			

2.6 Monitoring of trade of SBT

For the most recently completed whole calendar year or fishing season:

- i. Record the calendar year/ fishing season.
- ii. Provide the percentage of landings of SBT that were inspected.
- iii. Provide the percentage of exports of SBT that were inspected.
- iv. Provide the percentage of imports of SBT that were inspected.

2.7 Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken

As per paragraph 5.9 of the CDS Resolution, specify details on the level of coverage and type of audit undertaken, in accordance with 5.8⁴ of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.

3 Changes to sections in Annex 1

If this is not the first year of completing Annex 1, list any sections of Annex 1 that have changed since the previous year.

⁴ Paragraph 5.8 of the CDS Resolution specifies that "Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall undertake an appropriate level of audit, including inspections of vessels, landings, and where possible markets, to the extent necessary to validate the information contained in the CDS documentation."

Annex 1. Standing items: details of MCS arrangements used to monitor SBT catch in the fishery

1 Monitoring catch of SBT

Describe the system used for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch is allocated to individual companies and/or vessels. For competitive catch systems this should include details of the process for authorising vessels to catch SBT and how the fishery is monitored for determining when to close the fishery. The description provided here should include any operational constraints on effort (both regulatory and voluntary).

Complete the table below to provide details of methods used to monitor catching in the fishery.

Details should also be provided of monitoring conducted of fishing vessels when steaming away from the fishing grounds (this does not include towing vessels that are reported in Section 1.1 of this Annex).

Monitoring Methods	Description
Daily log book	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. <i>Whether this was mandatory.</i>ii. <i>The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):-</i>iii. <i>What information on ERS is recorded in logbooks:-</i>iv. <i>Who are the logbooks submitted to⁵:-</i>v. <i>What is the timeframe and method⁶ for submission:-</i>vi. <i>The type of checking and verification that is routinely conducted for this information:-</i>vii. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i>viii. <i>Other relevant information⁷:-</i>

⁵ If the reports are not to be submitted to the Member's or CNM's government fisheries authority, then also specify whether the information will later be sent to the fisheries authority, including how and when that occurs.

⁶ In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.

⁷ Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

<i>Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)</i>	<p><i>If multiple reporting methods exists (e.g. daily, weekly and/or month SBT catch reporting, reporting of tags and SBT measurements, reporting of ERS interactions etc), create a separate row of in this table for each method. Then, for each method, specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. Whether this is mandatory.</i> <i>ii. The information that is recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-</i> <i>iii. Who the reports are submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)⁵:-</i> <i>iv. What is the timeframe and method⁶ for submission:-</i> <i>v. The type of checking and verification that is routinely conducted for this information:-</i> <i>vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> <i>vii. Other relevant information⁷:-</i>
<i>Scientific Observers</i>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-</i> <i>ii. What information on ERS is recorded by observers:-</i> <i>iii. Who are the observer reports submitted to:-</i> <i>iv. Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-</i> <i>v. Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-</i>
<i>VMS</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. For Member-flagged authorised carrier vessels and fishing vessels fishing for or taking SBT provide references to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i>
<i>Other (for example, use of electronic monitoring etc.)</i>	

1.1 SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only)

(a) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring towing of SBT from the fishing ground to the farming area. This should include details of:

- i. Observation required for towing of SBT*
- ii. Monitoring systems for recording losses of SBT (in particular, SBT mortality).*

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transferring of SBT from tow cages into farms. This should include details of:

- i. Inspection/Observation required for transfer of SBT*
- ii. Monitoring system used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-*

(c) For “a” and “b” above, describe the process used for completing, validating⁸ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

(d) Other relevant information⁷

1.2 SBT Transshipment (in port and at sea)

(a) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transshipments in port. This should include details of:

- i. Flag State rules for and names of:*
 - designated foreign ports where SBT may be transhipped, and*
 - foreign ports where in-port transshipments of SBT are prohibited:-*
- ii. Flag State inspection requirements for in-port transshipments of SBT (include % coverage):-*
- iii. Information sharing with designated Port States:-*
- iv. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*
- v. Process for validating⁸ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*
- vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
- vii. Other relevant information⁷:-*

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transshipments at sea. This should include details of:

- i. The rules and processes for authorising transshipments of SBT at sea and methods (in addition to the presence of CCSBT transshipment observers) for checking and verifying the quantities of SBT transhipped:-*
- ii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*
- iii. Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*
- iv. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*

⁸ Including the class of person who conducts this work (e.g. government official, authorised third party)

v. *Other relevant information*⁷:-

1.3 Port Inspections of Foreign FVs/CVs with SBT/ SBT Products on Board

This section provides for reporting with respect to the CCSBT's Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port. It should be filled out by Port State Members that have authorised foreign Fishing Vessels/Carrier Vessels carrying SBT or SBT products to enter their designated ports for the purpose of landing and/or transshipment. Only information for landings/transshipments of SBT or SBT products that have NOT been previously landed or transhipped at port should be included in the table below.

- (a) *Provide a list of designated ports into which foreign FVs/ CVs carrying SBT or SBT product may request entry:-*
- (b) *Provide the minimum number of hours of notice required for foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product to request authorisation to enter these designated ports:-*

1.4 Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms)

Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring domestic landings of SBT. This should include details of:

- (a) *Rules for designated ports of landing of SBT:-*
- (b) *Inspections required for landings of SBT.*
- (c) *Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being landed as a different species:-*
- (d) *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed:-*
- (e) *Process for validating⁸ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form):-*
- (f) *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
- (g) *Other relevant information*⁷:-

1.5 Monitoring of trade of SBT

1.5.1 SBT Exports

Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring exports of SBT (including of landings directly from the vessel to the foreign importing port). This should include details of:

- (a) *Inspections required for export of SBT -*
- (b) *Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being exported as a different species:-*
- (c) *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT exported:-*
- (d) *Process for validating⁸ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form or Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-*
- (e) *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*

(f) *Other relevant information*⁷:-

1.5.2 SBT Imports

Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring imports of SBT. This should include details of:

- (a) *Rules for designating specific ports for the import of SBT:-*
- (b) *Inspections required for imports of SBT*
- (c) *Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being imported as a different species:-*
- (d) *Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-*
- (e) *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
- (f) *Other relevant information*⁷:-

1.5.3 SBT Markets

(a) *Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market:-*

(b) *Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring of SBT at markets (e.g. voluntary or mandatory requirements for certain documentation and/or presence of tags, and monitoring or audit of compliance with such requirements):-*

(c) *Other relevant information*⁷

1.6 Other

Description of any other MCS systems of relevance.

2 Additional Reporting Requirements Ecologically Related Species

(a) *Reporting requirements in relation to implementation of the 2008 ERS Recommendation:*

- i. *Specify whether each of the following plans/guidelines have been implemented, and if not, specify the action that has been taken towards implementing each of these plans/guidelines:-*
 - *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries:*
 - *International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks:*
 - *FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations:*
- ii. *Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures⁹ aimed at the protection of ecologically related species¹⁰ from fishing of the following tuna RFMOs are being complied with. If not, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-*
 - *IOTC, when fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:*
 - *WCPFC, when fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:*

⁹ Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch_mitigation.php.

¹⁰ Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

- *ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:*
- iii. *Specify whether data is being collected and reported on ecologically related species in accordance with the requirements of the following tuna RFMOs. If data are not being collected and reported in accordance with these requirements, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-*
- *CCSBT¹¹:*
 - *IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:*
 - *WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:*
 - *ICCAT, for fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:*

(b) Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:

(c) Monitoring usage of bycatch mitigation measures:

- i. *Describe the methods being used to monitor compliance with bycatch mitigation measures (e.g. types of port inspections conducted and other monitoring and surveillance programs used to monitor compliance). Include details of the level of coverage (e.g. proportion of vessels inspected each year):*
- ii. *Describe the type of information that is collected on mitigation measures as part of compliance programmes for SBT vessels:*

¹¹ Current CCSBT requirements are those in the Scientific Observer Program Standards and those necessary for completing the template for the annual report to the ERSWG.

Appendix 1. CCSBT Authorised Vessel Resolution

The flag Members and Co-operating Non-members of the vessels on the record shall:

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

**The revised part of the
Resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme**
(revised at the Twenty-Eighth Annual meeting: 13 October 2021)

Referring to the principles adopted to guide the development of a catch documentation scheme (CDS) at CCSBT12 in 2005 and the ‘Resolution on the implementation of a CDS to record all catch of Southern Bluefin Tuna regardless of whether the Southern Bluefin tuna were traded’, adopted at CCSBT 13 in 2006;

Noting the need for Members and Cooperating Non-Members to provide for the tracking and validation of legitimate product flow from catch to the point of first sale on domestic or export markets;

Bearing in mind the need to achieve harmonisation of Catch Documentation Schemes across Regional Fisheries Management Organisations;

Emphasising that a CDS must be applied consistently and comprehensively across all sectors of the global SBT fishery to accurately confirm the SBT catch by each Member and Cooperating Non-member;

In accordance with Article 8.3(b) of the Convention on the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, the Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) adopts the following measure to monitor compliance with the Commission’s conservation measures:

1. General Provisions and Application

- 1.1 All Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall implement the CCSBT CDS for southern bluefin tuna (SBT) to document the movement of all SBT as outlined in this resolution. The CCSBT CDS incorporates CCSBT CDS documentation and tagging of SBT.
- 1.2 For transshipments, landings of domestic product¹, exports, imports and re-exports under the jurisdiction of a Member or Cooperating Non-Member or Other State/Fishing Entity Cooperating in the CDS (OSEC²), all SBT shall be accompanied by a document described in section 3 of this resolution. There is no waiver of this requirement. However, the exportation/import of fish parts other than the meat³ (*i.e.* head, eyes, roe, guts, tails and fins) may be allowed without the document.
- 1.3 Transfers of SBT into and between farms under the jurisdiction of a Member or Cooperating Non-Member shall be documented on the Farm Stocking Form and Farm Transfer Form as applicable.

¹ The term ‘landing of domestic product’ means a landing of SBT by a CCSBT-authorized fishing/carrier vessel into the territory of a Member or Cooperating Non-Member whose National Allocation the SBT was attributed against and which issued the CDS documents the SBT are recorded on.

² The term ‘Other State/Fishing Entity Cooperating in the CDS’ will be abbreviated to ‘OSEC’ within this resolution and means a State/Fishing Entity that has expressed its commitment, in writing, to cooperate with this resolution.

³ Any meat separated from fish parts is considered to be meat in this context.

- 1.4 Members or Cooperating Non-Members that prohibit the sale of fish caught by recreational fishers may exempt their recreational fisheries from the requirements of the CCSBT CDS.
- 1.5 The Commission shall request the cooperation of appropriate authorities of States other than Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Extended Commission that are involved in catching, landing, transferring and/or farming of SBT in the implementation of this resolution.
- 1.6 Members, Cooperating Non-Members and OSECs shall not permit the landing as domestic product, transshipment, import, export and/or re-export of SBT caught by vessels not authorised to catch SBT and (if SBT farming is conducted under their jurisdiction) the transfer of SBT to or between, and harvest of SBT from, farms not authorised to farm SBT.
- 1.7 Members, Cooperating Non-Members and OSECs shall not permit whole SBT to be landed as domestic product, transhipped, exported, imported or re-exported without a tag, except that:
 - 1.7.1 in the case of farming operations, the SBT may be landed without a tag provided a tag is attached within 30 hours of kill;
 - 1.7.2 in exceptional circumstances, where a vessel on the CCSBT Record of Authorised Vessels does not have sufficient tags on board the vessel, the tag may be attached at landing;
 - 1.7.3 in exceptional circumstances, where a vessel catches SBT as unexpected bycatch and has no or insufficient tags on board, the tag may be attached at landing.
- 1.8 In exceptional circumstances, where a tag becomes accidentally detached and cannot be reattached, a replacement tag shall be attached as soon as possible and no later than the time of landing, transshipment or export.
- 1.9 Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall report any exceptional circumstances referred to in 1.7.2, 1.7.3 or 1.8 annually in their National reports to the Compliance Committee (CC)/ Extended Commission (EC). The Member's National report shall provide details of the exceptional circumstances, the number of SBT tagged and for 1.8, the old (where known) and new tag number(s).
- 1.10 Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall require that tags be retained on whole SBT to at least the first point of sale for landings of domestic product, and shall encourage the retention of tags on whole fish thereafter.

2. Registers Required

- 2.1 A record of farms is to be established and maintained by the Executive Secretary to identify authorised farms.
- 2.2 A record of vessels, maintained by the Executive Secretary, identifies all authorised vessels.
- 2.3 CCSBT CDS Documents that record information for vessels and/or farms not included on the above-mentioned authorised registers shall not be considered valid Documents for the purposes of this scheme.

**The revised part of the
Minimum performance requirements to meet CCSBT Obligations
Compliance Policy Guideline 1
(Revised at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting: 13 October 2021)**

5. Measures Relating to Ecologically Related Species (ERS)

This section sets out minimum performance requirements for obligations relating to:

- Alignment of CCSBT's Ecologically Related Species Measures with those of other tuna RFMOs (5.1)
- Recommendations to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin (5.2).

5.1 Alignment of CCSBT's Ecologically Related Species measures with those of other tuna RFMOs (Resolution)

Title: *Resolution to Align CCSBT's Ecologically Related Species measures with those of other tuna RFMOs (ERS Resolution)*

Link: https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/default/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Resolution_ERS_Alignment.pdf

Relevant links to IOTC and WCPFC Resolutions/CMMs and ICCAT Recommendations for all ERS can be found on the bycatch mitigation page of the CCSBT website at <https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/bycatch-mitigation>

Notes: At CCSBT 20, Members provided a commitment to adhere to the ERS rules in the IOTC, WCPFC and ICCAT Areas of Competence in which their vessels fish for SBT. This commitment was subsequently incorporated into CCSBT's binding ERS Alignment Resolution which was initially adopted at CCSBT25 in 2018.

5.1 Alignment of CCSBT's Ecologically Related Species measures with those of other tuna RFMOs

Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
<p>i. Each Member and CNM shall ensure that all vessels flying its flag and fishing for SBT in an Area of Competence¹ comply with all ERS Measures described in Annex 1 of the ERS Resolution in force in that Area of Competence¹ (whether or not the Member or Cooperating Non-Member is a member of the tuna RFMO in which the ERS measures were adopted), except where Members/CNMs made a formal objection at WCPFC to an ERS measure in a relevant tuna RFMO and so are exempted from applying that ERS Measure when fishing for SBT in the applicable Area of Competence.</p> <p>ii. Where Areas of Competence¹ overlap, Members and CNMs shall elect which applicable ERS measures to apply.</p>	<p>1. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to comply with all measures listed in Annex 1 of the ERS Resolution to protect ecologically related species (including sea birds, sea turtles and sharks) set by the IOTC, the WCPFC or the ICCAT when fishing in their Areas of Competence¹.</p>
<p>iii. When fishing outside Areas of Competence¹, Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall use Tori lines in all long-line SBT fisheries below 30 degrees south.</p>	<p>1. Operating systems and processes established to require the use of tori lines when fishing for SBT below 30 degrees South and outside of the Areas of Competence of IOTC, WCPFC and ICCAT.</p>

¹ The Areas of Competence referenced by the ERS Alignment Resolution are the Area of Competence of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), the Convention Area of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the Convention Area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)

5.1 Alignment of CCSBT's Ecologically Related Species measures with those of other tuna RFMOs

Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
iv. Each Member and CNM shall ensure that effective action is taken in response to a vessel flying its flag that fails to comply with the obligations contained in the ERS Measures when fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna in an Area of Competence. If a Member or Cooperating Non-Member of the Extended Commission undertakes fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna in an Area of Competence of a Convention of which it is not a Member, that Member or CNM shall report, if any, such actions relating to the relevant ERS Measures to the Compliance Committee of the CCSBT, unless the compliance of that Member or CNM with such ERS measures is assessed in the appropriate body of that Convention.	1. Report to the CCSBT Compliance Committee on any actions taken with respect to any non-compliance with ERS measures within an Area of Competence of a RFMO of which it is not a Member, unless that Member's compliance with such ERS measures is assessed by that RFMO.

5.2 Recommendations to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna (Recommendation)

Title: Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna.

Link: https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/ccsbt.org/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Recommendation_ERS.pdf

Notes: The paragraphs in this section are not binding on Members², but Members are nevertheless expected to comply.

5.2 Recommendations to Mitigate the Impact of Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna	
Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
<p>i. Members will, to the extent possible, implement the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds), the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks), and the FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations (FAO-Sea turtles), if they have not already done so.</p> <hr/>	<p>1. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. As much as possible, successfully implement International Plans of Action (IPOAs) for seabirds and sharks, as well as guidelines consistent with those of FAO for reducing sea turtle mortality during all fishing operations involving SBT;b. Report ERS information/data to the CCSBT Extended Commission/ Compliance Committee (refer to section 6.5v. of these MPRs), and the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (refer to section 6.7 of these MPRs).

² Unless they are binding under other RFMO's measures within those particular RFMOs' Areas of Competence

5.2 Recommendations to Mitigate the Impact of Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
ii. Members will collect and report data on ecologically related species to the Extended Commission and/or its subsidiary bodies as appropriate, including the Ecologically Related Species Working Group.	

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

Title: Template for the Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and Extended Commission³

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

- i. Procedural Rule 10 of the Terms of Reference of the Compliance Committee:-
https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/default/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/basic_documents/terms_of_reference_for_subsidary_bodies.pdf
- ii. Paragraph 26 (and Attachment 5) of the CC7 report:-
https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/ccsbt.org/files/userfiles/file/templates/Annual_CC-EC_Reporting_Template.docx
- iii. Paragraph 5 (a) of the Resolution on establishing the CCSBT vessel monitoring system:-
https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/default/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Resolution_VMS.pdf
- iv. Paragraph 31 of the Resolution on establishing a program for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels:-
https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/default/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Resolution_Transhipment.pdf
- v. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Recommendation to mitigate the impact on ecologically related species of fishing for southern bluefin tuna:-
https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/ccsbt.org/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Recommendation_ERS.pdf
- vi. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Resolution on Reporting all Sources of Mortality of Southern Bluefin Tuna
https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/ccsbt.org/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Resolution_Reporting_on_all_Sources_of_Mortality.pdf
- vii. Paragraph 25 (and Attachment 5) of the CC7 report (best estimates of all sources of mortality):-
https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/default/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/meetings/meeting_reports/ccsbt_19/report_of_CC7.pdf

³ The reporting template can be found at the following link: https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/ccsbt.org/files/userfiles/file/templates/Annual_CC-EC_Reporting_Template.docx

6.5 Annual Reporting to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission

Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
i. Each Member shall submit the above Annual Report to the Compliance Committee (CC) and Extended Commission (EC) in accordance with the agreed format for the template of the annual Report to the CC and EC ³ four weeks prior to the convening of the Compliance Committee meeting.	1. The report is submitted electronically to Executive Secretary at least 4 weeks before the annual meeting of the Compliance Committee. No sections of the template should be left empty. If the required information is not collected, this should be stated rather than leaving a section empty. Similarly, if a section is not applicable to a particular fishery, this should be stated instead of leaving that section empty.
ii. Each Member should continue to improve the detail in its report to the Compliance Committee and Extended Commission ³ , and the report should be kept up to date and submitted to future annual meetings of the Compliance Committee.	
iii. Members shall provide VMS summary reports in advance of the Compliance Committee meeting.	1. Complete section 2.2.4: VMS of the Annual National Report template. ³
iv. Members shall report the following to the Executive Secretary 4 weeks prior to the Annual Compliance Committee meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quantities of SBT transhipped at sea and in port during the previous fishing season; ○ The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped at sea and in port during the previous fishing season, and ○ A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to Carrier Vessels which have received at-sea transhipments from their LSTLVs during the previous fishing season. 	1. Complete section 2.4 of the Annual National Report template. ³

6.5 Annual Reporting to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission

Obligations	Minimum performance requirements
v. Members will report annually to the Compliance Committee on the action they have taken pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the Recommendation to mitigate the impact on ecologically related species of fishing for SBT.	1. Complete sections Annex1, 2(a) – (c) of the Annual National Report template. ³
vi. All Members will report complete and accurate data on the quantity of all sources of southern bluefin tuna mortality. If the Member is unable to provide complete and accurate data, it will report annually a best estimate of all sources of Southern Bluefin Tuna mortality including recreational catch and discards.	1. Complete sections 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 of the Annual National Report template. ³