Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna

みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Twenty-First Meeting of the Compliance Committee

1 - 3 October 2026

Brussels, Belgium

The CCSBT would like to recognise the generous financial contribution provided by the European Union towards the costs of this meeting of the Compliance Committee.

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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 discussion for some agenda items had commenced in advance by correspondence and thanked participants for their cooperation with this arrangement.
2. The Chair reminded the group of the full agenda ahead and identified key priority outcomes for the meeting. The Chair also reminded the group of the importance of considering issues in depth and that Members be prepared to hold each other to account.
3. Members and observers introduced their delegations to the meeting and provided some introductory remarks. The list of participants is shown in **Attachment 1**.

1.2. Adoption of agenda

4. The Chair noted that, during the pre-meeting correspondence process, the Secretariat had recommended adding an additional agenda item 7.3 to discuss Indonesia's Proposal for amendment of the Resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme.
5. The meeting agreed to this addition to the agenda and the updated agenda was adopted. The adopted agenda is provided in **Attachment 2**.
6. The list of documents for the meeting is shown in **Attachment 3**.

1.3. Meeting arrangements

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

Agenda Item 2. Reports from other Subsidiary Bodies

2.1. Report from the Technical Compliance Working Group (TCWG 5)

8. The Chair provided an oral report of the Fifth Meeting of the Technical Compliance Working Group (TCWG 5), which was held on 24 February 2026 as an online meeting. The Chair thanked Members for their proactive participation in and contributions to the TCWG 5 meeting and subsequent intersessional discussions, and recalled the topics that TCWG 5 discussed, specifically:

    - Key 2026 Compliance Action Plan (CAP) items; and

- Opportunities to clarify and refine the use of processed codes and conversion factors on Re-Export/Export after Domestic Landing Forms (REEFs) to support the Secretariat and Members to reconcile Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) documents.

9. The Chair highlighted key outcomes from TCWG 5 and subsequent intersessional discussions:

    - For reporting-related CAP action items, further intersessional work was undertaken to identify specific priority areas for reporting performance against CDS and transhipment obligations. This will be further discussed under relevant agenda items during the CC meeting; and
    - For the use and reconciliation of "Other" product types in the CDS, Members supported the proposed table of product types or descriptions, and the use of a recovery rate of 62 % for products from Fillet or Loin and 38 % for other products originating principally from other parts of SBT for reconciliation within the eCDS system. This issue will be further discussed under Agenda item 5.

10. The Chair noted that the TCWG 5 meeting held in February 2026 had been beneficial and emphasised the value in holding the next TCWG at a similar time in 2027, including as a final opportunity for Member engagement immediately prior to the implementation of the eCDS.

11. The meeting noted the outcomes of TCWG 5 as reported by the Chair.

2.2. Report from the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG 16)

12. The Secretariat provided paper CCSBT-CC/2610/08, which summarised the outcomes of the report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG 16), which was held from 3 – 6 March 2026. In its paper, the Secretariat noted that ERSWG referred the persistent non-compliance issues with seabird mitigation measures to the CC for further discussion. The Secretariat considered that this matter is relevant to the action item 13b) of the Compliance Action Plan (CAP) and recalled the conclusion by CC 20 regarding the complexity involved in agreeing a definition for persistent non-compliance.

13. The Secretariat paper also suggested that the CCSBT Seabird Project has allowed for a significant focus on awareness raising and the development of information resources to support implementation of the CCSBT Ecologically Related Species (ERS) measures. The Secretariat also requested that the CC, subject to the Extended Commission's (EC) decision, review the draft revised template for the annual report to the CC/EC, noting the recommendation from ERSWG 16 to add a standing agenda item to future CC meetings on Members' seabird bycatch mitigation plan.

14. The full report of the ERSWG 16 is provided to the CC as CCSBT-CC/2610/Rep02.

15. The Chair advised that the meeting would review and discuss compliance matters with respect to the use of seabird mitigation measures under agenda items 3.2 and 3.3, in conjunction with the Secretariat's paper CCSBT-CC/2610/05 (Rev.1). The

Chair also proposed that, to the extent possible, the meeting keep any discussions on Members' compliance to these agenda items and asked Members to recall this recommendation from ERSWG 16 when the meeting commences these discussions.

16. The Chair also advised that, subject to the decision by the EC, ERSWG 16 recommended that the CC have a standing agenda item from 2027 on Members' seabird bycatch mitigation plans in high-risk areas for seabirds. For this purpose, the Secretariat provided a revised annual report template for consideration by CCSBT 33 to accommodate the ERSWG's recommendation on the monitoring of Members' seabird bycatch mitigation plan.
17. Some Members noted that the decision on the ERSWG's recommendation on seabird high-risk areas and additional seabird mitigation measures will be discussed by the EC, and therefore it was premature to discuss specific additional wording for the additions to the template for the annual report to Compliance Committee/Extended Commission at this stage.
18. Noting the ERSWG's recommendations on this matter, the meeting agreed that the Secretariat's proposed template revisions should be left for consideration by the EC.
19. Indonesia recognised its difficulties in providing timely ERS data and committed to providing this information as soon as processed. Indonesia informed its ongoing collaboration with BirdLife International, funded by FAO under the Common Oceans programme, running from 2026 to 2027. The collaboration covers port-based outreach to longline crews in Benoa, a baseline data review, updated seabird data protocols, crew awareness activities and support for updating Indonesia's NPOA-Seabirds.
20. Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) reaffirmed its view that there continues to be a lack of concrete steps taken by the Compliance Committee to address seabird bycatch in SBT fisheries. ACAP recommended timebound implementation for actions to be taken in high-risk areas noting that the EC will be considering a proposal for additional management measures in relation to ERS.
21. The meeting also noted that the EC will be considering whether to add Members' seabird bycatch mitigation plans in high-risk areas as a standing agenda item for future CC meetings.

Agenda Item 3. Overview of Compliance with CCSBT Conservation and Management Measures

3.1. Annual Reports from Members

22. Discussion for this agenda item commenced by correspondence in advance of the CC meeting.
23. The Chair appreciated that most Members provided their annual reports to the CC by the due date and the general level of engagement from Members in the pre-meeting discussion process this year.

24. A summary of pre-meeting comments and responses to questions from Members annual reports is provided below:

Australia

- Australia advised that the increase in the carry-forward from 2024 to 2025 was largely driven by the delayed agreement to the 2024 global TAC recommended by ESC 27 for CCSBT decision in October 2022, which made it difficult for the Australian farming sector to confidently invest in the necessary resources and infrastructure to increase farm production; and
- Australia continues to monitor stereo-video technology developments that support cost effective and efficient management of commercial fisheries as per obligations in domestic fisheries legislation, and welcomed additional information from CCSBT Members that attend the relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMO) meetings across ICCAT[1], IATTC[2] and WCPFC[3].

European Union

- The European Union (EU) advised that it has legislation in place that permits controlling and monitoring of SBT imports, which includes Regulation (EU) 2023/675 (that transposed into EU law the binding resolutions established by CCSBT) and Regulation (EC) 1005/2008 (IUU Regulation) that established a CDS comprehensive catch certification scheme for tracking imports. The EU further advised that the digital IT tool 'CATCH' permits streamline and verify import documentation.

Indonesia

- For the discrepancy between the increase in the number of artisanal vessels and the decrease in SBT mortalities from artisanal fisheries, Indonesia noted that the apparent discrepancy results from a change in reporting classification rather than from an actual decline in artisanal catch. In 2024, the reported artisanal catch of 55.8 t included catches by vessels of ≤30 GT landed in Bali. Starting in 2025, only catches landed in Cilacap, Pondok Dadap, and Labuhan Lombok are reported as artisanal. Catches by ≤30 GT vessels landed in Bali are destined for export, are validated and documented under the CDS at Benoa, and are reported as longline catch. Therefore, these catches remain fully accounted for within Indonesia's total reported catch and quota utilisation;
- Regarding the number of artisanal vessels that could potentially catch SBT, 78 artisanal vessels were recorded landing SBT in 2025, and this should be regarded as a minimum figure. Indonesia advised that it is not yet able to estimate the full number of potentially capable vessels because:

  SBT is caught incidentally, so the vessels involved vary from year to year; and

  these vessels are licensed by provincial governments, and their records are less complete than those of centrally licensed vessels.

[1] International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
[2] Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
[3] Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

Indonesia advised that it would continue to improve data collection through port officers and would register identified artisanal vessels on the CCSBT Record of Authorised Vessels;

- For the timing of implementation of Indonesia's new CDS module, Indonesia clarified that it has been operational since 14 September 2026 at all CDS validation points, namely Benoa, Nizam Zachman Jakarta, and Cilacap. Under the module, each REEF is linked to its corresponding Catch Monitoring Form (CMF), which strengthens the consistency of CDS data. Indonesia explained that the delay in the new CDS module implementation (originally planned in the 1st quarter of 2026) was due to limited IT team resources and budget constraints for developing the new system;
- For the question on 43 vessels that did not have mandatory logbooks, Indonesia confirmed that these were commercial longliners that did submit logbooks. Their logbook data were not captured because of incomplete data extraction during preparation of the Annual Report. Following re-extraction on 28 September 2026, logbook submission has been confirmed for 39 of the 43 vessels, and the status of the remaining 4 vessels is being verified;
- Indonesia reported the revised at-sea SBT transhipment data, specifying that 147 fishing vessels conducted at-sea transhipment in 2025, with a total of 657.4 t of SBT transhipped, noting that it does not expect further changes to the 2025 transhipment data and that the revision of data does not represent a change in fleet behaviour;
- Indonesia clarified that the 100% inspection rate for SBT landing in 2025 refers to all SBT landing events by commercial longline vessels in 2025, which took place at Benoa and Nizam Zachman Jakarta, where CDS validators are stationed, and every landing event was physically inspected by port officers / CDS validators. On the other hand, artisanal landings at Cilacap, Pondok Dadap, and Labuhan Lombok (catch data for the 78 unregistered artisanal vessels) were covered by a different mechanism in which enumerators record landings, including SBT, and enter the data into the national Fishing Port Information System (PIPP). This mechanism provided monitoring of artisanal SBT landings but does not constitute CDS inspection. A CDS validator has been stationed at Cilacap since 2026;
- Indonesia explained that the discrepancies between REEF and CMF data were mainly caused by data entry errors, arising from limitations of the CDS application used by Indonesia since 2015, which required validators to cross-check the product weight recorded in each REEF against the fish weight recorded in the source CMF manually and it was prone to data entry errors. Following the planned implementation of the eCDS on 1 April 2027, Indonesia intends to explore integration or data exchange between its national quota monitoring system and the CCSBT eCDS, subject to consultation and coordination with the CCSBT Secretariat;
- Indonesia confirmed that artisanal SBT catches are included in Indonesia's quota control at the fleet level, but not through individual vessel quotas. Indonesia has allocated 5 % of its national allocation (62 t) for artisanal catches, and all artisanal SBT catches are counted against Indonesia's allocation. These catches are monitored through landing data recorded by

enumerators in the Fishing Port Information System (PIPP). On a comparable basis, the artisanal catch was 1.2 tonnes in 2024 and 19.1 tonnes in 2025, both within the set-aside. To integrate artisanal catches further into the management system, Indonesia will prioritise artisanal landings at fishing ports under central government authority (in 2025, Cilacap Oceanic Fishing Port accounted for about 94% of artisanal SBT catches) and take necessary steps;

- Indonesia acknowledged that its observer coverage of effort, at 4.14 % in 2025, remained below the CCSBT target of 10 %, noting difficulties such as a limited number of certified observers, the length of longline trips and budget constraints. Indonesia also advised that the catch-base observer coverage in 2025 (9.2 %) was higher than the effort-base observer coverage because observers have been prioritised on trips in areas and seasons where SBT catches are concentrated; and
- Indonesia advised that information on the use of mitigation measures is collected through observers. For each observed set, observers record whether mitigation measures were used, the type of measures (night setting, tori lines, weighted branch lines), the setting time, and the position of the set. Indonesia further advised that it will collaborate with BirdLife International on awareness raising and capacity building on seabird bycatch mitigation, and that Indonesia is working on finalising the MoU for this cooperation.

Japan

- In terms of direct ageing data provision which is required by the scientific data exchange, Japan advised that it has provided direct aging data from approximately 5,000 otolith samples over the past 20 years. The original objective of the otolith ageing was to improve the precision of stock assessments but the use of otolith age data for this objective has been limited. Given this situation, as well as limited scientific resources and competing priorities, Japan has been obliged to devote its efforts to higher-priority work.
- For the increase in at-sea SBT transhipment in 2025, Japan noted that this may be the result of business decisions taken by vessel operators in light of commercial and operational considerations, including the location of fishing grounds;
- To the question on the non-compliance in the use of seabird mitigation measures and planned actions to address such non-compliance, Japan advised that, in addition to providing reminders and raising awareness at pre-season meetings, Japan has recently issued an administrative notice to the fishing industry based on observer data.

Korea

- To the question that Korea recorded mortalities have been greater than the respective allocation for the last two years, Korea advised that it endeavours to keep SBT mortalities within its respective allocation and therefore it voluntarily deducts a corresponding amount from its fishing quota when additional mortalities occur and does its utmost efforts to keep Korea's mortalities limit;
- Korea clarified that Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) has been mandatory for carrier vessels since 2015, and currently, carrier vessels report their activities on a paper basis. Korea is considering options for electronic reporting of carrier vessels activities, but there is no expected timeframe at this point;

- Korea confirmed that its Fisheries Monitoring System (FMS) has an automatic alert system for the expiration of flag state registration periods and fishing access periods. From the third quarter of 2026, Korea has also operated a system that encourages fishing vessels to voluntarily enter their own RFMO registration period. The system sends automatic alerts to both fishing vessels and Korean Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) when RFMO registration periods are about to expire. Korea also advised that it plans to further upgrade the FMS so that RFMO registration periods can be managed more systematically within the FMS.
- For the substantial increase in at-sea SBT transhipment in 2025, Korea explained that the fishing vessels had difficulty finding carrier vessels due to the increased costs two years ago, but the situation improved in 2025/26. Korea has a robust transhipment authorisation system where transhipment reports are thoroughly assessed, and each event is authorised after careful examination. All species including SBT are subject to a thorough risk assessment process.

New Zealand

- To the question on the percentages of effort reviewed by electronic monitoring (EM) analysts when SBT was caught, New Zealand advised that it publicly reports review rates by quarter for all New Zealand-flagged vessels with operational cameras (19 % for the most recent quarter), but it does not publish review rates by fleet. New Zealand noted that it ensures that a minimum of 10 % random representative footage is reviewed for the surface longline fleet targeting SBT to meet its requirements under the CCSBT data exchange;
- New Zealand clarified that cameras were rolled out on all New Zealand surface longline vessels in January 2024. New Zealand has provided verified fisher-reported data (monitored by cameras) to the CCSBT, but the Secretariat has not yet included this in Secretariat reporting. New Zealand will submit a paper for consideration at the Commission next year on how these data can be reflected in Secretariat reporting. The data on the use of mitigation measures are currently reported in ERSWG annual reports.

Taiwan

- To the question on how violations against seabird mitigation requirements were detected, Taiwan clarified that it is mandatory for the Taiwan fleet to report implemented seabird mitigation measures during their operation by e-logbook or daily logbook. Taiwan's competent authorities continuously review these reports and operational records to monitor the vessels' compliance. If any anomalies or suspected violations are detected, Taiwan would conduct further investigations. In addition, Taiwan verifies whether fishing vessels comply with relevant regulations through measures such as random landing inspections. For any non-compliance identified during these inspections, Taiwan would take appropriate action in accordance with relevant regulations;
- Taiwan advised that, for the case of the at-sea on-board inspection conducted by Australia, Taiwan's competent authorities are still conducting an investigation and, should there be any further findings or relevant developments, Taiwan would provide updates when appropriate;
- To the question of the use of seabird mitigation measures, Taiwan advised that the seabird mitigation measures adopted by Taiwanese fishing vessels in

different fishing areas are implemented in accordance with the conservation and management measures adopted by the relevant RFMOs applicable to each fishing area. Taiwan has also incorporated these relevant regulations into domestic law to regulate Taiwanese fishing vessels. Therefore, the requirements for these measures vary across different fishing areas, primarily due to differences in the applicable RFMOs and their respective conservation and management measures. Taiwan's policy is to follow the relevant regulations of each RFMO and ensure that Taiwanese-flagged fishing vessels comply with the respective requirements.

South Africa

- South Africa again expressed its commitments to strengthening implementation of its CCSBT obligations. In addition to the appointment of a fisheries manager, five administrators have been recruited to assist with database management and the validation of CDS documents. A further five administrators have been recruited specifically to focus on port inspections, to ensure that South Africa complies with all relevant RFMO conservation measures relating to port were appointed in 2026 to strengthen administrative and technical support to the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance programme, particularly in relation to the analysis of Advance Requests for Port Entry, Port Inspection Reports, catch validation and RFMO reporting. These measures are intended to improve the completeness, accuracy and timeliness of South Africa's compliance information;
- To the question on how monitoring of bycatch mitigation measures occur, South Africa clarified that it monitors compliance with bycatch mitigation measures primarily through mandatory permit conditions and the Scientific Observer Programme. For seabird mitigation, vessels fishing within South Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are required to set longlines at night and to use an additional mitigation measure, either an approved bird-scaring (tori) line or prescribed line weighting. Where line weighting is selected, the gear must be configured accordingly and is available for verification during port inspections. Vessels fishing on the high seas during daylight hours are subject to additional requirements, including carrying an observer, deploying two tori lines and using prescribed line weighting. Scientific observers verify and record the implementation of mitigation measures during fishing operations. In particular, observers record the deployment of tori lines and weighted lines and record seabird interactions and mortalities. Observer reports are submitted to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) and are used together with compliance inspections and permit-condition monitoring to assess implementation.
- Observer coverage of the domestic longline fleet has improved in recent years, with observed effort recorded at 13.9 % in 2023, 19.7 % in 2024 and 16.8 % in 2025. South Africa has also introduced an observer-coverage scheduling approach intended to improve spatial and temporal representation of observer deployment.
- In terms of the port inspection of foreign fishing and carrier vessels with SBT onboard, South Africa confirmed that, following verification of the available Port Inspection Reports, it confirms that no infringements of CCSBT measures were detected during the qualifying port inspections undertaken in 2025. Consequently, the correct entry in Table 7 should be "0"; and

- For the discrepancy of figures in Table 7 of South Africa's annual report, South Africa explained that DFFE reconciled the 2025 figures against the underlying Advance Request for Entry into Port and Port Inspection Reports, specifying which category should not be accounted for this purpose, to ensure that Table 7 includes only qualifying SBT landing/transhipment operations. South Africa provided the corrected figures to the Secretariat.

25. In response to questions during the meeting:

- New Zealand stated that it believes that EM data are richer than observer data alone, for example observers can miss events that can be reviewed using camera footage. It can meet all of the CCSBT's requirements in relation to the Data Exchange, but acknowledges that it needs to work with the Secretariat and Members to integrate EM data in CCSBT data sets. It is confident in the use of fisher-reported data (verified by EM) for management purposes and is happy to provide more information to interested Member. New Zealand also noted that the Mexican government had trialled the effectiveness of stereo-video technology in Pacific Bluefin Tuna farming operations and subsequently approved its use. New Zealand further noted that the Mexican fishing industry has implemented stereo video and noted its cost-effectiveness;
- Indonesia estimates the number of artisanal vessels from landings data received from fishing ports. It is not easy to determine since SBT catch is incidental, the number of vessels changes every year, and there is no time series for these vessels to estimate how many might catch SBT. Indonesia is currently unable to provide data on the total number of artisanal vessels with the potential to catch SBT since they are administered under the provincial government licensing system;
- Taiwan clarified that its investigation into a Taiwanese vessel that was boarded by Australia was ongoing and likely to take time to reach a conclusion, due to the vessel operating far from Taiwan with a number of data requiring cross-checking. It will inform the Commission when the investigation is completed and advise of any action taken;
- Australia confirmed that it has been trialling the use of AI with its EM program, and offered to report on these trials to the next TCWG meeting;
- Japan acknowledged the compliance level of seabird mitigation measures in paper 5, with some of its fishers only using Tori lines, but noted that the percentage is coming down. In relation to the use of line weighting, there has been some non-compliance with the specifications so it is looking at providing guidance to industry so it can gain an understanding of this;
- The EU stated that it cannot provide an analysis of SBT imports into the EU but noted that imports are extremely small. In 2025, it imported 2,000kg of SBT;
- South Africa confirmed that the correct number of "No. of Landing/Transhipment Operations Inspected" in Table 7 of its annual report is 20, not 25. The number of inspections can be less as Fisheries Compliance Officers do inspections based on the risk assessed.

26. BirdLife expressed its support for the pre-meeting document exchange and the opportunity that it presents to seek responses from Members ahead of the meeting. Birdlife also expressed concerns at the continued non-compliance with ERS

measures, particularly the use of only one measure, and its contribution towards the sustained decline in a number of seabird populations.

27. ACAP suggested that the evolution of EM also brings with it compliance issues. ACAP further noted that EM relies on operator data which creates a greater need for certitude in the reliability of that data.

3.2. Report from the Secretariat

SBT Related Measures

28. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/2610/04, which summarised compliance with CCSBT Management Measures by Members. The main areas of identified compliance concerns are summarised below:

- Indonesia is still in the process of paying back its over-catch from 2019-20, with 2026 being the last year for this payback period (2022 to 2026 inclusive).
    - Indonesia's reported catches were 1,192.2 tonnes, which equated to 96% of its available catch.
    - This included 19 tonnes of reported catch from handline vessels, but to date no CDS documents have been received (including catch tagging data) related to any of this catch. None of these handline vessels were authorised in 2025.
    - There has again been overutilisation reported on REEFs issued by Indonesia during 2025, but this appears not to have occurred to the same level as seen in 2024.
    - Both the overutilisation on REEFs and the lack of monitoring of handling/artisanal catch continue to create uncertainty around the reporting by Indonesia during 2025.
- In relation to the transhipment observer programme for Indonesia, there are still concerns around:
    - the timeliness of submissions (this was worse in 2025 than 2024);
    - non-submission of data;
    - discrepancies between CDS and transhipment reporting; and
    - the independence of the transhipment observer programme for Indonesia. This is discussed further in CCSBT–CC/2610/12 and under agenda item 7.1.1.
- Indonesia had one vessel that caught and landed SBT when not authorised, and one vessel that transhipped SBT when not authorised.
- South Africa continues to have issues with its CDS implementation, including:
    - the submission of duplicate CDS forms;
    - discrepancies between reported SBT weights (on different CDS documents), but these have decreased following South Africa notifying a new conversion factor for DRO in 2025;
    - lack of response to the Secretariats CDS reconciliation reports.
- South Africa:
    - submitted retrospective vessel authorisations (including after vessels harvested SBT); and

    - Did not comply with the submission requirements for port inspection reports.
- Korea had one vessel that landed SBT after the authorisation period for that vessel had ended (it was authorised at the time of harvest though). Korea notified the Secretariat of this issue when it became aware and has reported on its action taken.
- There were again issues identified with CDS validation on New Zealand CDS documents. These were flagged to New Zealand who followed up and found that there were no violations of its legislation and again reminded validators of their responsibilities.
- Increased numbers of import copies of CDS documents were received for 2025, and the Secretariat acknowledges the efforts of Members to improve this. However, a large number were again received very late, and well after the submission deadline.

29. The meeting noted the information provided in this Secretariat paper, and compliance with SBT-related measures was further discussed under Agenda item 3.3.1.

ERS Related Measures

30. The Secretariat submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2610/05 (Rev.1), 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 commitments found in the Resolution to Align ERS Measures with those of other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs).

31. The Secretariat noted that:

- This report is one of the reporting requirements from the Resolution to Align CCSBT's ERS Measures with those of other tuna RFMOs; and
- The data presented in the report is primarily taken from Member submissions to the ERS data exchange (EDE).

32. The following points from the report were highlighted:

- Observer coverage:
    - With the exception of Indonesia and New Zealand, all Members achieved the 10% target across all areas in 2025.
    - New Zealand transitioned to electronic monitoring in 2024 and has not provided information to allow the Secretariat to determine the percentage of effort and catch that was observed in 2024 or 2025. At ERSWG 16, New Zealand committed to provide data from 10% reviewed footage to EDE's going forward.
    - Indonesia has never reached the target observer coverage. Furthermore, Indonesia's data is for its entire longline fleet, not just shots that either targeted or caught SBT.
- Usage of seabird mitigation measures:
    - Indonesia has not provided information on its usage of mitigation measures with its EDE data in any year, and even if it had provided such information, its observer coverage is too low to provide robust information.

    - New Zealand only provided fisher-reported mitigation use for 2024 and 2025.
    - The use of a single mitigation method (primarily tori line) persists in a significant portion of the Taiwanese fleet, along with an increase in trips where no mitigation was used; and
    - The use of a single mitigation method (primarily tori line) persists in a smaller, but still significant, proportion of the Japanese fleet.
    - ERSWG 16 noted the persistent non-compliance issue with seabird mitigation measures and referred the matter to the CC and the EC for further discussion in the context of its recommendations regarding the need to reduce seabird bycatch.
- Seabird mortalities are generally higher in 2025 than they were in 2024, however, these vary considerably across the membership and there is no discernible trend across the fleet.
- All Members have complied with the EDE requirements except Indonesia, and some have gone beyond the minimum requirements.
- There was a notable improvement on the completeness of annual reports submitted to the most recent meeting of the ERSWG.
- CCSBT's reliance on other RFMOs for "monitoring, compliance, and surveillance for ERS" was identified as a potential risk in the most recent Performance Review (Recommendation PR2021-30) and Members may wish to consider alternatives.
- ERSWG recommended that the EC adopt seabird priority species, high-risk areas for seabirds within SBT fisheries, and additional measures to address identified seabird high-risk areas using either a single or a combination of the recommended toolbox.

33. BirdLife thanked the Secretariat and noted that this paper provides a transparent and nicely summarised overview of how Members are responding to CMMs of other RFMOs. However, BirdLife noted that when concerns were raised regarding areas where there was not 100% compliance, the Compliance Committee then defers actions to other RFMOs where current reporting is not adequate to highlight areas of non-compliance. BirdLife highlighted that reporting formats across RFMOs need to be harmonised, to support discussion in the Compliance Committees of these RFMOs if the CCSBT Compliance Committee is unable to take action.

34. The Secretariat noted that harmonisation has occurred in the case of mitigation measure reporting at WCPFC, which has adopted the reporting format from CCSBT and that this was the result of efforts from CCSBT Members acting within that Commission.

35. Members supported the concept of CCSBT Members that are parties to other RFMOs advocating for these changes.

36. ACAP noted that if there is to be deferral to other RFMOs concerning seabird bycatch mitigation measures and concerns about implementation of these measures, it was important to bring back to this committee what concrete steps were taken in the other RFMOs. It noted the progress in WCPFC in implementing improved reporting but noted that challenges persisted in other RFMOs. ACAP

indicated there was an increased need for better compliance in other fisheries, noting that action taken in other bodies would help CCSBT in ensuring compliance. It also noted the importance of two-way communication between CCSBT and other RFMOs.

3.3. Assessment of compliance with CCSBT management measures

3.3.1. Compliance of Members

37. The Chair reminded the meeting that this agenda item provided the Committee with the opportunity to review the assessment of compliance provided by the Secretariat and Members' responses provided in the pre-meeting discussion.

38. Members thanked the Secretariat for preparing two comprehensive papers and noted that it felt the intent of the review was to identify compliance issues and find opportunities for improvement.

39. It was noted that issues had been identified in relation to South Africa, Indonesia, European Union, Australia and Korea.

40. Australia acknowledged that its challenges with providing import copies of CDS documents had been discussed for several years in CCSBT. It noted that there was only a small number of import forms from 2025 that had not been submitted but also acknowledged that a number of these forms had been provided quite late. It noted that the SBT stock rebounding had contributed to increased SBT imports to Australia. Australia noted that it was considering legislative change and had initiated discussions within government but noted that regulatory change is costly and time consuming. It had also assessed that the implementation of the eCDS would help with more timely submission of these documents.

41. Korea also acknowledged that its non-provision of import CDS documents was an issue that had been raised in previous years. It reported its efforts undertaken to try and improve situation through cooperation with relative authorities. It noted that its provision of import forms had improved on the previous year and it also assessed that the implementation of the eCDS would assist and was likely to improve the timely and correct submission of CDS documents.

42. The European Union noted that, while some copies of 2025 import CDS documents not been able to be provided, this should be put into context that it related to several transactions with relatively small quantities of SBT. The EU noted that it always engaged in trying to provide complete documentation but that, in some cases, this was not possible. It highlighted the importance of Members ensuring that the forms were completed properly, noting that some CDS documents had identified the EU as the destination, instead of the destination EU Member. It noted that the implementation of the electronic CATCH system could help the EU to address this problem in the future. In relation to the non-submission of national reports, the EU reiterated what it had said in the past, noting that it does not have a target SBT fishery and that it had not caught SBT as bycatch in quite some years. The EU therefore believes that its information would not add much to the ESC discussions.

43. Indonesia requested that the CC's assessment reflect both the remaining gaps and the progress reported against its improvement plan, including observer training of

trainer with MRAG and Capfish, the development of electronic observer reporting, and the interim CDS module operational since 14 September 2026.

44. Members noted that several ongoing compliance issues had been identified with Indonesia, including that it cannot be determined if Indonesia remained within its catch limit for 2025 or 2024.

45. Several Members noted that a higher allocation of TAC necessarily carries corresponding compliance responsibilities, and that consideration of increasing allocations should be linked to improvements in compliance. One Member noted that the allocation of the TAC is a matter for the Extended Commission and should be discussed at its annual meeting rather than in the Compliance Committee and further noted that discussions on allocation should not be linked to the level of compliance of Members.

46. One Member noted that the need for orderly and sustainable development of SBT fisheries identified in paragraph 4(b) of the Convention relies on compliance with management measures.

3.3.2. Capacity Building Workplan Needs Assessment

47. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/2610/07, which provided the Secretariat's preliminary review and recommendations on the Capacity Building Workplan Needs Assessment. Following the workplan, the Secretariat again conducted its initial assessment focusing on Objective 3 of the Capacity Building Workplan (Improve compliance related activities), aligning to Member compliance assessments (especially considering the links to corrective actions), the compliance risks identified in the CAP, and the compliance actions outlined in the CAP. Based on its initial assessment, the Secretariat identified several areas to improve compliance-related activities for Indonesia and South Africa, such as CDS implementation, in-port inspection, transhipment monitoring program, implementation of ERS measures and electronic monitoring. The Secretariat welcomed the discussion of the meeting on potential capacity building initiatives in the identified priority areas.

48. The Chair suggested that, as capacity building is a key response element in the CCSBT's Corrective Action Policy, this agenda item would be considered concurrently with Agenda item 3.3.3.

49. The Chair encouraged Members to develop specific proposals for additional capacity building initiatives and to then seek guidance from the Secretariat on what funding avenues may be available to support these initiatives.

50. Indonesia welcomed the needs assessment and supports the CC recommending capacity building initiatives to the Extended Commission. The areas identified by the Secretariat match Indonesia's own priorities. Indonesia suggested the following, in order of priority:

- first, the transition to the eCDS, including verification of catch before CDS documents are issued;
- second, the monitoring and documentation of artisanal catch, including support for tags and validators at landing sites;
- third, training and independence of transhipment observers; and

- fourth, electronic monitoring, building on the work Indonesia and New Zealand have begun intersessionally, together with seabird mitigation awareness for crews.

51. The meeting agreed to recommend to CCSBT 33 the following compliance-focussed capacity building initiative for Indonesia:

    - Capacity building support related to Indonesia's national observer programme to help address recommendations from the 2025 CCSBT Quality Assurance Review (QAR), including;
        - Development of a focussed policy on the Indonesia National Observer Programme, covering, among other things, roles, responsibilities and accountability; and
        - Finalise the development of an Observer Manual (similar in style and content to the IOTC[4] ROP Manual) to serve as a reference guide to observers on data collection protocols, compliance monitoring and processes to complete forms (including a Transhipment Details Form and Boarding Inspection Report Form).
    - This capacity building support will leverage the lessons learned from the national observer programmes of other CCSBT Members (as appropriate). It will focus on ensuring the accuracy and integrity of information collected by observers, and on supporting processes that enable independent monitoring, verification and reporting of transhipment activity by Indonesia's national observers.

52. CC 21 also recommended the EC endorse the provision of 1,000 CDS tags each year for 3 years to Indonesia for the explicit use to improve reporting of SBT catch of the artisanal fleet of Indonesia through the CCSBT CDS system. Members emphasised that this was to be a transitional, rather than an ongoing measure, and is not intended to set a precedent for the future provision of tags.

53. The meeting agreed to recommend to CCSBT 33 the following compliance focussed capacity building initiative for South Africa:

    - Capacity building support related to South Africa's CDS implementation. This will include mapping South Africa's CDS processes to identify opportunities for strengthening implementation, followed by training focussed on:
        - monitoring and managing activities by Member eCDS administrators;
        - verification and validation of CDS documents; and
        - follow-up and resolution of warnings and errors identified in the eCDS, including discrepancies between converted weights on catch tagging forms and catch monitoring forms; and
        - Practical case-based training using South African CDS/eCDS scenarios, including the identification of recurring errors and measures to prevent their recurrence.
    - Whilst in country, advice can also be provided on related areas of need identified in South Africa's corrective action plan that is to be submitted by 31

[4] Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

December 2026 or other related compliance areas identified jointly by South Africa and the Secretariat before the in-person programme.

3.3.3. Application of the Corrective Actions Policy

54. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/2610/06 on review of implementation of Indonesia's and South Africa's Corrective Actions and Indonesia's compliance in 2025. In this paper, the Secretariat noted that:

- For Indonesia,
  - Reported catch in 2025 was 1,192.2 t. This was approximately 52.5 t below its total available catch for the season of 1,244.7 t;
  - Further overutilisation had been reported on REEFs in 2025, but this decreased in the second half of 2025;
  - Increased artisanal catch had been reported in 2025, but this principally related to landings in one location, with progress at other locations appearing to be minimal. This raised concerns around the potential scale of the overall artisanal catch and the impact that this could have on Indonesia's total reported catch in recent years;
  - While there was continued delayed submission of CDS information, Indonesia has responded to all CDS reconciliation issues identified by the Secretariat for 2025;
  - Compliance with transhipment obligations had diminished in 2025, and concerns remained with regards the ability of the current transhipment programme to provide an independent assessment of SBT transhipped.
- For South Africa,
  - South Africa continued improved compliance related to the provision of outstanding data, annual reports and meeting attendance;
  - The Secretariat has not received any updates on the progress in South Africa's Corrective Action Plan since it was submitted in December 2024;
  - Port inspection reports that were required to be submitted are mostly received after the required submission date (more than 14 days after the completion of the inspection); and
  - issues with CDS implementation and data submission continued in 2025 and most of the issues CDS reconciliation issues identified in 2025 have not been addressed or responded to.

Indonesia

55. The Chair reminded that this year is the final year of Indonesia's Payback Plan and Management Plan for its overcatch in 2019 and 2020. The Chair also reminded that, responding to the request by CC 20, Indonesia provided a detailed plan with a timeline (CCSBT-CC/2610/Info 04) for:

- implementation of measures it would take to improve its collection and reporting of artisanal catch;
- how the current discrepancies between REEFs and CMFs will be minimised; and

- rectifying at-sea transhipment trial issues identified in the QAR recommendations and detailed in the Meeting Report.

56. Indonesia presented paper CCSBT-CC/2610/22 on the implementation of Indonesia's work plan to remain within the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for 2026. In this paper, Indonesia provided the updated table on workplan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026, which is included in **Attachment 4**.

57. Indonesia also presented the relevant part of paper CCSBT-CC/2610/21, progress on the detailed plan and timeline for improving artisanal SBT catch reporting, REEF-CMF alignment, and the transhipment at-sea trial project. Indonesia advised that it has continued to make progress in addressing the compliance matters identified by CC 20 and the QAR, specifically artisanal SBT catch reporting, REEF-CMF alignment, observer capacity and independence, prior authorisation and reporting, and observer safety. Indonesia again expressed its commitment to the effective implementation of the Detailed Plan and Timeline.

58. Members commended Indonesia on the improvements it had made, particularly in reducing overutilisation and improved monitoring of artisanal fisheries, but noted the number of compliance issues that remained.

59. Despite the recent actions taken by Indonesia, Members noted the Secretariat's conclusion in paper CCSBT-CC/2610/06 that given "the uncertainty surrounding artisanal catch, delayed submission of CDS information, and the continued issues related to the overutilisation of SBT on REEFs, it is impossible for the Secretariat to confirm that Indonesia's catch has remained within its total allocation during 2025".

60. In response to questions, Indonesia advised that:

    - The characteristic of Indonesia's fisheries provided a lot of challenges.
    - It believed that it had shown improvement in capacity each year but recognised that further improvement was needed;
    - The detailed plan provided by Indonesia reflected concrete progress and that remaining gaps should be addressed through capacity building initiatives;
    - To identify opportunities to improve its RFMO compliance, Indonesia had undertaken the compliance self-assessment tool that was developed by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

61. The meeting agreed to advise the EC that, with respect to Indonesia's payback plan and management plan which conclude in 2026, the meeting noted that Indonesia's payback plan and management plan will conclude at the end of the 2026 season, subject to Indonesia's final catch for 2026.

South Africa

62. The Chair recalled that the CC workplan for 2026 specified that South Africa was to progress its Corrective Action Plan (submitted to the CCSBT on 31 December 2024) to address areas of non-compliance. The Chair further noted that the Secretariat had highlighted in paper CCSBT-CC/2610/06 that it was difficult for the Secretariat to assess whether progress had been made in the implementation of the plan and invited South Africa to provide an update on its progress.

63. South Africa updated the meeting on its implementation of its corrective action plan and advised that it:

- Still faced challenges due to financial constraints and limited human capacity;
- Had strengthened its capacity and administrative support to help address its compliance challenges, including recruiting:
  - a fisheries manager;
  - five officials to assist with database management and the validation of CDS documents; and
  - five officials to focus on port inspections.
- Continued to face challenges with relatively high turnover of appointed staff due to positions being employed on a contractual basis.
- Recognised the importance of continued capacity building and support and would appreciate consideration of support under the CCSBT Capacity Building Workplan.

64. Members recognised South Africa's efforts to implement its corrective actions but noted that issues persisted with its CDS data submission and that many of these issues had not been responded to. Members also requested that South Africa provide a written update on its corrective action plan.

65. In response, South Africa noted that:

- It had been unable to provide a detailed written update to CC 21 because of human capacity constraints;
- Its new recruitment meant it was developing a better team to address all the issues and that it expected its communication on identified issues to improve in the future; and
- It committed to provide an updated corrective action plan before 31 December 2026.

Agenda Item 4. Monitoring and Review of the CCSBT Compliance Plan

66. The Chair advised that this agenda item supports the ongoing review and monitoring of the CCSBT Compliance Plan, which was adopted in 2025 to ensure its alignment with the CCSBT Strategic Plan.

4.1. Review of the Compliance Risks

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

68. The Secretariat submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2610/09 on Report on Progress against and Review of Compliance Action Plan for 2025-2029. In this paper, the Secretariat provided the current CCSBT compliance risks and noted that CC 20 agreed to update the risk scores for four agreed CCSBT compliance risks (Risk 2, 4, 5 and 6). The Secretariat asked the CC to again review these risks to ensure compliance risks and associated risk scores remain relevant, and identify any new or emerging compliance risks.

69. Members reviewed the existing compliance risks and whether any new risks had emerged, and did not identify any need to amend the risk list and associated scores set out in the current Compliance Plan.

70. The meeting agreed that, as there were no changes or additions to the list of compliance risks, the Compliance Plan would be maintained as it currently stands, and that a similar review of compliance risks would be continued at the CC meeting next year.

4.2. Review of Compliance Actions

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

72. In the Attachment B of paper CCSBT-CC/2610/09, the Secretariat provided a table that contains the CAP actions proposed for progress or completion during 2027, and asked Members if there were any suggested updates or amendments to these actions or the scheduled timings for these actions. Members were also asked to note that there were four actions for delivery in 2027 that are assigned Member responsibility for delivery, specifically Actions 5a), 8a), 12a) and 15c).

73. One Member raised a question whether the work undertaken by the Compliance Manager and TCN[5]/IMCSN[6] on seabird data reporting across tuna RFMOs met the obligations under CAP action 10b). The Secretariat advised that this work is intended to support the delivery of action 10b in the Compliance Plan. The report produced (provided as Attachment D to CC/2510/09) includes a comparison of the data reporting and collection forms and procedures regarding seabird reporting and compliance across the tuna RFMOs that are recognised in the CCSBT Resolution to Align ERS Measures. CC 20 agreed to amend the timeframe for completing action 10b to 2027, noting that this would align with amended timing of Action 4C in the Multi-year Seabird Strategy (this action is scheduled for consideration at ERSWG 17 in 2028), and allow more time for Members to consider the information provided in the Secretariat paper to support action 10b.

74. Members agreed to convene a virtual TCWG meeting in the first quarter of 2027 to conduct detailed discussions on the actions planned for 2027.

75. In relation to action 15c) - Lack of comprehensive monitoring and inspection of vessels on the High Seas. (Consider improvement and strengthening of monitoring of vessels on the High Seas), Australia introduced the voluntary regional VMS pilot project in IOTC and called for CCSBT Members that are Members of IOTC to support and participate in the pilot project.

76. Australia also offered to provide updates on its High Seas Boarding and Inspection activities in the Pacific where vessels inspected had SBT catch onboard. It noted that there were opportunities for CCSBT to develop guidance on what should be inspected, and how information should be shared to the flag State and the Secretariat of CCSBT.

77. The meeting also considered five actions from the compliance plan:

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[5] Tuna Compliance Network
[6] International Monitoring, Compliance and Surveillance Network

- 3 a) Ensure Members meet reporting requirements as they relate to describing how they monitor, estimate and report all SBT mortalities;
- 9 a) Consider methods for enhancing the reliability of logbook information and scientific observer data through appropriate verification methods, including the use of EM, for target and non-target species;
- 11 a) Consider additional domestic monitoring and surveillance measures for further ensuring full implementation of the CCSBT ERS Measure;
- 13 a) Consider opportunities to better support CC to discuss and recommend effective follow up action to address identified non-compliance, including through the review and update of CPG3 and through reporting from the Secretariat; and
- 15 a) Encourage Members to support and advocate for the adoption of boarding and inspection CMM in IOTC.

78. During these discussions, Members agreed to:

- amend the text for action 15 a) to 'Encourage Members, who are Members of IOTC, to support and advocate for the adoption of boarding and inspection CMM in IOTC', as shown in **Attachment 5**.
- task the Secretariat to commence intersessional work with Members (through the CDS Working Group). This work would commence after the implementation of the eCDS, but prior to CC 22, and would focus on starting to identify specific priority areas of reporting to assess Member performance against CDS obligations.

79. In relation to action 15 a), one Member noted there had been proposals submitted to develop high seas boarding and inspection CMM in IOTC since 2019 and highlighted the difficult discussions in IOTC on this issue.

Agenda Item 5. CCSBT eCDS Development

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

81. The Chair noted that the implementation date for the CCSBT electronic Catch Documentation Scheme (eCDS) on 1 April 2027 is approaching and that this CC meeting is the last opportunity to resolve any remaining issues or requirements.

82. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/2610/10, which provided updates to Members on the further development of CCSBT's eCDS since CC 20 last year. In addition, this paper focused on eCDS implementation requirements, specifically the user administration, eCDS registration needs, the application of product codes, errors and warnings in the eCDS and CDS data submission dates for 2027 (to ensure preceding documents are in the eCDS as early as possible for Member REEF production.

83. The Secretariat proposed that Members submit Quarter 4 2026 CDS data to the Secretariat by 28 February 2027 (one month earlier than the current submission deadline) to ensure that the Secretariat can complete the data entry prior to the eCDS implementation date, and more preceding documents will be loaded into the eCDS for the completion of REEFs.

84. Japan emphasised that the eCDS should not be initiated unless all Members are fully prepared for the transition. Japan noted that even if only one Member is unable to implement the system, this could create significant confusion and disruption for import control authorities and market operators. Japan also recalled that Members that are unable to comply with the eCDS procedures would not be able to export SBT to Japan. Japan also noted that, following the conclusion of the annual meeting, it would proceed with the necessary amendments to its domestic legislation to facilitate the implementation of the eCDS. Japan emphasised that once this process has commenced, it would not be possible to reverse course. Japan therefore strongly encouraged all Members to make steady progress in their preparations during the remaining period before 1st April 2027.

85. Members agreed to the following recommendations in paper CCSBT-CC/2610/10:

- The proposed product types and descriptions for REEFs and the CMF Export section in Attachment A;
- In principle to the errors and warnings in Attachment B, with a review of the recovery rates used to identify over-utilisation after one year;
- To provide 2026 Q4 data by 28-Feb-2027;
- To provide a list of eCDS User Administrators to the Secretariat by 31-Dec-2026; and
- The proposed budget and work plan.

86. Members briefly presented their level of preparedness for the eCDS. Some Members have done extensive testing already and are advanced in their preparations while others had done much less. All Members expressed full commitment to be ready for the 1 April 2027 start date.

87. The United States of America also noted its preparedness for the implementation of the eCDS and that it was looking forward to implementation.

88. It was agreed that the Secretariat would provide training on the eCDS to Members in January 2027. The Secretariat reminded Members that the eCDS User Manuals and Introduction Videos had been updated and were available to Members.

Agenda Item 6. Operation of CCSBT Measures: Issues & Updates

89. The Secretariat submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2610/11 (Rev.1), which provided an update on the operation of CCSBT's key measures. This paper provided a summary of the operational matters with respect to some of CCSBT's main Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) measures not discussed elsewhere. In relation to CDS implementation in 2025, the Secretariat highlighted the USA's continued and important voluntary cooperation in providing quarterly CDS submissions to the Secretariat. The Secretariat also reminded Members of the tagging requirements that are defined in the CDS Resolution, which require Members ensuring that, excluding exceptional circumstances, the SBT tag is securely attached to each whole SBT at the time of kill.

90. The Secretariat paper noted two technical issues with CDS implementation, which the Secretariat has suggested for consideration at the next TCWG. These issues were:

- changes in product type occurring with some exported SBT; and
- the current requirements for reporting transfers and landings of SBT by container vessels.

91. The Secretariat also noted:

- The development of the transhipment module in eSBT and that this now enabled Members to access and review the transhipment data held by the Secretariat for those Members;
- For transhipment data, other than the Indonesian transhipment trial, there was an increase in transhipments in 2025 compared to 2024, but no anomalies were identified in this transhipment reporting. There was also strong correlation between the transhipment reports and CDS documents submitted by these Members;
- continued challenges for South Africa with regard to the provision of required port inspection reports, whilst also noting the update provided to the meeting by South Africa on its further strengthening of the administrative and technical support to its MCS programme.

92. The Pew Charitable Trusts noted the importance of clarity in Member obligations. It noted that one of the key roles of a compliance committee was to identify where Resolutions have ambiguity in them and urged Members to pass the issues identified by the Secretariat on to TCWG to have ambiguities cleared up. This would help ensure that Members knew exactly how activities are to be reported and assessed.

93. Taiwan also noted that its management extended to containers, which were required to be inspected to verify the weight and amount of SBT. The Member noted that CCSBT currently had no system to monitor the transfer of SBT by container. It further noted that the container vessels, or cargo vessels, mostly enter into commercial ports and not into fishing ports. This meant that this required cooperation between different authorities.

94. The Pew Charitable Trusts noted that the paper also highlighted that CCSBT did not currently have an agreed definition for transhipment. It urged members to consider adding developing an agreed definition to the work of the TCWG in 2027, noting that this could involve considering the definition used by IOTC.

95. Recognising the technical nature of the issues highlighted by the Secretariat, the meeting agreed to refer to TCWG for further discussion:

- the changes in product type occurring with some exported SBT, particularly considering the ability to report changes in exported product in the eCDS; and
- the opportunities to clarify and strengthen the current CCSBT requirements for reporting transfers and landings of SBT by container vessels.

96. The meeting also agreed to recommend that Members remind their fishing vessel representatives of the tagging requirements that are defined in the CDS Resolution, and ensure that, excluding exceptional circumstances, the SBT tag is securely attached to each whole SBT at the time of kill.

97. The meeting agreed to note:

- The USA's continued and important voluntary cooperation in providing quarterly CDS submissions to the Secretariat;
- The increase in CDS exports to Non-Cooperating Non-Members, and particularly the significant increase in reported exports to China;
- Some non-Member fleets in the Indian Ocean have appeared in recent years to have more effort in larger areas of overlap in areas where SBT could be expected to be caught;
- Transhipment summary information provided at Attachment A of paper CCSBT-CC/2410/10 (Rev.2);
- The current status of the CCSBT's IUU Vessel List and the IUU cross-listing process; and
- Port inspection information submitted to the Secretariat for inspections completed during 2024.

Agenda Item 7. Review and Revision of CCSBT Policies & Resolutions

7.1. CCSBT Transhipment Resolution

7.1.1. Report Back on Indonesia's Transhipment Trial

98. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/2610/12 on the review of Transhipment Resolution – Indonesia's at-sea transhipment trial. This paper provided a summary of the Secretariat's monitoring of the performance of Indonesia's trial at-sea transhipment observer programme during 2025.

99. The Secretariat highlighted that:

- actual planned and completed transhipments numbered around 1,100 in 2025, which was an increase of around 35 % when compared to 2024;
- transhipment declarations during 2025 were received, on average, more than 84 days late, which increased from around 34 days late during 2024. Transhipment declarations for events during 2026 (received to date) are still being provided around 80 days late;
- at the time of completing the paper, transhipment declarations and observer reports had also not been received for around 18 % of the total SBT transhipments during 2025. Some of this missing information had subsequently been submitted to the Secretariat but was found to include further discrepancies. This included differences in the number of events reported on transhipment declarations and in observer reports, and differences in the number of recorded transhipments when compared with documentation that had previously been received from Indonesia; and
- continued discrepancies and changes to reports mean that concerns identified during the QAR remained, particularly related to the independence and accuracy of observer reporting.

100. In response to questions, Indonesia advised that:

- It does not intend to keep requesting extensions of the trial and is pursuing full implementation using its national observer program at the accepted IOTC/CCSBT standard. It is in a transition phase with the IOTC who will

review it in 2027 and is waiting for the results of that. Indonesia will provide progress on its detailed improvement plan to next year's CC meeting;

- Indonesia acknowledged that some of the reporting performances had declined, but this was due to restructuring of the unit and staff responsible and this created extra delays.

101. The European Union noted that it felt the measure adopted in IOTC provided the correct framework for Indonesia to achieve the Regional Observer Programme standards. It believed that arrangements should be replicated as much as possible if an extension was to be considered.

102. Members expressed concerns about the issues identified with the trial but stated a preparedness to be flexible and give the trial an extension of another year on the understanding that the issues identified with the program would be addressed during the extension. Any further extension would have to be for exceptional circumstances.

7.1.2. Indonesia's Plan for the Development and Implementation of Recommendations from the Quality Assurance Review

103. The Chair recalled that CCSBT 32 agreed to approve a one-year extension to the Indonesian Transhipment trial to 31 October 2026, subject to Indonesia providing, by 31 December 2025, a detailed plan with a timeline for the development and implementation of recommendations from the QAR, including;

- A policy on the Indonesia National Observer Programme, covering, among other things, roles, responsibilities and accountability;
- An Observer Manual (similar in style and content to the IOTC ROP Manual) to serve as a reference guide to observers on data collection protocols, compliance monitoring and processes to complete forms (including a Transhipment Details Form and Boarding Inspection Report Form);
- Dedicated training for transhipment observers on SBT species identification and CCSBT Resolutions, particularly the observer-related compliance monitoring requirements of the Transhipment and CDS Resolutions;
- A robust, practical process to independently estimate the weight of individual SBT; and
- Stronger communications arrangements to better meet reporting obligations (e.g. satellite communications to support the submission of transhipment declarations within 24hrs).

104. The Chair also advised that the detailed plan was submitted by Indonesia to the Secretariat and circulated to Members on 31 December 2025, and the CC was expected to review Indonesia's progress against the plan at this meeting. Indonesia's detailed plan was provided to the meeting as CCSBT-CC/2610/Info04.

105. Indonesia presented paper CCSBT-CC/2610/21 on the progress of its detailed plan with a timeline for the development and implementation of recommendations from the Quality Assurance Review (QAR). In this paper, Indonesia noted that:

- Indonesia has strengthened observer capacity through a Training of Trainers (ToT) conducted in Benoa, Bali, on 10–14 August 2026 by MRAG and CapFish;
- Indonesia plans to update its existing technical guideline (manual) with support from BirdLife International and further develop the related data collection and reporting protocols. This development is planned for April 2027, subject to confirmation of funding availability;
- The reporting process has been improved through the T4 (Transhipment Details Form), particularly to better document the observer's independent estimation of SBT transhipment weights;
- Indonesia is developing the e-OBOR system to integrate the observer reporting processes and R2 reports;
- It is also moving towards an enhanced observer management arrangement involving a third party in observer placement, financing, and recruitment.

106. Members noted that, despite the reported progress, some of Indonesia's performance against the obligations contained in the Transhipment Resolution had declined.

107. It was further noted that some developments in the improvement plan were also not proposed to occur until 2029. Indonesia was requested to provide an updated plan with some adjusted timeframes to give some confidence that ROP standards could be met.

108. Indonesia submitted an update to its improvement plan, which included amended timeframes for delivery of some actions. This is included as **Attachment 6**.

109. Based on the updated improvement plan provided by Indonesia, the meeting agreed to recommend to the EC that the Indonesian Transhipment trial be extended by one year to 31 October 2027. Revision to the Transhipment Resolution to reflect this extension is provided in **Attachment 7**.

7.1.3. Updates to the LoU with IOTC

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

111. The Secretariat submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2610/13 on Transhipment Letter of Understanding with IOTC. In this paper, the Secretariat provided updates on the development of a Letter of Understanding (LoU) with FAO. Despite continued work and effort from both the CCSBT and IOTC Secretariat, the LoU with FAO (to support the collaboration with IOTC) has not been able to be completed at this point. Despite these delays, the collaboration between CCSBT and IOTC continues unchanged.

112. Japan stated that it considers it important to clarify that the LoU with FAO is not a legally binding instrument, and that it intends to submit specific proposed amendments to the draft LoU to the EC meeting for Members' consideration.

7.2. Minimum performance requirements to meet CCSBT Obligations (CPG1)

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

114. The Secretariat submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2610/14 on proposed updates to the CCSBT Compliance Policy Guideline (CPG1) - Minimum Performance Requirements (MPRs). In this paper, the Secretariat proposed:

- Revisions to match the editorial updates to the CDS Resolution agreed by CCSBT 32 in 2025;
- Revisions to the Transhipment Resolution agreed by CCSBT 32 in 2025. These revisions related predominantly to paragraphs related to the Indonesian Transhipment Trial. This programme is to be reviewed by CC 21, so the relevant paragraphs have been flagged for review based on the discussion/decisions of CC 21;
- Small additions to reflect the requirements of Paragraph 22 of the Transhipment Resolution. This paragraph was identified during the Indonesian Transhipment Programme QAR in 2025 as not being directly linked to the CPG1 performance requirements; and
- Small editorial changes to ensure that page or paragraph references included in CPG1 are correct.

115. The meeting agreed to recommend that the EC adopt the revised CPG1, which is shown in **Attachment 8**.

7.3. Indonesia's Proposal for Amendment of the Resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme

116. Indonesia submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2610/20 on the proposal for amendment of the Resolution on the implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS Resolution). Indonesia proposed to amend the CDS Resolution to allow a Member or Cooperating Non-Member to exempt its artisanal fisheries from the requirements of the CCSBT CDS, on a permissive basis ("may exempt") consistent with the existing recreational exemption in Paragraph 1.4, and subject to conditions ensuring that the catch is not exported, is estimated using the best available information and counted against the national allocation, and is reported annually. In addition, the proposed amendment inserts a new Paragraph 1.11, with a definition of "artisanal fishery", and makes a consequential addition to the review clause in Paragraph 9.2.

117. In response to questions, Indonesia clarified that:

- The main issue was with the provision of CDS tags to artisanal vessels. It has tried and pursued different mechanisms without success, so was pursuing other ways to manage the catch of these vessels;
- The cost of the CDS tags required for the vessels was low, but it had not succeeded in obtaining government funding for the tags; and
- It considered the proposal to be the best way to enable the reporting of artisanal catch, that currently cannot be included in the CDS due to the unavailability of CDS tags for most of those vessels.

118. Some Members expressed their openness to discuss the proposal, whilst stressing that all SBT mortality and catch from artisanal fisheries must be estimated and counted against the national allocation with additional safeguards to protect the CDS integrity. One Member suggested adding an Article in the Resolution for the Compliance Committee to review the mechanism no later than 2029 and consider improvements.

119. Members expressed sympathy and understanding of the difficulties that Indonesia faced with its artisanal vessels but were not willing to support the proposal due to the potential loopholes that it presented and concerns about how SBT catch could be controlled, accounted for, and prevented from being exported. It was considered that exempting vessels from the CDS, which is considered to be the best way to track catch and prevent illegal trade, was a backwards step.

120. Members agreed that the CCSBT consider funding CDS tags to Indonesia using capacity building funds and recommended that the EC consider providing funding for 1,000 tags per year for the next 3 years.

121. It was agreed that the TCWG consider development of the definitions of artisanal vessels and bycatch.

Agenda Item 8. Implementation of the CCSBT Compliance Plan

8.1. Japan Market Analysis

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

123. The Secretariat submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2610/15, which provided the results of the Secretariat's Japanese Market Analyses 2026. Following the agreed CC workplan for 2026, the Secretariat conducted Category-1 analysis, which aimed at monitoring and detecting sudden market changes (corresponding approach proposed by the market expert in 2019). Based on verification of CDS, trade statistics, various survey results for the Japanese market, and other data sources, some discrepancies were detected in Japan's SBT import quantities. However, the amount of SBT entering the Japanese market did not exceed the catch amounts reported by Members, and, taking into account factors such as the time lag between export and import, no serious issues requiring immediate action were identified. The Secretariat also provided a summary of the outcome from the market analyses to be published on the CCSBT website public area after the CCSBT 33 meeting is closed.

124. In response to questions, the Secretariat noted that there can be a gap of several months, or in some cases even years, between the harvest, export and import of SBT, and that the various data sources used in the Secretariat's market analyses (such as the CDS and several trade statistics) use different timing reference points, and consequently, some extent of impact from these timing gaps is unavoidable.

125. The meeting agreed to include the Secretariat's market analysis in the CC Workplan for 2027, noting the Secretariat will again conduct Category-1 analysis in 2027, and Category 2 analysis to be conducted in 2028.

126. The meeting also agreed to recommend that the EC make the outcome of this analysis, shown in **Attachment 9**, publicly available through the CCSBT website.

8.2. Standing Agenda Items

127. The Secretariat provided paper CCSBT-CC/2610/16 on potential Non-Member fishing activity/trade and trade summaries. In this paper, the Secretariat provided:

- A brief summary of communication with Non-Cooperating Non-Members (NCNMs) since CCSBT 32;
- An update on any NCNM Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) catch reported to ICCAT since CCSBT 32;
- Analysis relating to potential non-Member catches of SBT; and
- An update concerning CCSBT's relationship with Trygg Mat Tracking (TMT) and information about the existing contingency fund for ad-hoc analysis with TMT.

128. The Secretariat paper also encouraged Members to:

- Conduct, and report back to CC, targeted inspections of carrier vessels that have been involved in potential transhipments with non-Member longline vessels fishing in the area of interest, focussing on identifying the presence of SBT; and
- Proactively seek opportunities to improve information on potential non-Member catches of SBT within the IOTC.

129. The meeting noted:

- Communication with Non-Members since CC 20;
- The continued high levels of activity by non-Member tuna longline vessels in areas where SBT catches are common within the IOTC convention area; and
- The continued high level of transhipment activity undertaken by these non-Member vessels when fishing in areas where SBT may be present.

130. The meeting did not suggest any new analysis that would benefit from TMT support and asked the Secretariat to retrieve the remaining funds available.

131. The Seychelles noted the reported activity from its fleet in areas where SBT bycatch is likely to occur and will conduct an internal review. Information will be provided to the Secretariat following the conclusion of this review. The Seychelles does note that all vessels captured in the analysis were authorised by IOTC to fish in the area at the time.

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

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

133. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/2610/17 on CCSBT's Compliance Relationships with Other Bodies and Organisations. In this paper, the Secretariat updated Members on the CCSBT's compliance relationships with the

International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network (IMCSN) and its associated networks such as the Pan-Pacific Fisheries Compliance Network (PPFCN) and Tuna Compliance Network (TCN), with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, as well as with RFBs/RFMOs, including the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). The paper also provided an update on progress with WCPFC towards sharing transhipment data under the existing CCSBT WCPFC MoC.

134. The Secretariat highlighted that the WCPFC is the only relevant RFMO that the CCSBT doesn't have a current program where regional observers are able to monitor transhipments of SBT. It is working with the WCPFC to identify opportunities to operationalise the MoC. Discussions have focussed on data-sharing mechanisms.

135. Fiji stated that it recognised the limitations with transhipments at sea and shared its experiences with the IATTC and some of the issues faced with regard to obtaining required information when observers are sourced from different observer providers that can have different training. It was noted that there was potential for Members to consider an arrangement such as this with the IATTC.

136. It was noted that there was a potential information overlap with SIOFA that could be worth pursuing. The Secretariat advised that it has had initial discussions with SIOFA on potential exchanges of data and initial analyses indicated that it was premature to formalise an arrangement. This could be reviewed periodically and if anything is found then it could trigger an exchange.

137. BLI requested clarification of activities by CCSBT Members and the Secretariat on CAP item 10 b (CCSBT-CC/2610/09, page 16) tabled for 2027 on reviewing data collection and procedures across tuna RFMOs regarding compliance with seabird CMMs, and to develop a harmonised format to communicate and advocate across tuna RFMOs. Noting responsibility sits with the CC, Members, and the Secretariat. BLI welcomed the IMCS Network initiative on seabird mitigation and data collection procedures but noted it is recognised as informational in scope only, albeit useful. BLI explained the context is that, currently, neither ICCAT nor IOTC report spatially relevant summaries of data on observer coverage, bycatch rates or implementation of ERS measures that permit an understanding of performance of Members with those measures. CCSBT does this well (CC 21 Doc 5) but defers compliance matters to the other RFMOs. This is an important gap in RFMO effectiveness. In the interest of consistency and harmonisation across RFMOs, BLI considers it would be beneficial that other RFMOs adopt a similar process to CCSBT in this regard and would close this gap. To this end, BLI reiterated that the CC consider two suggestions under CAP risk action 10b);

- Firstly, for Members of CCSBT responsible for vessels that operate in Convention Areas of other RFMOs to support improvements to the reporting requirements to harmonise the format with CCSBT, when opportunities arise (i.e. revision of seabird CMM in ICCAT, 2027); and
- Secondly, to support those other RFMOs make appropriate improvements, the CCSBT Secretariat communicate information pertaining to the reporting templates and process followed at CCSBT to facilitate interpretation, give

confidence of the effectiveness of the approach, and ensure the consistency of data requirements and reporting format across RFMOs.

138. The Secretariat noted that it does not have the mandate to take on an advocacy role within other RFMOs. CCSBT Members would have to raise this issue at meetings of the relevant RFMOs. The Secretariat also confirmed that it maintains close relationships with the other tuna RFMO secretariats and would share appropriate information with those secretariats if asked.

139. The meeting noted the CCSBT's Compliance Relationships with other bodies and organisations and agreed that the CC workplan include an action for the Secretariat to continue working with the WCPFC on the MoC.

8.4. Options for the Development of a Proof-of-Concept for Genetic Testing During Transhipments

140. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-CC/2610/18 on Options for the Development of a Proof-of-Concept for Genetic Testing During Transhipments. In this paper, the Secretariat noted the progress in development of rapid in-situ genetic testing tools by CSIRO, but that this requires further technical development before any broader testing can be completed. However, CSIRO also evaluated commercially available, cost-effective desktop polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and lateral flow strips for visualising test results using the DNA markers and assays developed by CSIRO, which could be utilised as options for development of a proof-of concept. To develop a detailed project plan for the consideration by CC 22 in 2027, the Secretariat proposed that further work be undertaken to develop a proof-of-concept for genetic testing during transhipments and this be based on a trial:

- using commercially available, cost-effective desktop PCR machine and lateral flow strips for visualising test results using the DNA markers and assays developed by CSIRO;
- having the testing of genetic samples integrated, to the degree possible, with the ROP management and undertaken in Cape Town, South Africa; and
- utilises both in-port transhipments (coordinated with the flag CCSBT Member) and trial at-sea transhipments during observer deployments.

141. In response to questions, the Secretariat clarified that:

- No budget was required to prepare the proposal for CC 22 and the budget for the proposed proof of concept trial was likely to be small and would be outlined within the proposal;
- The genetic test kits for the trial are likely to be desktop kits, not lab-based or in-situ kits. Advice from CSIRO indicates that in-situ kits are likely to be available in 12-18 months' time.

142. One Member made a preliminary comment that attention should be paid to the future cost-effectiveness of genetic testing, noting that a future compliance framework relying on ever-increasing numbers of samples may be difficult to support.

143. The meeting noted that genetic testing is a valuable tool for strengthening investigations and boarding activities, while noting that:

- Taking samples from frozen fish is challenging and needs to be considered;
- Product should not be damaged while taking samples;
- The trial should be cost-effective; and
- Practical aspects of sampling need to be considered so that there is no burden in the field.

144. The meeting agreed to recommend that the EC task the Secretariat to continue work to develop a defined project plan for a proof-of-concept for genetic testing during transhipments for consideration by CC 22.

Agenda Item 9. Report against the CCSBT Strategic Plan

145. The Chair reminded Members that the CCSBT Strategic Plan identified items of relevance to CC and noted the requirement that subsidiary bodies holding responsibility for particular action items report back on the progress of those activities as part of their respective meeting reports. The CC Report against the Strategic Plan will be developed during the meeting, following the same process that was used at CC 20.

146. The Secretariat submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2610/19, which summarised the process of reviewing the progress of the CCSBT Strategic Plan action items relevant to CC. In this paper, the Secretariat provided some preliminary updates to the previous year's Report on the Progress against the Strategic Plan, and invited Members to provide further updates and incorporate outcomes from the CC 21 discussions.

147. A small group was convened to update the report from the CC on Progress against the Strategic Plan. Ms Heather Benko from New Zealand agreed to lead the work of this small group.

148. The meeting thanked the small group for its work and agreed to report the progress against the Strategic Plan, which is shown in **Attachment 10**.

Agenda Item 10. Work Plan for 2027

149. The CC developed the following workplan for 2027. Annual tasks of an ongoing nature are not shown unless they are new for 2027.

Workplan item	Approximate Period	Resource
Provide ERSWG Data Exchange data as soon as processed.	As soon as possible	Indonesia
Add a new standing agenda item on Members' seabird bycatch mitigation plans in high-risk areas for future CC meetings.	Following the EC's decision	Secretariat
Explore integration or data exchange between its national quota monitoring system and the CCSBT eCDS, subject to consultation and coordination with the CCSBT Secretariat.	Following the eCDS implementation	Indonesia, Secretariat

Workplan item	Approximate Period	Resource
Collaborate with BirdLife International on awareness raising and capacity building on seabird bycatch mitigation (including work to finalise the MoU for this cooperation).	2027	Indonesia BirdLife
Work with the Secretariat and Members to integrate EM data in CCSBT data sets.	By CCSBT 34	New Zealand Members Secretariat
Inform the CCSBT when the investigation into a Taiwanese vessel that was boarded by Australia is completed and advise of any action taken.	When available	Taiwan
Report on trials on use of AI with EM data to the next TCWG meeting.	TCWG	Australia
Progress the updated Detailed Plan and Implementation Timeline for Improving Artisanal SBT Catch Reporting, REEF–CMF Alignment, and the Transhipment-at-Sea Trial Project (**Attachment 6**)	As specified in the updated Detailed Plan	Indonesia
Provide the updated Corrective Action Plan by 31 December 2026 and progress the plan.	By 31 December 2026, then specified in the Corrective Action Plan	South Africa
Progress Compliance Action Plan (CAP) action items for 2027.	2027	Members Secretariat CC, ERSWG
Subject to the EC's approval, convene a virtual TCWG meeting in late February 2027 to discuss matters specified by CC 21, including: • the compliance actions planned for 2027; • use of AI with EM; • changes in product type occurring after export in CDS; • clarify and strengthen reporting requirement on transfers and landings of SBT by container vessel; and • definitions for artisanal fisheries and bycatch.	Late February 2027	Members CC Chair Secretariat
Providing experiences in High Seas Boarding and Inspection from other RFMOs to assist Members to consider developing HSBI procedures in CCSBT.	TCWG 6	Australia Members
The Secretariat to commence intersessional work with Members (through the CDS Working Group) focusing on starting to identify specific priority areas of reporting to assess Member performance against CDS obligations.	After the implementation of the eCDS but prior to CC 22	Secretariat Members

Workplan item	Approximate Period	Resource
Implement eCDS from 1 April 2027.	1 April 2027	Members Secretariat
Members submit available Quarter 4 2026 CDS data to the Secretariat by 28 February 2027 (one month earlier than the current submission deadline).	By 28 February 2027	Members
Members provide a list of eCDS User Administrators to the Secretariat.	By 31 December 2026	Members
The Secretariat provide training on the eCDS to Members in January 2027.	January 2027	Members Secretariat
Members remind their fishing vessel representatives of the tagging requirements that are defined in the CDS Resolution, and ensure that, excluding exceptional circumstances, the SBT tag is securely attached to each whole SBT at the time of kill.	As soon as possible	Members
Publish the summary of the Market Analyses 2026 (**Attachment 9**) to the CCSBT website public area.	After CCSBT 33	Secretariat
Conduct "Category 1" Market Analysis.	Before CC 22	Secretariat
Conclude the service agreement with TMT and retrieve the remaining funds.	After CCSBT 33	Secretariat
Continue working with the WCPFC under the MoC to operationalise transhipment observer arrangements and transhipment information sharing.	2027	Secretariat
Continue work to develop a defined project plan for a proof-of-concept for genetic testing during transhipments.	By CC 22	Secretariat

Agenda Item 11. Other business

150. There was no other business suggested by Members.

Agenda Item 12. Recommendations to the Extended Commission

Recommendations

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

1) Subject to Indonesia's final catch at the end of the 2026 fishing season remains within Indonesia's total available catch, conclude the corrective action triggered by Indonesia's overcatch in 2019 and 2020.

2) Approve the compliance-focussed capacity building initiative:
    - for Indonesia to support Indonesia's national observer programme to help address recommendations from the 2025 CCSBT QAR; and
    - for South Africa to support South Africa's CDS implementation.
3) Consider funding CDS tags to Indonesia using capacity building funds for 1,000 tags per year for the next 3 years.
4) Convene a virtual TCWG meeting in the 1st quarter 2027 to discuss matters specified by CC 21, including the actions planned for 2027 in detail, use of AI with EM, changes in product type occurring after export in CDS, clarify and strengthen reporting requirement on transfers and landings of SBT by container vessels, definition of artisanal fisheries and bycatch.
5) Agree to a one-year extension of the Indonesian at-sea transhipment trial to 31 October 2027, subject to Indonesia implementing the updated Detailed Plan with Timeline (**Attachment 6**).
6) To adopt:
    - The updated CCSBT Compliance Plan, shown in **Attachment 5**;
    - Revised Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transhipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels (**Attachment 7**);
    - The Updated Compliance Policy Guideline 1 – Minimum Performance Requirements (**Attachment 8**)
7) Agree to the budget and workplan to support implementation of eCDS from 1 April 2027, as previously agreed.
8) Make the outcome of the market analysis, shown in **Attachment 9**, publicly available through the CCSBT website.
9) Conclude the contract with TMT for the ad hoc AIS analysis and retrieve the remaining funds available from TMT.
10) To endorse the CC Workplan for 2027.

Items to Note

The Compliance Committee suggests that the EC notes the following:

1) The ERSWG's recommendations on Members' seabird bycatch mitigation plan, the CC agreed that the Secretariat's proposed template revisions (Attachment A of paper CCSBT-EC/2610/08) should be left for consideration by the EC.
2) The suggestion that CCSBT Members that are parties to other RFMOs advocate for changes and harmonisation of the ERS reporting format and template.
3) South Africa will provide the updated Corrective Action Plan by 31 December 2026.
4) The CC agreed that, as there were no changes or additions to the list of compliance risks, the Compliance Plan would be maintained as it currently stands, and that a similar review of compliance risks would be continued at the CC meeting next year.

5) The Secretariat would provide training on the eCDS to Members in January 2027.
6) The USA's continued important voluntary cooperation with respect to providing quarterly CDS submissions to the Secretariat.
7) The report from the Compliance Committee on progress against the Strategic Plan action items (**Attachment 10**).

Agenda Item 13. Conclusion

13.1. Adoption of meeting report

152. The report was adopted.

13.2. Close of meeting

153. The meeting closed at 11:13 am on 3 October 2026.

List of Attachments

Attachment

1. List of Participants
2. Agenda
3. List of Documents
4. Implementation of Indonesia's workplan to remain within TAC for 2026
5. Revised CCSBT Compliance Plan
6. Revised Detailed Plan and Implementation Timeline for Improving Artisanal SBT Catch Reporting, REEF - CMF Alignment, and the Transhipment-at-Sea Trial Project
7. Revised Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transhipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels
8. Compliance Policy Guideline 1 - Minimum performance requirements to meet CCSBT
9. Distribution of Southern Bluefin Tuna in Japanese and Global markets (2026)
10. Report from CCSBT Subsidiary Bodies on Progress Against Strategic Plan

Attachment 1

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The Twenty-First Meeting of the Compliance Committee

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Attachment 2

Agenda
Twenty-First Meeting of the Compliance Committee
1 - 3 October 2026
Brussels, Belgium

1. **Opening of Meeting**
   - 1.1. Welcome
   - 1.2. Adoption of Agenda
   - 1.3. Meeting Arrangements
2. **Reports from other Subsidiary Bodies**
   - 2.1. Report from the Technical Compliance Working Group (TCWG 5)
   - 2.2. Report from the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
3. **Overview of Compliance with CCSBT Conservation and Management Measures**
   - 3.1. Annual Reports from Members
   - 3.2. Report from the Secretariat
   - 3.3. Assessment of compliance with CCSBT Management Measures
     - 3.3.1. Compliance of Members
     - 3.3.2. Capacity Building Workplan Needs Assessment
     - 3.3.3. Application of the Corrective Actions Policy
4. **Monitoring and Review of the CCSBT Compliance Plan**
   - 4.1. Review of the Compliance Risks
   - 4.2. Review of Compliance Actions
5. **CCSBT eCDS Development**
6. **Operation of CCSBT Measures: Issues & Updates**
7. **Review and Revision of CCSBT Policies and Resolutions**
   - 7.1. CCSBT Transhipment Resolution
     - 7.1.1. Report Back on Indonesia's Transhipment Trial
     - 7.1.2. Indonesia's Plan for the Development and Implementation of Recommendations from the Quality Assurance Review
     - 7.1.3. Updates to the LoU with IOTC
   - 7.2. Minimum performance requirements to meet CCSBT Obligations (CPG1)
   - 7.3. Indonesia's Proposal for Amendment of the Resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme

8. Implementation of the CCSBT Compliance Plan

8.1. Japan Market Analysis

8.2. Standing Agenda Items

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

8.4. Options for the Development of a Proof-of-Concept for Genetic Testing During Transhipments

9. Report Against the CCSBT Strategic Plan

10. Work Program for 2027

11. Other business

12. **Recommendations to the Extended Commission**

13. Conclusion

13.1. Adoption of Meeting Report

13.2. Close of Meeting

Attachment 3

List of Documents
Twenty-First Meeting of the Compliance Committee

(CCSBT-CC/2610/)

1. Provisional Agenda
2. List of Participants
3. List of Documents
4. (Secretariat) Compliance with CCSBT Management Measures (CC agenda items 3.2 and 3.3.1)

5 (Rev.1). (Secretariat) Annual Report on Members' implementation of ERS measures and performance with respect to ERS (CC agenda item 3.2 and 3.3.1)

6. (Secretariat) Application of the Corrective Actions Policy (CC agenda item 3.3.3)
7. (Secretariat) Capacity Building Workplan Needs Assessment (CC Agenda item 3.3.2)
8. (Secretariat) Report from the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (CC agenda item 2.2)
9. (Secretariat) Annual Monitoring and Review of Progress against the Compliance Plan (CC agenda item 4.1 and 4.2)
10. (Secretariat) eCDS Update (CC agenda item 5)

11 (Rev.1). (Secretariat) Operation of CCSBT MCS Measures (CC agenda item 6)

12. (Secretariat) Report on the Indonesian Trial at-sea Transhipment Observer Programme (CC agenda item 7.1.1)
13. (Secretariat) Transhipment Letter of Understanding with IOTC (CC agenda item 7.1.3)
14. (Secretariat) Proposed Updates to the Minimum Performance Requirements (CPG1) (CC Agenda item 7.2)
15. (Secretariat) Secretariat's Japanese Market Analyses (CC agenda item 8.1)
16. (Secretariat) Potential Non-Member Fishing Activity (CC Agenda item 8.2)
17. (Secretariat) Update on CCSBT's Compliance Relationships with Other Bodies and Organisations (CC Agenda item 8.3)
18. (Secretariat) Options for the Development of a Proof-of-Concept for Genetic Testing During Transhipments (CC agenda items 8.4)
19. (Secretariat) Report Against Strategic Plan (CC agenda item 9)
20. (Indonesia) Proposal for Amendment of the Resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme (CC agenda item 7)

21. (Indonesia) Progress on the Detailed Plan and Timeline for Improving Artisanal SBT Catch Reporting, REEF–CMF Alignment, and the Transhipment-at-Sea Trial Project (CC agenda item 7.1.2)
22. (Indonesia) Implementation of Indonesia's work plan to remain within TAC for 2026 (CC agenda item 3.3.3)

(CCSBT-CC/2610/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 (Rev.1)
Japan	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission (Rev.1)
Korea	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission (Rev.1)
New Zealand	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
South Africa	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission (Rev.1)
Taiwan	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission

(CCSBT-CC/2610/Info)

1. (Secretariat) Consideration of actions related to Member and Secretariat reporting to the Compliance Committee – TCWG paper TCWG/2602/02 (CC Agenda item 4.2)
2. (Secretariat) Proposed Product Types to Replace OT in the eCDS – TCWG Intersessional Paper (CC Agenda item 5)
3. (Secretariat) Proposed Recovery Rate for eCDS Warnings when Reconciling CDS Documents (CC Agenda item 5)
4. (Indonesia) Detailed Plan and Implementation Timeline for Improving Artisanal SBT Catch Reporting, REEF–CMF Alignment, and the Transhipment-at-Sea Trial Project (CC Agenda item 3.3.3 and 7.1.2)
5. (ACAP) ACAP Position Statement for the 33rd Annual Meeting of the CCSBT and 21st Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC Agenda item 2.2)

(CCSBT-CC/2610/Rep)

1. Report of the Thirty-First Meeting of the Scientific Committee (August-September 2026)
2. Report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (March 2026)
3. Report of the Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2025)
4. Report of the Twentieth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2025)
5. Report of the Thirty-First Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2024)
6. Report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2024)
7. Report of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2023)
8. Report of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2022)

Attachment 4

Implementation of Indonesia's work plan to remain within TAC for 2026

Based on the Report of CCSBT27, paragraphs 49, 92 and Attachments 9:

> 49. In addition to the payback plan, Indonesia submitted a second plan describing measures that will ensure that its 2021 catch of SBT remains within its allocation. Indonesia committed to implement this plan which is provided at Attachment 9. Members expressed some concerns that the plan does not contain specific controls and requested more concrete measures be added to control capacity.
>
> 92. The EC accepted the pay back plan and management measures which Indonesia submitted (paragraphs 48 and 49) subject to the review to be conducted at CC16 and CCSBT28.

Based on the Report of CC17, paragraphs 31 and 43:

> 31. Indonesia presented paper CCSBT-CC/2210/23 on implementation of Indonesia's work plan to remain within the TAC for 2022, along with paper CCSBT-CC/2210/Info01 on updated analysis on the catch of SBT by fishing area from the Indonesian tuna longline fleet.
>
> 43. Members were thankful for the opportunity to question Indonesia on the implementation of its plan and are satisfied that the plan is meeting requirements set down for Indonesia. The CC therefore recommends that the EC endorse the continuation of the arrangements in place with Indonesia.

Indonesia has implemented the work plan for 2021-2025 and submitted annual updates to the Compliance Committee. Indonesia will continue to implementing the work plan in 2026 to ensure that its catch remain within TAC for 2026. The implementation progress as shown as in the following table:

Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026

No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
1	National policy in the distribution of national quota	The Indonesian Government allocates the SBT Quota to fisheries associations who distribute those quotas to their members	DGCF– MMAF	Since 2015	• Since 2015, The Indonesian Government has allocated SBT quotas to fisheries associations, which subsequently distribute the quotas among their members. • In 2025, Indonesia revised its SBT quota allocation mechanism and began implementing the revised mechanism in mid-2025. Under the new mechanism, SBT quota are allocated directly to individual fishing vessels eligible to fish SBT. In line with this new mechanism, Indonesia developed and began implementing a web-based application in Q4 2025 to support the distribution and monitoring of SBT quota utilization at the vessel level.
2	CDS application system	Implementing a quota blocking and prevent an over catch under the Indonesia CDS system	DGCF - MMAF	Since 2015	• Implementing a quota blocking mechanism through Indonesia CDS system to prevent over-catch during the current harvesting year. A warning is triggered when a fishing company reaches 80% of its allocated quota, enabling timely measures to prevent quota overrun. • The Indonesian Government has developed an SBT Quota Monitoring Application System to monitor SBT quota utilization at the individual vessel. The application sends notification to vessels owners when quota allocation reaches 80%, advising them to take measures to

Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026

No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
					avoid fishing for SBT and prohibiting any transshipment of SBT catches. • The application supports quota control at the vessel level, including monitoring quota utilization and implementing measures to prevent further SBT catch when the allocated quota is fully utilized. • Indonesia has developed and implemented a Temporary New CDS integrated under the quota-monitoring application to replace the previous CDS application. The Temporary New CDS is connected to the landing system to support data validation and improve consistency between REEF and CMF records. The system is designed to ensure that the REEF weight does not exceed the corresponding CMF weight. The Temporary New CDS has been implemented since 14 September 2026. The Temporary New CDS will be used as an interim system until the CCSBT eCDS is implemented by all CCSBT Members on 1 April 2027.
3	Observer coverage	Improve observer coverage	DGCF, RITF & Tuna Fisheries Association	2020 – 2025	Number of longline vessels observed: • In 2020: 2 units. • In 2021: 4 units. • In 2022: 9 units. • In 2023: 7 units. • In 2024: 25 units. • In 2025: 32 units.

Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026

No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
4	Early warning system	The system will regularly notify associations and fishing companies of the SBT catch status as an early warning system to prevent over-catch. The system may also support appropriate reward and sanction measures.	DGCF & Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2026	• The Indonesian Government has developed and implemented an SBT Quota Monitoring Application System to monitor SBT quota utilization at the individual vessel. • The application is also equipped with a warning system that sends notifications to vessel owners when quota utilization reaches 80%, advising them to take measures to avoid fishing in potential SBT fishing areas and prohibiting any transshipment activities involving SBT catches. • The quota monitoring application has been integrated with the new temporary CDS. Integration of the quota monitoring application is expected to be integrated with the CCSBT eCDS is expected to be further discussed with the Secretariat of CCSBT to facilitate monitoring and validation of SBT catch and quota utilization.
5	Tagging control	Reduce tagging on port activities	DGCF and Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2026	• Reduce tagging on port activities by conducting regular dissemination to the tuna associations and companies holding quotas regarding the provisions on tagging at port. • Fishing vessel brought tags onboard prior fishing operation.

Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026

No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
6	E-logbook	Improve e-logbook implementation for LL vessels above 30 GT as an obligation and under 30 GT as a voluntary.	DGCF & Tuna Fisheries Association	Since 2019	• In 2019, there were 221 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 84 vessels have implemented an e-logbook (> 30 GT). • In 2020, there were 250 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 174 vessels have implemented the e-logbook (≤30 GT = 23 vessels; > 30 GT = 151 vessels). • In 2021, there were 265 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 224 vessels have implemented the e-logbook (≤30 GT = 50 vessels; > 30 GT = 174 vessels). • In 2022, there were 273 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 223 vessels have implemented the e-logbook (≤30 GT = 48 vessels; > 30 GT = 175 vessels). • In 2023, there were 309 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 228 vessels have implemented the e-logbook (≤30 GT = 46 vessels; > 30 GT = 182 vessels). • In 2024, there were 332 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 261 vessels have implemented

Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026

No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
					the e-logbook (≤30 GT = 31 vessels; > 30 GT = 230 vessels). • In 2025, there were 299 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 256 vessels have implemented the e-logbook (≤30 GT = 21 vessels; > 30 GT = 235 vessels).
7	E-monitoring	E-monitoring for supporting/carrier fishing vessels and LL vessel above 100 GT	DGCF & Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2025	• E-monitoring is obligatory for carrier vessel. • E-monitoring on fishing vessel is not mandatory, as the relevant regulatory provisions have not yet established. Indonesia has planned a voluntary trial of e-monitoring for longline vessel above 100 GT; however, the trial has not yet been implemented due to budget constrain. • An EM training was conducted by the Seabird Project on 11–13 February 2025, and a follow-up training was conducted on 14–15 October 2025.
8	Catch analysis by fishing area	Data analysis of SBT catches to identify SBT was caught weather at the territorial waters, archipelagic waters, Indonesian EEZ, or high seas. The data analysis will be conducted by overlaying various data such as CDS, fishing logbooks, e-Monitoring and VMS data.	DGCF, RITF	2022	• An analysis of SBT catch data was conducted to identify whether SBT was caught in territorial waters, archipelagic waters, the Indonesian EEZ, or on the high seas. The analysis was conducted by overlaying various datasets, including CDS, fishing logbooks, and VMS data. • A paper on the analysis has been submitted to the ESC27 and an

Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026

No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
					updated paper was submitted to the CC17.
9	Market trade data	Consolidation to market trade data from all relevant data resources	DGCF, DGPCMF, AFQ, PUSDATIN, Statistics Indonesia, Indonesia Customs	2021	MMAF has conducted a consultation process with relevant national data providers on tuna export, including Statistics Indonesia and Indonesia Customs. The result of the consultation were presented in the paper entitled Further investigation into discrepancies between COMTRADE and Indonesia CDS data", which was submitted to CC16.
10	Fisheries Improvement Program (FIP) for tuna longliner	• Increase observer coverage. • Improvement of data collection through enhancement and increase compliance with E-Logbook implementation • ERS mitigation • Improve compliance with Indonesian regulations related to longline tuna • Training and/or awareness activities to fishing industries to ensure compliance • Follow up on the results of the MSC Pre Assessment FIP • Improvements in relation to human rights and social responsibility for fishing vessel crews.	Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2026	• The FIP for tuna longliner is not limited to vessel catching SBT or registered with the CCSBT RAV. • In 2026, a total of 336 longline vessels were members of the FIP. • In May 2026, all FIP members attended a refresher briefing on e-logbook recording as part of effort to improve data collection. • From 10 to 14 August 2026, MRAG conducted in person training for 10 observers to improve observer capacity and competency in line with IOTC standards and recommendations. • In 2025, a total of 32 observers were deployed onboard 345 vessels of FIP members. Observers data and information were analysed, and draft report on catch, including ETP species, from the Indonesian tuna longline

Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026

No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
					fishery was developed in collaboration with Directorate of Fish Resources Management (DFRM) and the scientists from National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). • For monitoring transshipment at sea in 2026, 19 carrier vessels conducting transhipment at sea activities in IOTC area, all of which are FIP members, were monitored by national observers with 100% observer coverage. The observers verified catches for both target species and bycatch. The monitoring also ensured compliance with conservation and mitigation measures in the event that any ETP Species were caught. -

Note:
MMAF = Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
DGCF = Directorate General of Capture Fisheries
DGMFRS = Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance
DGSCMFP = Directorate General of Strengthening Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products
DGFQ = Directorate General of Fish Quarantine, Quality Control and Safety of Fishery Products
PUSDATIN = Center for Data, Statistic, and Information, Statistics Indonesia-MMAF
DFRM = Directorate of Fish Resources Management
RITF = Research Institute for Tuna Fisheries, MMAF
ATLI = Indonesia Longline Tuna Association

Attachment 5

CCSBT Compliance Plan

(Revised at the Thirty-ThirdSecond Annual Meeting: 89 October 20265)

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Appendix One: Five -Year Compliance Action Plan (for 2025 to 2029 inclusive)

Risk Item Ref. No.	Risk Item No. & Matrix Score (H/M/L)	Action Required to Address Risk/ Draft Strategic Plan/ Seabird Strategy	Responsibility (Members and/or the Secretariat)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
15. Lack of comprehensive monitoring and inspection of vessels on the High Seas.	**L/M**	a) Encourage Members, who are Members of IOTC, to support and advocate for the adoption of boarding and inspection CMM in IOTC.	Members	*	*			
		b) Explore the feasibility of establishing CCSBT's own boarding and inspection programme.	Members, Secretariat and CC			*	*	*
		c) Consider improvement and strengthening of monitoring of vessels on the High Seas, including through utilisation of information collected through existing mechanisms, including those of other tRFMOs.	Members			*		

Revised Detailed Plan and Implementation Timeline for Improving Artisanal SBT Catch Reporting, REEF–CMF Alignment, and the Transhipment-at-Sea Trial Project

1. Executive Summary

Based on the Report of Compliance Committee Meeting of the CCSBT (CC20) on October 2nd-4th 2025 in Bali, particularly paragraph 43 and paragraph 96, Indonesia was requested to submit a detailed plan outlining that covers (i) steps to improve data collection, including the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) catch reporting form for artisanal fisheries; (ii) measures to minimize the gap between the REEF document and the Catch Monitoring Form (CMF); and (iii) a strengthening plan for the implementation of the Transhipment-at-Sea Trial Project, in line with the recommendations of the Quality Assurance Review (QAR).

In response to this request, Indonesia submits this document to provide a comprehensive improvement plan, including a clear implementation timeline. The plan outlines actions to be undertaken in the short-, medium-, and long-term to enhance traceability, data accuracy, and the level of compliance with CCSBT Resolutions. The implementation of this plan is expected to strengthen Indonesia's credibility among international stakeholders and further ensure the sustainability, transparency, and effective management of Southern Bluefin Tuna fisheries.

2. Background

2.1. CCSBT Requirements

CC20 identified several key areas requiring clarification and improvement, namely:

1. Enhance the SBT collection and reporting from artisanal fisheries;
2. Improve the data consistency between REEF and CMF;
3. Submit improvement plan to strengthen the implementation of Transhipment-at-Sea Trial Project.

2.2. Current Situation in Indonesia

Indonesia is currently facing several structural challenges related to SBT monitoring and reporting. These challenges include an outdated National Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) system, limited reporting coverage from artisanal fisheries, and the constrained capacity of the national observer programme to meet international monitoring and reporting standards.

3. Objectives of the Detailed Plan

The primary objective of this plan is to outline the improvement measures to be implemented by Indonesia in the short-, medium-, and long-term, and to clearly describe each action required to strengthen monitoring, reporting, and traceability of Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) utilization. The plan aims to ensure that all components of SBT management comply with CCSBT standards for both artisanal and industrial fisheries. In addition, this document serves as a strategic benchmark for relevant working units in guiding resource allocation, setting priorities, and monitoring implementation progress up to 2030 and beyond.

In response to the issues identified above, and in alignment with the CCSBT Workplan 2026, Indonesia has developed a Detailed Improvement Plan and corresponding implementation timeline covering the following areas:

- Improvement of catch data collection and monitoring from artisanal fisheries;
- Measures to minimize discrepancies between the REEF document and the Catch Monitoring Form (CMF); and
- Measures to strengthen the implementation of the Transhipment-at-Sea Trial Project, in accordance with the recommendations of the Quality Assurance Review (QAR).

4. Revised Detailed Plan

Following up to the discussion in CC21 related to the Indonesia proposal to the extension of the trial project of transshipment at sea, Indonesia was requested to revise the detailed plan related to the development and full implementation of electronic reporting (e-OBOR). This revised detailed plan is prepared to ensure the timeliness and independence of observer reporting**.** The changes are related to have the e-OBOR implementation one year earlier to expedite the transition period to a full implementation of transshipment at sea for Indonesia.

The adjustment of timeline will include finalization of the development of the e-OBOR transhipment module by the end of 2026. Then in the first quarter of 2027, Indonesia will complete testing of the e-OBOR and train transhipment observers. From the second quarter of 2027, e-OBOR will be trialed on the carrier vessels in the at-sea transhipment trial. Indonesia will report the results of the trial to CC22 and will move to full implementation of e-OBOR for all at-sea transhipments of SBT in 2028.

The revised detailed plan and its implementation timeline are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1. The Revised Detailed Plan and Timeline for Improving Artisanal SBT Catch Reporting, REEF–CMF Alignment, and the Transhipment-at-Sea Trial Project

No	Issue	Detailed Plan for Improvement	Short Term		Medium Term			Long Term
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
A. Paper Detailed Plan for REEF and artisanal fisheries								
1	**Fish weight in REEF exceeded CMF** • CDS application that used since 2015 is obsolete and unable to be upgraded due to limited technology. Thus, Indonesia is developing CDS module within the quota-monitoring application while preparing for the eCDS CCSBT to be ready and implemented. • CDS module on quota monitoring application is located inside REEF menu, fish weight in the REEF data will relate to the weight information in the CMF document to prevent the data discrepancy and the REEF data will not exceed the CMF data. • CDS module is expected to be used on Q1 2026	- Develop CDS module on quota-monitoring app	Q IV	Q I				
		- Disseminating CDS module to the stakeholder	Q IV	Q I				
		- Implementation of CDS module			Q I			
		- *Data Exchange* between Fish Quarantine Agency (BARANTIN) and *Indonesia National Single Window* (INSW) a. Coordination meeting with BARANTIN, in case the INSW data could be shared b. Request to the related unit for the data exchange on exported SBT and tagged SBT c. Two-way communication between BARANTIN and INSW		Q I				
		• e-PIT and/or PIPP						
		• Fish Quarantine Agency (BARANTIN)						

No	Issue	Detailed Plan for Improvement	Short Term		Medium Term			Long Term
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
2	**Catch Reporting and vessel registration for Artisanal Fisheries**	- Early annual coordination meeting with potential fishing port, e.g PP Sadeng, PPS Cilacap, PPP Labuhan Lombok, PPP Pondok Dadap, PPN Palabuhanratu, and one more fishing port in East Java. - Requesting the candidate for validator to each fishing port potentially catch SBT - Registering CDS validators in artisanal fishing port - Sending official letter to the head of fishing port, particularly fishing port with artisanal SBT landing, to send monthly report of SBT landing according to template provided, and send it to Directorate of Fish Resources Management		Q I				
		- Report monthly artisanal catch to the CCSBT Secretariat						
		- Register artisanal vessel that catch SBT to the CCSBT Secretariat (if mandatory), with some consideration for the mandatory fishing vessel data (e.g the call sign availability)						
		- Conduct coordination with fisheries port UPTs that serve as landing sites for Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT), including the implementation of outreach/socialization related to updates to the national CDS application.						
		- SBT tag request after coordination with fisheries association and head of fishing master						

No	Issue	Detailed Plan for Improvement	Short Term		Medium Term			Long Term
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
B. Paper Detailed Plan for trial project transshipment at sea								
1.	**Strengthening the Capacity of the Observer**	Training of Trainer (ToT) a. On the CMMs, particularly on the requirement for observer compliance as regulated in Transhipment and CDS Resolution b. Estimate individual weight of the SBT independently and avoid visual estimation with the approach of length-weight where each SBT is measured by its length and the weight is derived from the length itself.		Feb (by MRAG)				
		Prepare an Observer Manual as stipulated in the IOTC ROP Manual, including protocols for data collection, compliance monitoring, and form-filling procedures (including Transhipment Declaration Form and On Board Inspection Report).						
		Conduct specialized species identification training, particularly on distinguishing Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) from other tuna species		Q1				
		Electronic Monitoring Workshop by CCSBT.	Oct					
		Electronic Monitoring Workshop by CCSBT (Second Phase).						
		Additional Electronic Monitoring Workshop by New Zealand (will be discussed next on the October EM WS)						
		National Observer Certification and International Observer Certification by conducting certification process and observer accreditation regularly together with international agency and strengthen the cooperation with fisheries university to have qualified observer.						

No	Issue	Detailed Plan for Improvement	Short Term		Medium Term			Long Term
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
2.	Observer Independency	**Form T4 (transhipment details form) mandatory to be fulfilled, proposed activities:**						
		1. dissemination or training for the observer, fishing master, business owner, fisheries association, and inspectors						
		2. completion of the T4 form by the observer						
		The T5 Form must be completed and signed by both the Master and the Observer to indicate that the vessel compliance inspection has been completed. All fields in the form must be filled in, including the date of the most recent logbook entry. Ideally, a photograph of the latest logbook entry should be attached as evidence of the inspection. **Proposed activities:**						
		1. Outreach or training for Observers, Masters, business operators/vessel owners/company management/associations, and inspectors.						
		2. completion of the T5 form by the observer and fishing masters						
		Physically signing the observer report. Currently, observer reports are submitted as unsigned Word documents, often with revisions attached.						
		1. Outreach or training for Observers, Masters, business operators/vessel owners/company management/associations, and inspectors.						
		2. Physically signed the observer report						

No	Issue	Detailed Plan for Improvement	Short Term		Medium Term			Long Term
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
		R2 detailed report could be reported directly between the observer and DGCF rather than through the company, and Indonesia needs to reduce the change towards the submitted form to the CCSBT Secretariat. In normal condition, the change is not needed for Deployment Request, TD, R2, and observer report. Proposed activities:						
		1. Optimizing electronic reporting (e-OBOR) application for observer: expediting the development of features including notification, data validation, real-time reporting based on digital application (e-OBOR) to improve the data accuracy.						
		2. Training on observer for e-OBOR uses			Q1			
		3. Trial on e-OBOR by observer on board			Q2-Q4			
		4. Full implementation on e-OBOR						
		5. Develop a policy document on national observer program under the capacity building activities in CCSBT (TBC)						
3.	**Other measures to strengthening compliance with other components of the CCSBT Transhipment Resolutions**	Develop national regulation including *prior authorization for transhipment at sea* according to clauses 19 and 20 of the Transhipment Resolution. Proposed activities to revise national regulation as follows:						
		1. Propose the regulation to be included in national legislation program list (developing initial draft and technical assessment)						
		2. discussion and public consultation						
		3. Harmonization among ministries and the Presidential approval process of the Republic of Indonesia						

No	Issue	Detailed Plan for Improvement	Short Term		Medium Term			Long Term
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
		4. Establishment of regulations and dissemination (socialization)						
		5. Implementation and evaluation of challenges related to Prior Authorization						
		Parties involved in the transshipment pilot project should be encouraged to establish stronger communication arrangements **in order to better fulfill reporting obligations.** This includes, for example, the use of satellite communication such as Starlink to support the submission of transshipment declaration (TD) reports within 24 hours. A phased approach to the provision of satellite communication facilities is proposed as part of the activities						
		Vessel involved in *Transhipment-at-Sea Trial Project*						
		Carrier vessel in the Indonesia FMA						
		Fishing vessel with particular fishing gear						
		Observers must be provided with the following equipment: 1. **Personal Location Beacon (PLB – i.e. a personal EPIRB)** Current models are available that are integrated with AIS-based man-overboard devices, which can potentially facilitate faster rescue in man-overboard situations. 2. **Personal life jacket** Easy to wear while working on deck. 3. **Two-way satellite communication device** For example, Garmin inReach. 4. Diving suit/wetsuit						

No	Issue	Detailed Plan for Improvement	Short Term		Medium Term			Long Term
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
4.	**Observer Safety**	DGCF and the fishery company shall ensure the number of crew on board, not to be exceeded than allowed numbers by laws.						
		Valid and applicable safety and health certificate for all observers.						

Note:

Green: MRAG recommendation
Blue: observer development assessment

Attachment 7

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

(revised at the Thirty Third Annual Meeting: 8 October 2026)

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

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

EXPRESSING GRAVE CONCERN that organised tuna laundering operations have been conducted and a significant amount of catches by IUU fishing vessels have been transhipped under the names of duly licensed fishing vessels;

IN VIEW THEREFORE OF THE NEED to ensure the monitoring of the transhipment activities by large-scale longline fishing vessels, including the control of their landings;

TAKING ACCOUNT of the need to maintain the integrity of the CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS), and recognising that transhipment operations represent an area of increased compliance risk;

TAKING ACCOUNT of the need to collect Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) data from such largescale long-line tuna fishing vessels to improve the scientific assessments of those SBT stocks and the tracking of SBT product in line with the Catch Documentation Scheme;

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

SECTION 1. GENERAL RULES

Use of terms

1. For the purpose of this Resolution:

(a) "LSTLV" means a tuna longline fishing vessel with Freezing Capacity;

(b) "Carrier Vessel" means any vessel that receives SBT transhipped from a LSTLV;

(c) "Freezing Capacity": A vessel is deemed to have Freezing Capacity if it has a freezer which is capable of storing more than 500 kilograms of SBT at -30°C or below"; and

(d) "Southern Bluefin Tuna" or "SBT" means Southern Bluefin Tuna or fish products originating from SBT.

DRAFT

2. Except under the programme to monitor transhipments at sea for "LSTLVs", all LSTLV transhipment operations of SBT must take place in port[1]. If the Member/CNM authorises at-sea transhipment by its flag LSTLVs, such transhipments shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures defined in Sections 2, 3 and 5, and **Annexes I** and **II** of this Resolution.

3. When transhipping SBT in port, Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) shall take the necessary measures to ensure that LSTLVs flying their flag comply with the obligations set out in Sections 2, 4 and 5 and **Annex I** of this Resolution.

SECTION 2. RECORD OF CARRIER VESSELS AUTHORISED TO RECEIVE TRANSHIPMENTS INVOLVING SBT

4. The Executive Secretary shall establish and maintain a CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels authorised to receive SBT from LSTLVs at sea or in port. For the purposes of this Resolution, Carrier Vessels not entered on the record are deemed not to be authorised to receive SBT from LSTLVs in transhipment operations.
Members and CNMs shall ensure that they:

a) do not authorise Carrier Vessels not already authorised by other RFMOs and,
b) do not authorise Carrier Vessels included in other RFMOs' IUU Vessel Lists.

5. Each Member and CNM shall submit, electronically where possible, to the CCSBT Executive Secretary the list of the Carrier Vessels that are authorised to receive transhipments from its LSTLVs without delay. Each Member shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary of any addition to, deletion from, and/or any modification to the list of Carrier Vessels at any time such changes occur without delay. This list shall include the following information:

1 Flag of the vessel
2 CCSBT Record Number (if any)
3 IMO Number
4 Name of vessel, vessel registration number
5 Previous name (if any)
6 Previous flag (if any)
7 Previous details of deletion from other registries (if any)
8 International radio call sign
9 Type of vessels, length, gross tonnage (GT) and carrying capacity
10 Name and address of owner(s) and operator(s)
11 Time period authorised for transhipping.

6. The Executive Secretary shall maintain the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels and take measures to ensure publicity of the record and through electronic means, including placing it on the CCSBT website, in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirements notified by Members and CNMs for their vessels.

[1] Port includes offshore terminals and other installations for landing, transhipping, packaging, processing, refuelling or resupplying (as defined by the FAO Port State Measures Agreement)

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7. Carrier vessels authorised by Members and CNMs to conduct at-sea or in-port transhipments shall be required to have an operational Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) that is operating in accordance with all applicable CCSBT Resolutions and decisions, including the *Resolution on the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System* (2017), and any successor Resolution, including any future revisions thereto.

8. LSTLVs which tranship at sea or in-port shall be required to install and operate a VMS in accordance with CCSBT's *Resolution on the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System* (2017), and any successor Resolution, including any future revisions thereto.

Port Inspection

9. Consistent with CCSBT's Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port, port State Members and CNMs should prioritise inspection in port of (a) Carrier Vessels whose AIS/VMS signals disappear under suspicious circumstances and without explanation and/or indicate dubious movements, as well as (b) Carrier Vessels which are not CCSBT-authorised to verify that SBT is not on board. Inspection of transhipment activities in port should involve the monitoring of the entire transhipment process and include a cross check of transhipped SBT amounts against the amounts reported in the fishing vessel's logbook, and review of the prior authorisation to tranship in port issued by the fishing vessel flag Member/CNM.

Separation of cargo

10. Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipments of SBT shall be required to separate and stow transhipped SBT by fishing vessel and develop a stowage plan to show the locations in the hold of the quantities of SBT by fishing vessel. The Carrier Vessel master shall submit the stowage plan to inspectors, if requested.

SECTION 3. PROGRAM TO MONITOR TRANSHIPMENTS AT SEA INVOLVING SBT

11. The Commission hereby establishes a program to monitor transhipments at sea involving SBT which applies only to LSTLVs and to Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipments from these vessels at sea.

12. Members and CNMs shall determine whether or not to authorise their LSTLVs to tranship at sea.

13. Where SBT is transhipped at-sea to a wooden Indonesian-flagged Carrier Vessels listed in Annex IV, Indonesia may fulfill the requirements of paragraph 26 through the use of its own national observers.

14. Indonesia shall provide directly to the CCSBT, copies of all data and documentation required by and within the timeframes set out in the CCSBT Transhipment Resolution. The information provided shall include transhipment observer information, notifications and reports (reports should include reports equivalent to – in standard and content - those currently prepared and provided by IOTC's independent ROP Contractor).

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15. The provisions in paragraph 13 will be considered as an extension to the trial that commenced on 1 November 2023. This extension shall be for a further twelve months and will conclude on 31 October 2027. The trial will be reviewed at the twenty-second meeting of the Compliance Committee.

16. Replacement of any wooden carrier vessels in Annex IV is only permitted if the material of the substitute vessel shall remain wooden and the carrying capacity or fish hold volume is not larger than the vessel(s) being replaced. In such case, the authorisation of the replaced wooden vessel shall be immediately revoked.

17. Transhipments by LSTLVs in waters under the jurisdiction of Members and CNMs are subject to prior authorisation from the Coastal State / Fishing Entity concerned. An original or copy of the documentation of Coastal State/ Fishing Entity prior authorisation must be retained on the LSTLV and made available to the CCSBT observer when requested.

18. Members and CNMs shall take the necessary measures to ensure that LSTLVs flying their flag comply with the conditions in paragraphs 19 to 27 below.

Flag State / Fishing Entity Authorisation

19. LSTLVs shall not be authorised to tranship at sea, unless they have obtained prior authorisation from their Flag State / Fishing Entity. An original or copy of the documentation of prior authorisation must be retained on the LSTLV and made available to the CCSBT observer when requested.

Notification obligations

Fishing vessel:

20. To receive the prior authorisation mentioned in paragraph 19 above, the master and/or owner of the LSTLV must notify the following information to its Flag State / Fishing Entity authorities at least 24 hours in advance of an intended transhipment:

a) Name of the LSTLV, its number in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List and its IMO number,
b) Name of the Carrier Vessel and its number in the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipments at sea and its IMO number,
c) Tonnage and product type[2] to be transhipped (by species where known),
d) Date and location of transhipment,
e) Geographic location of the SBT catches.

21. The master and/or owner of the LSTLV concerned shall complete and transmit to its Flag State / Fishing Entity, and, where applicable, the Coastal State / Fishing

[2] Product type is the processed state *e.g.* refer to the types of product listed in the CCSBT Transhipment Declaration in Annex I

Entity, not later than 5 working days after the transhipment, the CCSBT transhipment declaration, in accordance with the format set out in **Annex I**.

Receiving Carrier Vessel:

22. Before starting transhipment, the master of the receiving Carrier Vessel shall confirm that the LSTLV concerned is participating in the CCSBT programme to monitor transhipment at sea (which includes payment of the fee in paragraph 14 of **Annex II**), and has obtained the prior authorisation from their Flag State / Fishing Entity referred to in paragraph 19. The master of the receiving Carrier Vessel shall not start transhipment without such confirmation.

23. The master of the receiving Carrier Vessel shall complete and transmit the CCSBT transhipment declaration to the CCSBT Secretariat and the Flag Member/ CNM of the LSTLV, along with its number in the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipment at sea, within 24 hours of the completion of the transhipment. The Secretariat will make information on the Transhipment Declarations received available to the Flag Member/ CNM of LSTLVs and the Flag Member / CNM will reconcile these against Transhipment Declarations they have received.

24. The master of the receiving Carrier Vessel shall, no later than 48 hours before the first point of landing, transmit a CCSBT transhipment declaration, along with its number in the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipment at sea, to the competent authorities of the State / Fishing Entity where the landing takes place.

25. CCSBT shall consider the introduction of supply declaration (as described in a) and b) below) at CCSBT 35 in 2028 after taking into account the effectiveness of the supply declarations introduced in ICCAT and IOTC and the ability to efficiently share supply declaration information with these RFMOs:

a) Anytime a carrier vessel on the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels provides supply services to another vessel at sea that has SBT on board, the master of the Carrier Vessel shall complete a supply declaration in accordance with the format set out in Annex III and send it by electronic means to its flag State and the CCSBT Secretariat 24 hours in advance of the activity.

b) A separate supply declaration is not required when the supply activity is conducted in association with a transhipment that is monitored by a Regional Transhipment Observer.

Regional Observer Program

26. Each Member and CNM shall ensure that all Carrier Vessels transhipping at sea have on board a CCSBT observer, in accordance with the CCSBT Regional Observer Program in **Annex II**. The CCSBT observer shall observe the compliance with this Resolution, and notably that the transhipped quantities of SBT are reasonably consistent with the reported catch in the CCSBT transhipment declaration and, as recorded in the fishing vessel logbook and CDS documents.

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27. Vessels shall be prohibited from commencing or continuing transhipping at sea without a CCSBT regional observer on board, except in cases of 'force majeure' duly notified to the Executive Secretary[3].

SECTION 4. PROGRAM TO MONITOR LSTLV TRANSHIPMENTS IN PORT INVOLVING SBT

28. For effective in-port inspections, Flag States of fishing vessels shall designate foreign ports of transhipment of southern bluefin tuna for their vessels, prohibit such transhipment at other foreign ports and communicate with those designated port states to share relevant information required for effective monitoring.

29. In-port transhipments shall only be undertaken in accordance with the procedures set out in paragraphs 30 to 36 below:

Notification obligations
Fishing vessel:
30. Prior to transhipping, the master of the LSTLV must notify the following information to the Port State authorities, at least 48 hours in advance or as specified by Members/CNMs, or immediately after the end of fishing operations if the time to the port is less than 48 hours; for the latter, the Port State must have enough time to examine the information:

a) Name of the LSTLV, IMO number and its number in the CCSBT record of fishing vessels;
b) Name of the Carrier Vessel, IMO number and its number in the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipments,
c) Tonnage and product type[2] to be transhipped (by species where known);
d) Date and location of transhipment;
e) Geographic location of the SBT catches.

31. The master and/or owner of a LSTLV shall, at the time of the transhipment, inform its Flag State/ Fishing Entity of the following;

a) Product types[2] and quantities involved;
b) Date and place of the transhipment;
c) Name, registration number, IMO number and flag of the receiving Carrier Vessel, and its number in the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels authorised to receive SBT transhipments;
d) Geographic location of the SBT catches.

32. The master and/or owner of the LSTLV concerned shall complete and transmit to its Flag State/ Fishing Entity the CCSBT transhipment declaration, along with its

[3] This requirement can be met by using a CPG5 (Compliance Policy Guideline 5 - Guideline on principles for action and steps to be taken in relation to extraordinary circumstances) notification

number in the CCSBT Record of Fishing Vessels, in the format set out in **Annex I** not later than 15 days after the transhipment[4].

Receiving Vessel:

33. Not later than 24 hours before the beginning of the transhipment, the master of the receiving Carrier Vessel shall inform the Port State authorities of the quantities of SBT to be transhipped to the receiving Carrier Vessel.

34. Within 24 hours of the completion of the transhipment, the master of the receiving Carrier Vessel shall complete and transmit the CCSBT transhipment declaration to the Port State authorities, the Flag Member/ CNM of the LSTLV, and the CCSBT Secretariat. A copy of this transhipment declaration shall be retained on board the receiving Carrier Vessel.

35. Following receipt of a transhipment including SBT, and after leaving the transhipment port, the master of the receiving Carrier Vessel shall, at least 48 hours before landing its transhipped SBT, complete and transmit a copy of the CCSBT transhipment declaration referred to in paragraph 34, to the competent authorities of the landing State/ Fishing Entity where the landing will take place.

Port and Landing State Cooperation

36. The Port State and the landing State referred to in the above paragraphs shall make an effort to take the appropriate measures to verify the accuracy of the information received and shall cooperate with the work of the Flag Member or CNM of the LSTLV to ensure that reported catches, transhipments and landings are consistent with the reported catch amounts of each vessel. This verification shall be carried out so that the vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience, and so that degradation of the fish is avoided.

SECTION 5. GENERAL PROVISIONS (all transhipments)

37. To ensure the effectiveness of the CCSBT conservation and management measures pertaining to the Catch Documentation System (CDS):

> a) In validating the necessary CCSBT CDS documentation, as required by the CDS, Flag Members and CNMs of LSTLVs shall ensure that transhipments are consistent with the reported catch amount by each LSTLV.

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

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b) The Flag Member or CNM of LSTLVs shall validate the necessary CCSBT CDS documentation for the transhipped fish, as required by the CDS, after confirming that the transhipment was conducted in accordance with this Resolution. If transhipped at sea this confirmation shall be based on the information obtained through the CCSBT Regional Observer Program.

c) Members and CNMs shall require that SBT caught by LSTLVs, when imported into the territory of a Member or CNM, be accompanied by the necessary CCSBT CDS documentation validated for the vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List and a copy of the CCSBT transhipment declaration.

38. The Members and CNMs shall include in their annual report 4 weeks prior to the Annual Meeting of the Commission:

a) The quantities and percentage of SBT transhipped at sea and in port during the previous fishing season,

b) 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

c) 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 flag LSTLVs during the previous fishing season.

These reports shall be made available to the Extended Commission and relevant subsidiary bodies for review and consideration.

39. All SBT landed or imported, either unprocessed or after having been processed on board and which are transhipped, shall be accompanied by the CCSBT transhipment declaration until the first sale has taken place.

40. Each year, the Executive Secretary shall present a report on the implementation of this Resolution to the Compliance Committee meeting which shall review compliance with this Resolution.

41. Nothing in this Resolution affects the rights of a Member or CNM to exercise its authority over ports located in areas under its jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic laws and international law.

42. These provisions shall be applicable from 1 April 2024.

43. The Commission shall, no later than 2028, review this Resolution and consider improvements taking into account, as appropriate, relevant standards, specifications, and requirements that have been or may be adopted by the Commission.

44. This Resolution supersedes any previous versions of CCSBT's "Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transhipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels".

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45. To avoid the duplication of the same measures, ICCAT, IOTC, or WCPFC observers who are on board vessels on the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels, may be deemed to be participating in the CCSBT transhipment program, provided these observers meet the standards established in this Resolution and the CCSBT Secretariat is informed. The CCSBT Secretariat shall liaise with the ICCAT, IOTC and WCPFC with respect to any information submitted to those organisations regarding SBT. The CCSBT Secretariat shall also exchange information on transhipment and observer standards with other RFMO Secretariats.

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ANNEX I - CCSBT TRANSHIPMENT DECLARATION

Carrier Vessel	**Fishing Vessel**
Name of the Vessel and Radio Call Sign:	Name of the Vessel and Radio Call Sign:
Flag:	Flag:
IMO Number:	IMO Number:
Flag State / Fishing Entity license number:	Flag State / Fishing Entity license number:
National Register Number, if available:	National Register Number, if available:
CCSBT Register Number, if available:	CCSBT Register Number, if available:

	Day	Month	Hour	Year
Departure				
Return				
Transhipment				

From (Port name):

To (Port name):

Agent's name: _____
Signature:

Master's name of LSTLV: _____
Signature:

Master's name of Carrier: _____
Signature :

Indicate the weight in kilograms or the unit used (e.g. box, basket) and the landed weight in kilograms of this unit: |_____ | kilograms

LOCATION OF TRANSHIPMENT …… (provide either latitude/longitude for at-sea transhipments or port name for in-port transhipments)

Species	Port		Sea	Type of product									
				RD[1]	GGO[1] (kg)	GGT[1] (kg)	DRO[1] (kg)	DRT[1] (kg)	Filleted[1]	Other[1] (kg)			

If transhipment effected at sea, CCSBT Observer Name and Signature:

[1] The type of product should be indicated as Round (RD), Gilled and gutted – tail on (GGO), Gilled and gutted - tail off, (GGT), Dressed – tail on (DRO), Dressed – tail off (DRT), Fillet (FL), or Other (OT).
If filling out an ICCAT, IOTC or WCPFC Transhipment Declaration (TD), record the SBT weight (kg) against the product type that most closely matches the appropriate CCSBT SBT product type (as listed above)

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ANNEX II - CCSBT REGIONAL OBSERVER PROGRAM

1. Each Member and CNM shall require Carrier Vessels included in the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipments at sea and which tranship at sea, to carry a CCSBT observer during each transhipment operation at sea.

2. Between approximately 15 days to 2 months before the Carrier Vessel will sail for a trip that will include a SBT transhipment, the Flag State/ Fishing Entity shall complete and transmit a CCSBT observer deployment request to the CCSBT Secretariat.

3. The Executive Secretary shall appoint the observers and shall place them on board the Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipments at sea from LSTLVs flagged to Members and Cooperating Non-Members that implement the CCSBT Regional Observer Program.

Designation of the observers

4. The designated observers shall have the following qualifications to accomplish their tasks:

a) sufficient experience to identify species and fishing gear;
b) satisfactory knowledge of the CCSBT conservation and management measures;
c) the ability to observe and record information accurately;
d) a satisfactory knowledge of the language of the flag of the vessel observed.

Obligations of the observer

5. Observers shall:

a) have completed the technical training required by the guidelines established by CCSBT, or the guidelines established by IOTC or ICCAT providing that the observers have also been trained in relation to paragraphs 4(a) – (c);
b) to the extent possible, not be nationals of the Flag State / Fishing Entity of the receiving Carrier Vessel;
c) be capable of performing the duties provided in paragraph 6 below;
d) be included in the list of observers maintained by the Secretariat of the Commission;
e) not be a crew member of an LSTLV or an employee of an LSTLV company.

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6. The observer tasks shall be as follows:

a) while on the Fishing Vessel intending to tranship to the Carrier Vessel and before the transhipment takes place:

i) check the validity of the fishing vessel's authorisation or licence to fish for SBT;

ii) check and note the total quantity of catch on board, and the quantity to be transferred to the Carrier Vessel;

iii) check that the VMS is functioning and examine the logbook;

iv) verify whether any of the catch on board resulted from transfers from other vessels, and check documentation on such transfers;

v) in the case of an indication that there are any violations involving the fishing vessel, immediately report the violations to the Carrier Vessel master; and

vi) report the results of these duties on the fishing vessel in the observer's report.

b) monitor the Carrier Vessel's compliance with the relevant conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission and in particular the observers shall:

i. record and report upon the transhipment activities carried out;

ii. verify the position of the vessel when engaged in transhipping;

iii. observe and estimate products transhipped;

iv. verify and record the name of the LSTLV concerned and its CCSBT Authorised Vessel List number;

v. verify the data contained in the transhipment declaration;

vi. certify the data contained in the transhipment declaration;

vii. countersign the transhipment declaration;

c) produce a daily report of the Carrier Vessel's transhipping activities and transmit a summary of these daily reports to the Secretariat every 5 days;

d) prepare a general reports compiling the information collected in accordance with this paragraph and provide the master the opportunity to include therein any relevant information;

e) submit to the Secretariat the aforementioned general report within 20 days from the end of the period of observation; and

f) exercise any other functions as defined by the Commission.

7. Observers shall treat as confidential all information with respect to the fishing operations of the LSTLVs and of the LSTLV owners and accept this requirement in writing as a condition of appointment as an observer.

8. Observers shall comply with requirements established in the laws and regulations of the Flag State / Fishing Entity which exercises jurisdiction over the vessel to which the observer is assigned.

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9. Observers shall respect the hierarchy and general rules of behavior which apply to all vessel personnel, provided such rules do not interfere with the duties of the observer under this program, and with the obligations of vessel personnel provided in paragraph 10 of this program.

Obligations of the Flag State / Fishing Entities of Carrier Vessels

10. The responsibilities of the Flag State / Fishing Entities of the Carrier Vessels and their masters in relation to observers shall include the following:

a) Observers shall be allowed access to the vessel personnel and to the gear and equipment;
b) Upon request, observers shall also be allowed access to the following equipment, if present on the vessels to which they are assigned, in order to facilitate the carrying out of their duties provided in paragraph 6:
i) satellite navigation equipment;
ii) radar display viewing screens when in use; and
iii) electronic means of communication;
c) Observers shall be provided accommodation, including lodging, food and adequate sanitary facilities, equal to those of officers;
d) Observers shall be provided with adequate space on the bridge or pilot house for clerical work, as well as space on deck adequate for carrying out observer duties; and
e) The Flag State / Fishing Entities shall ensure that masters, crew and vessel owners do not obstruct, intimidate, interfere with, influence, bribe or attempt to bribe an observer in the performance of his/her duties.

11. The Executive Secretary, in a manner consistent with any applicable confidentiality requirements, is requested to provide to the Flag State / Fishing Entity of the Carrier Vessel and to the Flag Member or Cooperating Non-Member of the LSTLV, copies of all available raw data, summaries, and reports pertaining to the trip four months prior to the next annual session of the CCSBT Compliance Committee.

Obligations of LSTLV during transhipment

12. Observers shall be allowed to visit the fishing vessel if the observer's safety can be reasonably assured given the weather and sea conditions, and access shall be granted to personnel and areas of the vessel necessary to carry out their duties provided in paragraph 6.

13. The Executive Secretary shall submit the observer reports to the Compliance Committee and to the Scientific Committee.

Observer fees

14. The costs of implementing this program shall be financed by the flag Members and Cooperating Non-Members of LSTLVs wishing to engage in transhipment operations. The fee shall be calculated on the basis of the total costs of the program. This fee shall be paid into a special account of the CCSBT Secretariat and the CCSBT Executive Secretary shall manage the account for implementing the program.

15. No LSTLV may participate in the at-sea transhipment program unless the fees required under paragraph 14, have been paid.

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ANNEX III

CCSBT SUPPLY DECLARATION

Carrier (supply donor) Vessel:		**Receiving vessel:**
Carrier Vessel Name:		Vessel Name:
CCSBT Registration No.		CCSBT Registration No.
		National Registration number
IMO number		IMO number
International Radio Call Sign		International Radio Call Sign
Current Flag:		Current Flag:
Supply Activity: Date		
Supply Activity: Latitude		
Supply Activity: Longitude		
Goods supplied:		Remarks (if any)
- Fuel	☐	
- Bait	☐	
- Victuals	☐	
- Spare parts	☐	
- Medical supplies	☐	
- Passengers/Crew	☐	
- Other (specify)	☐	

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ANNEX IV

INDONESIAN CARRIER VESSELS AUTHORISED TO TRANSHIP AT SEA

No.	Name of Wooden Carrier	Vessel Gross Tonnage	IMO Number
1	BANDAR NELAYAN 2017	300	8576809
2	PERMATA TUNA WIJAYA 01	298	8525903
3	BAHARI NUSANTARA 29	149	8590130
4	KILAT MAJU JAYA - 21	197	8574837
5	BANDAR NELATAN - 2009	179	8527913
6	PERINTIS JAYA - 36	99	8526579
7	NUSANTARA JAYA -12	149	8583814
8	NAGA MAS PERKASA 89	146	8569650
9	BANDAR NELAYAN 519	196	8586244
10	MUTIARA 36	294	8566426
11	BAHARI - 116	167	8526725
12	GOLDEN TUNA 99	265	8586440
13	BAHARI NUSANTARA	136	8584648
14	BANDAR NELAYAN 2018	290	8583591
15	BANDAR NELAYAN 308	244	8590518
16	BANDAR NELAYAN 2023	295	8590532
17	BAHARI 89	163	8527353
18	GOLDEN TUNA - 668	226	8463002
19	MUTIARA 89	401	8566488
20	NUSANTARA JAYA 32	149	8587389

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Attachment 8

Minimum performance requirements to meet CCSBT Obligations
Compliance Policy Guideline 1
(Revised at the Thirty Third Annual Meeting: 8 October 2026)

1. Introduction

This policy sets out minimum performance requirements for Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) of the Commission to meet their obligations in relation to CCSBT Conservation and Management measures. All obligations are assumed to apply to both Members and CNMs. Unless otherwise stated, all references to "Members" include CNMs and all references to the "Commission" include the Extended Commission. Obligations of the Commission and CCSBT Secretariat are not listed in this Policy.

The Conservation and Management measures and obligations in this Policy have been provided by the CCSBT Secretariat, and have been taken from the original resolutions, decisions and recommendations of the CCSBT. The full title (where applicable) and an internet link to the full text for each measure are provided at the start of the relevant section of this document. The description and order of some obligations has been changed to enable the obligations to be more easily understood in isolation to the original resolution, decision or recommendation.

This policy is a non-binding document. The original resolution, decision or recommendation should be consulted for an authoritative specification of the obligations. The original recommendation, resolution or decision prevails over this policy where there are any inconsistencies with this policy.

Some measures contain provisions for sharing of information or data. These sharing arrangements often have associated confidentiality provisions, either as part of the associated decision/resolution, and/or as part of the Rules and Procedures for the Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of Data Compiled by the CCSBT. The confidentiality arrangements are not included in this document.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to improve implementation of CCSBT obligations. It enables all Members to have a common understanding of existing obligations and the core elements expected of quality implementation of these obligations. It also provides for transparency in terms of each Member's implementation procedures. The policy requires Members to:

a) develop, document and implement rules, operating systems, and processes to meet their CCSBT obligations; and

b) report on the effectiveness of the rules, operating systems, and processes to the Commission through the Compliance Committee.

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The degree of detail in the minimum performance requirements for particular obligations reflects compliance risks associated with implementation of obligations, and the consequential need for a more consistent and rigorous approach by all Members. Performance requirements could be further elaborated in future should further compliance risks—associated with implementation of obligations—emerge.

3. Policy Statement

1. Members are expected to meet, or exceed, the minimum performance and reporting requirements set out in Appendix 1 of this Compliance Policy as soon as possible, after this policy is adopted by the Commission. The Compliance Committee may agree to a specific later implementation date for particular Members, based on individual circumstances.

2. All rules, operating systems, and processes must be implemented.

3. All operating systems and processes for measures relating to Catch Management, Authorisation, and MCS (groups 1-3 in Appendix 1) must be documented. Members are also encouraged to document their operating systems and processes for measures relating to Science and Ecologically Related Species (groups 4 and 5 in Appendix 1).

4. All documentation must:
   - specify how compliance with rules will be monitored
   - specify sanctions for any non-compliance detected
   - assign responsibility to a competent authority or authorities for implementing all aspects of the operating systems and processes
   - include criteria and procedures to assess the effectiveness of the rules, systems and processes in achieving compliance with the obligations.

5. Annual performance reports must:
   - set out how minimum performance requirements are met and monitored
   - evaluate the effectiveness of the rules, operating systems, and procedures in meeting obligations and performance requirements
   - disclose any compliance risks or deficiencies in the rules, operating systems, or procedures.

Individual Members may propose variations to the minimum performance requirements for particular obligations. Variations must demonstrate that they are at least as rigorous as the minimum performance requirements in Appendix 1. Proposed variations must be submitted to the Commission for approval. Approved variations will be appended to this document and form part of this Compliance Policy.

Some CCSBT obligations contain minimum standards. These, and any updates, are incorporated by reference in this Policy. In particular this includes:

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- Appendix 3 (Minimum Procedural and Information Standards for CCSBT Member and Cooperating Non-Member Tagging Programmes), Resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme CDS Resolution
- Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transhipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels, Section 3 (at-sea transhipment), Section 4 (in-port transhipment), Annex 1 (CCSBT Transhipment Declaration), and Annex 2 (CCSBT Regional Observer Program) Transhipment Resolution
- Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port
- CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards Scientific Observer Program Standards.

Definition of terms

The following terms are used in this policy:

- *Attributable SBT Catch* – that part of a Member's SBT fishing mortality that is counted against the Member's allocation of the SBT Total Allowable Catch.
- *Operating systems and processes* – methods to deliver the services needed to meet the obligations and rules. Services include authorisation, validation, observers, enforcement, and research.
- *Rules* – legally binding or enforceable directions, obligations, or conditions. Rules include laws, regulations, and conditions on permits, licenses or authorisations.
- *Sanctions* – penalties or other corrective actions imposed in response to detected non-compliance or illegal activities.

In the context of the Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS), the following meanings are adopted in this policy:

- A CDS document that is entered in the CCSBT eCDS and validated and/or certified as required by the Resolution, shall be deemed to *accompany* the SBT recorded in that document.
- *Certification* means the first check and confirmation that details in a CDS form have been fully and accurately recorded. Certification is generally carried out by individuals who represent, or are responsible for, the relevant business operation (e.g. fishing, farming, importing or exporting) whose documentation is being certified.
- *Validation* means the second check to confirm that details in a CDS form have been fully and accurately recorded. Validation procedures include:
    (1) checking documentation, and/or
    (2) inspecting SBT product or catch against relevant documentation in a random sample from the Member's:

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a. farms
b. vessels that are landing in, or re-exporting from, the Member's ports
c. vessels that are landing in foreign ports.

Any inspections required must be completed prior to validating CDS forms. Validation is carried out by government officials or other individuals who have been duly delegated the authority to validate CDS documents.

- *Verification* means sampling, monitoring and investigation procedures to confirm or audit that SBT anywhere in the production chain, or entering the market, is compliant with CDS documentation requirements. Verification is carried out by a competent authority of the Member. Verification includes:
  (1) examining and analysing samples of CDS documentation and SBT product, and investigating any discrepancies or irregularities detected,
  (2) monitoring markets to detect and investigate any supply of SBT whose CDS documentation is incomplete or missing,
  (3) monitoring transhipments by the Member's vessels in foreign ports,
  (4) checking that required CDS documents are attached to exported and imported SBT.

4. Policy implementation

This policy will be implemented over three years. During this period, the Compliance Committee will work through the CCSBT obligations and agree to the performance requirements. Appendix 1 will be updated as performance requirements are agreed.

When recommending any new obligations to the Commission, the Compliance Committee will include the performance requirements associated with the obligations. Once agreed by the Commission, any new obligations and performance requirements will be added to Appendix 1.

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5. Roles and responsibilities under this Policy

Who	*Responsibility to:*
Commission	• Approve policy • Approve performance requirements
Compliance Committee	• Recommend performance requirements (updates to Appendix 1) • Monitor Member compliance through review of annual reports • Review and recommend changes to this policy
Members	• Develop and implement rules, operating systems and processes • Report on progress and effectiveness
Secretariat	• Develop reporting template • Place this policy and annual reports on website

6. Policy review

This Policy is to be reviewed every three years from the date of approval of the Policy. Performance requirements are to be reviewed every three years from the date on which they were agreed.

A Member may request a review of one or more of the minimum performance requirements at any time. The request, setting out the reason for the review, must be submitted to the annual meeting of the Compliance Committee. The request must be sent to the Executive Secretary for circulation to Members at least 4 weeks before the Compliance Committee annual meeting.

7. Approval

This policy was approved by the Commission:

_____ _____

Chair, Commission Date

Review date: _____ (unless reviewed earlier)

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Appendix 1. Minimum performance requirements

This appendix sets out minimum performance requirements for Members to meet their obligations relating to each Conservation and Management Measure. The Conservation and Management measures are grouped as follows:

1 Catch Management Measures
2 Authorisation Measures
3 MCS Measures
4 Science Measures
5 Measures Related to Ecologically Related Species
6 Routine Reporting Measures

1. Catch Management Measures

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

- Compliance with National Allocations (1.1)
- Compliance Action Plans (1.2)

1.1. Compliance with National Allocations (Decisions)

Title: There is no official title for this measure, so "Compliance with National Allocations" will be used.

Links: https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/ccsbt.org/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Resolution_Allocation.pdf

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

Details of the decision on the common definition of the Attributable SBT Catch and on the Principle and Action points in relation to implementing the Attributable SBT Catch definition are at paragraphs 50 - 53 of the CCSBT 21 report: https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/default/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/meetings/meeting_reports/ccsbt_21/report_of_CCSBT21.pdf

Note: Obligations relating to this measure are subject to regular allocation decisions of the Extended Commission (EC). The limited carry-forward process can only be utilised by Members and not by CNMs.

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CCSBT has agreed that the "catch" of a Member/CNM that is to be counted against its allocation of the global SBT Total Allowable Catch is called the "Attributable SBT Catch" and that the Attributable SBT Catch is defined as follows:

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[1] 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.*

1.1 Compliance with National Allocations	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Each Member and CNM shall ensure that its total Attributable SBT Catch for a quota year shall not exceed its Effective Catch Limit[2] as prescribed by the EC for that quota year, plus any amount of unfished allocation formally carried forward by the Member/CNM to that quota year (*i.e.* shall not exceed its total available catch).	1. Rules in place to ensure that the total "Attributable SBT Catch" of each Member/ CNM does not exceed the Member's/ CNM's Total Available Catch Limit[3] for the relevant period. 2. Operating systems and processes established to: a. implement annual catching arrangements, including: i. Specification of allocations by company, quota holder or vessel; ii. Arrangements for daily recording of all catches; and iii. Weekly reporting of catches by large scale tuna longliners and monthly reporting of catches by coastal fishing vessels. b. Monitor all fishing-related mortality of SBT. c. Ensure accuracy of the "Attributable SBT Catch", including:

[1] Except where a vessel is chartered to a person or entity of another Member or CNM, and if a catch is attributable to that Member or CNM

[2] The Effective Catch Limit is the Member's National Allocation plus or minus any agreed short-term changes to that allocation, for example temporary transfers

[3] Total Available Catch Limit means a Member's Effective Catch Limit allocation for that quota year plus any amount of unfished allocation carried forward to that quota year.

1.1 Compliance with National Allocations	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
	i. For fishing Members/CNMs, a physical inspection regime of SBT caught by the Member's/CNM's fishing vessel; and ii. For farming Members/CNMs, monitoring the method used for estimating the weight of the SBT catch and adjusting/ re-calibrating where necessary. 3. All fishing-related SBT mortality is reported annually to the Extended Scientific Committee, for incorporation into stock assessment analysis, and to the Commission. 4. Operating systems and processes applied to: a. monitor compliance with annual catching arrangements; and b. impose sanctions or remedies where necessary.
ii. Except in some situations when carry-forward procedures shall not be applied[4] unless decided otherwise by the Extended Commission, if a Member's annual total available catch is under-caught, that Member may carry forward the unfished quota to the following quota year. However, the total quota carried forward from one year to the next shall not exceed 20% of that Member's Effective Catch Limit for the year from which the quota is being carried forward.	1. For Members that decide to adopt the carry-forward procedure (regardless of whether carry-forward was used in a particular year): a. Operating systems and processes must be in place to ensure that: i. an accurate, verified and robust figure for the final Attributable Catch is available before the Secretariat is notified of the carry-forward, ii. a report on the adoption and use of the carry-forward procedure, together with documentation on quantification and verification of the total Attributable SBT catch is included in each annual report to the Extended Commission; b. For Members intending to carry forward unfished quota to the next quota year, the Executive Secretary is formally notified of that Member's Total Attributable

[4] These include cases where: a) 'exceptional circumstances' exist and the Extended Commission (EC) agrees to reduce the global total allowable catch within a three year quota block, or b) the EC agrees within a three year quota block to reduce the national allocation of one or more Members (the Members concerned cannot carry-forward), or c) the Management Procedure recommends or the EC decides on a lower Global TAC, or d) a Member exceeds its national allocation for the 2017 fishing season or later without paying back its excess catch for those seasons

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1.1 Compliance with National Allocations	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
iii. A Member's total available catch for a quota year shall not exceed the sum of its national allocation for that year plus an amount equal to 20% of its national allocation for the previous quota year. iv. Members that have elected to carry forward unfished quota shall provide confirmation to the Secretariat within 90 days of receipt of its confirmation request[5], and shall include a revised Total Available Catch Limit[3] for the new quota year. v. Members shall report on their use of the procedure in their annual reports to the Extended Commission, regardless of whether the procedure was in fact used by the Member during that quota year.	SBT Catch (in whole weight) for the concluded quota year together with the revised Total Available Catch Limit[3] for the new quota year within 90 days of receiving the Secretariat's confirmation request.

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[5] The Secretariat is required to seek confirmation from Members at the end of each quota year as to whether they intend to carry forward unfished quota to the next quota year

1.2. Compliance Action Plans

Title: a) Resolution on action plans to ensure compliance with Conservation and Management Measures, and
b) Paragraph 26 (and Attachment 5) of the CC7 report:- Decision to adopt a new consolidated template for annual reports as agreed by CC7 and adopted at CCSBT19.

Link: a) https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/default/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Resolution_ComplianceActionPlans.pdf
b) https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/ccsbt.org/files/userfiles/file/templates/Annual_CC-EC_Reporting_Template.docx

Notes: The Fifth meeting of the Compliance Committee agreed that: "*Compliance Action Plans have provided a valuable source of information. The detail in these plans should continue to be improved and the plans should be kept up to date, and submitted to future annual meetings of the Compliance Committee*". Nevertheless, paragraphs 1 and 5 of the Resolution on Action Plans are not listed as obligations below because these paragraphs have been completed and no longer apply. Some reporting elements of the Action Plans Resolution are superseded by the consolidated template for annual reports. Consequently, some obligations now refer to the National Report instead.

1.2 Compliance Action Plans	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Flag Members of pelagic longline vessels shall specify in their National Reports improvement in at least 3 areas: • Port state inspection of transhipment of SBT ➢ Members should designate foreign ports of transhipment of SBT for their vessels, prohibit such transhipment at other foreign ports and communicate with those designated port states to share relevant information required for effective inspection • Verification of catch data through scientific observers on fishing vessels of coverage of 10% in terms of effort. • Actual inspection of catches by authorities of flag Members and CNMs. • All the above measures should be implemented in a manner that will not interfere with legitimate commercial transaction of SBT.	1. Sections II(3)(b), II(4)(b) and II(5)(b) of the Annual National Report template must be completed in full in relation to this obligation. The following additional sections of the Annual National Report template should also be completed: • Section I(I): describe details of any MCS improvements achieved in the current fishing season; • Section I(2): describe details of any MCS improvements planned for future fishing seasons, including the expected implementation date, and • Section II(1)(d) – Scientific Observers (vii): describe plans to reach a scientific observer coverage of 10% of effort in cases where this has not been achieved.

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1.2 Compliance Action Plans	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
ii. Members farming SBT shall implement in the 2011 fishing season commercial trials of stereo video systems for monitoring 10% of the SBT transferred to their cages and, if the systems prove successful, adopt them in the following season as the systems for ongoing monitoring.	1. SVM adopted for monitoring of SBT transferred to cages once the technology has been proved financially viable. 2. The results of such monitoring should be reported to the relevant CCSBT meetings, including the Scientific Committee and the Compliance Committee.

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2. Authorisation Measures

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

- Record of Authorised Farms (2.1)
- Record of Authorised Vessels (2.2)
- Record of Authorised Carrier Vessels (2.3)

2.1. Record of Authorised Farms (Resolution)

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

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

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

2.1 Record of Authorised Farms	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Members shall submit to the Executive Secretary the list of SBT farms under the Member's jurisdiction that are authorised to operate for farming of SBT.	1. Operating systems and processes established and applied to: a. authorise each farm to operate for farming of SBT; b. provide all required information on authorised farms to the Executive Secretary within 15 days of the farm being authorised; c. submit any updates to the Executive Secretary promptly, and no later than 15 days from the date the change(s) occur(s); and d. submit the authorisation information, and any updates, electronically using the Data Provision Form for the CCSBT Record of Authorised SBT Farms.
ii. Members shall notify the Executive Secretary of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the record of authorised farms at any time such changes occur.	

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2.1 Record of Authorised Farms	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
iii. Members shall ensure that their authorised farms comply with relevant CCSBT measures	1. Rules, operating systems and processes in place to ensure: a. all authorised farm operators are aware of their obligations in relation to CCSBT measures; b. no stocking, harvesting or transfer of SBT is carried out before notifying the Executive Secretary of the authorised farms and, where relevant, any updates.
iv. Members shall not permit landings of domestic product, exports, imports, and/or re-exports of SBT into and from farms which are not registered on the CCSBT record of authorised farms.	a. 2. Rules in place to ensure authorised farms comply with relevant CCSBT measures; and b. no SBT (whether from domestic product, exports, imports or re-exports) are landed into or (re-)exported from farms which are not on the Record of Authorised Farms. 3. Apply operating systems and processes to: a. monitor farm compliance with rules; and b. impose sanctions and/or remedies on farms/operators where necessary in the event that non-compliance is detected.
v. To ensure effectiveness of the CDS: • Members shall validate CDS documents only for farming facilities on the CCSBT record of authorised farms; • Members that farm SBT shall require sales of farmed SBT to the first point of domestic sale to be accompanied by CDS documents validated only for the farming facilities on the CCSBT record of authorised farms; • Members shall require imports of farmed SBT to be accompanied by CDS documents validated only for the farming facilities on the CCSBT record of authorised farms.	See section 3.1 D (CDS Validation)

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2.2. Record of Authorised Vessels

Title: Resolution on amendment of the Resolution on "Resolution on a CCSBT Record of Vessels Authorised to Fish for Southern Bluefin Tuna" revised at the CCSBT22 in 2015

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

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

2.2 Record of Authorised Vessels	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Members shall: • Effective from January 2017, ensure that all fishing vessels (except wooden and fibreglass vessels) flying their flag that are authorised to catch SBT, and that are at least 100GT/GRT in size, have IMO numbers issued to them. • ensure that all vessels under their registry do not carry out IUU fishing activities for SBT; • take every possible action, consistent with relevant law, to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing; • review progress on the issue of IUU fishing for SBT and the implementation of its IUU measures including adopting further measures as required on a regular basis.	1. Rules are in place to require that: a. all authorised vessels to have a national unique vessel identifier or unique registration number; b. all authorised fishing vessels (except wooden and fibreglass vessels) of at least 100GT/GRT have IMO numbers issued to them from January 2017. 2. Operating systems and processes established and applied to detect, prevent and deter IUU fishing of SBT by any fishing vessel. 3. Once a year review any evidence obtained of IUU fishing, and assess the effectiveness of Member measures to detect and deter IUU fishing.
ii. Members shall submit to the Executive Secretary, the list of fishing vessels (FV) flying the Member's flag that are authorised to fish for SBT.	1. Operating systems and processes to: a. authorise specific fishing vessels flying the Member's flag to fish for SBT;

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2.2 Record of Authorised Vessels	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
iii. Members shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the CCSBT record at any time such changes occur.	b. provide the required information on authorised fishing vessels to the Executive Secretary no later than 15 days after the vessel is authorised; c. submit any updates to the Executive Secretary not later than 15 days from the date the changes occur; and d. ensure all authorisation information and any updates are submitted to the Executive Secretary electronically and using the CCSBT Data Provision Form for Authorised Fishing Vessels.
iv. Flag Members of the vessels on the record shall: • authorise their FVs to fish for SBT only if they are able to fulfil in respect of these vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the CCSBT Convention and its conservation and management measures; • take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs comply with all the relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures; • take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs on the CCSBT Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorization to fish and/or tranship; • affirm that if those vessels have record of IUU fishing activities, the owners have provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that they will not conduct such activities any more; • ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners and operators of their FVs on the CCSBT Record are	1. Ensure authorised FVs comply with relevant CCSBT measures, including requiring: a. that at all times only FVs legitimately flying the Member's flag and whose current details are correctly entered into the Record of Authorised Vessels are authorised to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land SBT; b. owners of FVs or fishing concessions to be citizens or legal entities within the Member's jurisdiction and subject to enforcement actions and the application of sanctions; 2. Operating systems and processes to: a. Ensure all vessel masters are aware of their obligations in relation to CCSBT measures; b. provide information to Executive Secretary on any fishing vessel not on the Record of Authorised Vessels that is suspected of fishing for and/or transhipping of SBT as soon as practicable after investigation by the Member, including

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2.2 Record of Authorised Vessels	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
not engaged in or associated with fishing activities for SBT conducted by FVs not entered into the CCSBT Record; and • 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.	vessel name, flag and (if available) location, operator name and vessel identification number and call sign, and any other information that could assist in locating and identifying the vessel and operator. 3. Operating systems and procedures applied to: a. monitor fishing vessel compliance with rules; and b. impose sanctions or remedies where necessary.
v. Members shall prohibit the fishing for, the retaining on board, the transhipment and landing of SBT by the FVs which are not entered into the CCSBT Record.	
vi. To ensure effectiveness of the CDS • Flag Members shall validate CDS documents only for FVs on the CCSBT record; • Members shall require that SBT caught by FVs, when transhipped, landed as domestic product, exported, imported or re-exported within their jurisdictions, shall be accompanied by CDS documents validated for the vessels on the CCSBT Record; and • Members shall co-operate to ensure that CDS documents are not forged or do not contain misinformation.	See section 3.1 D (CDS Validation)

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 Record of Authorised Carrier Vessels	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Members shall submit to the CCSBT Executive Secretary, the list of Carrier Vessels that are authorised to receive SBT transhipments from its LSTLVs at sea or in port.	1. Operating systems and processes to: a. authorise specific Carrier Vessels to receive at-sea and/or in-port transhipments from its authorised Fishing Vessels (LSTLVs); b. ensure authorised Carrier Vessels that tranship at sea will meet their obligations to (see Transhipment Monitoring performance requirements 3.3): i. provide access and accommodation to observers, ii. cooperate with observers in relation to carrying out their duties, and iii. not interfere with, or seek to influence, observers in any way;

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2.3 Record of Authorised Carrier Vessels	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
ii. Each Member shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary, after the establishment of the initial CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels, of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels, at any time such changes occur.	c. provide required information on authorised Carrier Vessels to the Executive Secretary within 15 days of the vessel being authorised, and before such vessels are actually used in transhipments; d. submit any updates to the Executive Secretary promptly, and not later than 15 days from the date the change(s) occur(s), and before such vessels are actually used in transhipments; and e. ensure all authorisations, and any updates, are submitted electronically to the Executive Secretary using the Data Provision Form for CCSBT Record of Authorised Carrier Vessels.
iii. Carrier Vessels authorised to conduct at-sea or in-port transhipments shall be required to install and operate a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).	1. Operating systems and processes to ensure that Carrier Vessels are only to be authorised to carry out transhipments if: a. The Carrier Vessel already has an operational VMS installed, or the Carrier Vessel undertakes to install an operational VMS before any authorisation and transhipments of SBT take place, and b. The VMS transmits at frequency sufficient to show transhipping operations, and c. The VMS will function effectively in the expected operating conditions.

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3. MCS Measures

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

- Catch Documentation System (3.1)
- Vessel Monitoring System (3.2)
- Transhipment Monitoring Program (3.3)
- IUU Vessel List (3.4)
- Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (3.5).

3.1. Catch Documentation System (Resolution)

Title: Resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme

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

Notes: In the text below, the term "Member" includes CNMs as it does for the rest of this document, and the term "Member/OSEC" includes Members, CNMs and Other States/Fishing Entities Cooperating in the CDS.

To keep "like" tasks together the CDS obligations are grouped below as follows:

A. General provisions and application
B. Modification to standard CDS Documents
C. Tagging
D. Validation
E. Retention and submission of documents to the Secretariat
F. Verification of CDS documentation

3.1 Catch Documentation System	
A. Obligations (general)	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. All 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. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to ensure that: a. all owners and operators of authorised farms, fishing vessels, and carrier vessels, and all SBT processors, importers,

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3.1 Catch Documentation System	
A. Obligations (general)	**Minimum performance requirements**
ii. For transhipments, landings of domestic product, exports, imports and re-exports under the jurisdiction of a Member/OSEC, all SBT shall be accompanied by a Catch Monitoring Form, and where required[7] at least one Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product form as well. There is no waiver of this requirement. However: • the exportation/import of fish parts other than the meat (i.e. head, eyes, roe, guts, tails) may be allowed without the document • Members that prohibit the sale of fish caught by recreational fishers may exempt their recreational fisheries from the requirements of the CCSBT CDS.	exporters and re-exporters, are aware of their CCSBT obligations[6]; b. CDS documents accompany SBT as relevant, including: i. a Catch Monitoring Form (CMF) for all transhipments, landings of domestic product, exports, imports and re-exports ii. a Re-export/Export After Landing of Domestic Product (REEF) for all exports of SBT landed as domestic product then exported, and for all re-exports of imported SBT. Any REEF must also be accompanied by a copy of the associated CMF and copies of any previously issued REEFs for the SBT being exported iii. a Farm Transfer Form (FTF) for all transfers of SBT between authorised farms within the Member's jurisdiction; c. all entities with CDS certification obligations have certification requirements, including: i. that the certifier for the Catch Tagging Form (CTF) should be the Vessel Master or other appropriate authority for any wild harvested SBT, and the Farm Operator or other appropriate authority for any farmed SBT; d. all entities involved in towing and farming SBT have procedures to:
iii. Transfers of SBT into and between farms under the jurisdiction of a Member shall be documented on the Farm Stocking Form and Farm Transfer Form as applicable.	
iv. CCSBT CDS documents must be uniquely numbered.	
v. An appropriate authority should complete the Certification section of a Catch Tagging Form.	

[6] In the case of authorised carrier vessels that are not flagged to a Member, the carrier vessel masters need to be aware of the authorising Member's obligations so that the carrier vessel can comply with these.

[7] For all re-exports of SBT, and any exports of SBT that were landed as domestic product.

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3.1 Catch Documentation System	
A. Obligations (general)	**Minimum performance requirements**
	i. record the following items about the catch from each catching vessel: 1. the daily mortality of SBT during catching and towing, and 2. the quantity (number and weight in kilograms) of SBT transferred to each farm ii. use these records to complete the Farm Stocking Form at the end of each fishing season and before the SBT are recorded on a CMF; e. compliance with certification procedures is verified. 2. Any use of specific exemptions to CDS documentation (allowed for under obligation 3.1 A (ii) for recreational catch) must be: a. explicitly allowed and this decision advised to the Executive Secretary; and b. have associated documented risk-management strategies to ensure that associated mortalities are accounted for and that recreational catches do not enter the market. 3. Operating system and processes established and implemented to ensure all CDS documents are uniquely numbered, and completed fully and in accordance with the document's instructions;
vi. Members/OSECs shall not permit the landing as domestic product, transhipment, 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. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to ensure that at all times only carrier vessels authorised on the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels for the transhipment date are permitted to receive at-sea transhipments from the Member's LSTLVs. 2. Rules established and implemented to prohibit:

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3.1 Catch Documentation System	
A. Obligations (general)	**Minimum performance requirements**
	a. the landing, transhipment, import, export or re-export of SBT caught or transhipped by non-authorised fishing/carrier vessels; b. the transfer of SBT to, between or harvested from farms which were not authorised to farm SBT on the date(s) of the transfers/ harvests.

3.1 Catch Documentation System	
B. Obligations (modification to CDS documents)	**Minimum performance requirements**
vii. Amendments to the forms and form content may be made only with the agreement of the Commission at its annual meeting based on recommendations from the CCSBT Compliance Committee.	

3.1 Catch Documentation System	
C. Obligations (Tagging)	**Minimum performance requirements**
viii. Members shall require that an SBT tag be attached to each whole SBT at the time of kill except in the three circumstances described at paragraph "3.1 C xv" below.	1. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to ensure that CCSBT Catch Tagging Program requirements are met, including: a. ensuring all SBT tags meet the minimum specifications in paragraph 3 of Appendix 3 of the CDS Resolution; b. recording the distribution of SBT tags to:

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3.1 Catch Documentation System	
C. Obligations (Tagging)	**Minimum performance requirements**
ix. A Catch Tagging Form[8] shall be filled in as soon as practicable after the time of kill. Length and weight measurements shall be conducted before the SBT is frozen. Where measurements cannot be accurately done on board the vessel, they may be made at the time of landing or transhipment, provided the measurements and the associated Catch Tagging Form are filled in before any further transfer of the SBT. x. Catch Tagging Form(s) must have been completed for all SBT on the Catch Monitoring Form.	i. entities authorised to fish for, or farm, SBT, and ii. where applicable, entities which received tags to cover exceptional circumstances outlined in "3.1 C xv" and "xvi"; c. requiring a valid tag to be attached to each SBT brought on board a fishing vessel and killed (including SBT caught as incidental bycatch) or landed and killed from a farm (unless the special circumstances in "3.1C xv" apply); d. requiring tags to be attached to each fish as soon as practicable after the time of kill; e. requiring details for each fish to be recorded as soon as practicable after the time of kill including month, area, method of capture, as well as weight and length measurements carried out before the SBT is frozen.
xi. A tagging programme shall meet the minimum procedural and information standards set out in Appendix 2 of the CDS resolution[9]. xii. Members shall prohibit unauthorised use of SBT tags. xiii. Members/OSECs shall not permit whole SBT to be landed as domestic product, transhipped, exported, imported or re-exported without a tag, except that:	1. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to: a. meet procedural and information standards set out in Appendix 3 of the CDS Resolution; b. identify any unauthorised use of SBT tags; c. identify any use of duplicate tag numbers;

[8] The information that is required to be included in the Catch Tagging Form may be recorded in electronic format by a Member or Cooperating Non-Member provided that all the required information from the Catch Tagging Form is included in the electronic record used.

[9] This includes minimum standards for the tag and requirements for tag related information.

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3.1 Catch Documentation System	
C. Obligations (Tagging)	**Minimum performance requirements**
a) in the case of farming operations, the SBT may be landed without a tag provided a tag is attached within 30 hours of kill; b) 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; c) 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.	d. identify any whole SBT landed, transhipped, exported, imported or re-exported without a tag (except in the circumstance set out in obligations "3.1Cxv and xvi"; e. ensure that tags are retained on whole SBT to at least the first point of sale[10] for landings of domestic product; f. ensure a risk management strategy (including random or risk-based sampling) is in place to minimise the opportunity of illegal SBT being marketed. 2. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to: a. monitor compliance by operators with control measures in 1. a-f above; b. impose sanctions on operators where non-compliance is detected; c. report any cases of whole SBT being landed without tags (due to exceptional circumstances in "3.1Cxv" and "xvi") to the Executive Secretary, and minimise their occurrence in future.
xiv. 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, transhipment or export.	
xv. Members shall report any exceptional circumstances referred to in "3.1Cxv(b)", "xv(c)" or "xvi" of this measure to the Executive Secretary within 7 days of the landing. The report shall provide details of the exceptional circumstances, the number of SBT tagged and for "3.1Cxvi" of this measure, the old (where known) and new tag number(s).	
xvi. 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.	

[10]Tags should be retained on whole SBT as long as possible. In cases where the catching and processing are conducted by the same operator (or entity), the tags should be retained as long as the SBT remains whole. This is because, in this case, the first point of sale occurs later in a processed form.

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3.1 Catch Documentation System	
D. Obligations (Validation)	**Minimum performance requirements**
xvii. The authority to validate CDS documents may be delegated to an authorised person by an official of the relevant State/fishing entity. Members/OSECs who utilise delegated person/s shall submit a certified copy of such delegation/s to the Executive Secretary. The individual who certifies a CCSBT CDS Document shall not be the same person who validates the Document.	1. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to: a. authorise validators to validate Farm Stocking, Catch Monitoring and Re-Export/Export after Landing of Domestic Product Forms; b. demonstrate that all persons with authority to validate CDS documents: i. are government officials or other individuals who have been duly delegated authority to validate ii. are aware of their responsibilities, including inspection, monitoring and reporting requirements iii. are aware of penalties applicable should the authority be mis-used c. appropriate individuals certify each CDS form type by each signing and dating the required fields; d. the same individual does not both certify and validate information on the same CDS form e. inform the Executive Secretary of: i. the details for all validators (including the information specified in obligation "3.1D xx") and keep this information up to date ii. any individuals removed from the list of validators no later than the end of the quarter in which the removal occurred; f. ensure that no individual conducts validations
xviii. Members/ OSECs shall provide to the Executive Secretary information on validation (including type of validation, name of the organisation which validates the documents, title and name and signature of officials who validate the documents, sample impression of stamp or seal, and a list of all persons holding delegated authority to validate CCSBT CDS documentation prior to those officials and persons exercising the authority). Members/OSECs shall inform the Executive Secretary of any changes in a timely fashion.	
xix. The CCSBT CDS documentation must be validated (or signed in the case of transhipments at sea) as applicable by:	

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3.1 Catch Documentation System	
D. Obligations (Validation)	**Minimum performance requirements**
• for landings of domestic product, an official of the flag Member of the catching vessel or, when the fishing vessel is operating under a charter arrangement, by a competent authority or institution of the chartering Member; and • for all SBT transhipments subject to CCSBT Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transhipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels, the observer required by that resolution[11]; and • for all export of SBT, an official of the exporting Member; and • for all re-export of SBT, an official of the re-exporting Member/OSEC.	i. prior to the Executive Secretary being fully informed of his/her current validation details, or ii. after that individual's authority to validate has been removed. 2. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to monitor performance (compliance and effectiveness) of validators.
xx. Full or partial consignments of untagged whole SBT must not be validated or accepted for transhipment, landing of domestic product, export (including export after landing of domestic product), import or re-export (except where the tag is no longer required to be attached to the SBT because it has undergone processing such as filleting or loining and the SBT is no longer whole).	1. Operating systems and processes to ensure: a. CDS forms are only validated: i. where all of the SBT listed on the form are tagged (except in cases where tags are no longer required due to processing having occurred) ii. in the case of farmed SBT, for SBT harvested from farms on a date that the farm was authorised on the CCSBT record of Authorised Farms iii. in the case of Wild Harvest SBT, for SBT taken by FVs on a date when that FV was authorised by the flag Member; b. validated documentation accompanies all SBT consignments whether transhipped, landed as domestic product, exported, imported or re-exported;
xxi. No Member/OSEC shall accept any SBT for transhipment, landing of domestic product, export, import, or re-export where any or all required documents do not accompany the relevant consignment of SBT, where fields of information required on the form are not completed, or where the form has not been validated as required by this resolution.	

[11] CDS documents entered into the eCDS do not need to be validated by the observer, but must be certified and include the observer's full name.

3.1 Catch Documentation System	
D. Obligations (Validation)	**Minimum performance requirements**
xxii. Members/OSECs shall not validate any CCSBT CDS document that is not complete, has obviously incorrect information, or has not been validated as required by this resolution.	c. no SBT is accepted (for landing of domestic product, export, import or re-export) without validated documentation; d. validation does not occur where: i. validator authorisation procedures were not correctly followed or ii. any deficiency or discrepancy is found with the CDS form. 2. Operating systems and processes established and implemented for a Member to validate SBT product against CDS documents, including: a. requirements to check accuracy of information by ensuring every CDS document is complete, valid and contains no obviously incorrect information by cross-checking data on the form being validated against: i. data on preceding CDS forms including the Catch Tagging Form ii. relevant lists of authorised farms, vessels or carriers iii. result of any physical inspection by the authority. b. notification of any inconsistencies or inaccuracies to the Member's enforcement authorities.
xxiii. 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.	

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3.1 Catch Documentation System	
E. Obligations (Retention and submission of documents)	**Minimum performance requirements**
xxiv. Members/OSECs shall retain all original CCSBT CDS Documents (or scanned electronic copies of the original documents) received by them. Members/OSECs shall also retain a copy of any CCSBT CDS Documents issued by them	1. CDS documents are entered into the eCDS or documents and/or scanned electronic copies stored in a secure location for a minimum of three years under conditions that avoid damage to the legibility of the documents or the data files.
xxv. Copies of these CDS Documents shall be forwarded to the Executive Secretary on a quarterly basis.	1. CDS documents are entered into the eCDS or copies of all completed CDS documents issued by catching Members or received by importing or receiving Members, sent to Executive Secretary in accordance with the following timeframes: a. documents issued or received in Jan-Mar - due 30 June b. documents issued or received in Apr-Jun - due 30 September c. documents issued or received in Jul-Sep - due 31 December d. documents issued or received Oct-Dec - due 31 March. 2. Catch Tagging Form information shall be entered into the eCDS or provided to the Executive Secretary using the electronic Data Provision Form developed by the Secretariat and in accordance with the Data Provision Form's instructions.
xxvi. Completed Catch Tagging Forms shall be provided to the flag Members which shall provide the information in the Catch Tagging Form to the Executive Secretary in an electronic format. All other forms shall be forwarded to the Executive Secretary either as a copy of the original form or in electronic format containing all the information in the forms.	

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3.1 Catch Documentation System	
F. Obligations (Verification of CDS documentation)	**Minimum performance requirements**
xxvii. Each Member shall ensure that its competent authorities, or other authorised individual or institution, take steps to identify each consignment of SBT landed as domestic product in, imported into or exported or re-exported from its territory and examine the validated CCSBT CDS Documents for each consignment of SBT. These competent authorities, or authorised individuals or institutions, may also examine the content of the consignment to verify the information contained in the CCSBT CDS Document and in related documents and, where necessary, shall carry out verifications with the operators concerned.	1. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to: a. assign unambiguous responsibility to individuals or institutions for implementing verification procedures; and b. Ensure no verification procedure[12] is carried out for a CDS document by an individual who has validated or certified the same CDS document. 2. Operating systems and processes established and implemented for verification, including: a. selecting and inspecting, where appropriate, a targeted sample of vessels and export, import and market establishments based on risk. The intent of these inspections should be to provide confidence that the provisions of the CDS are being complied with; b. reviewing and analysing information from CDS documents at least once every 6 months, including: i. checking the completeness of data on CDS forms and cross-checking the consistency of the data on CDS forms received with other sources of information ii. cross-checking data from the Executive Secretary's CDS six-monthly report iii. analysing any discrepancies; c. investigating any irregularities suspected or detected; d. taking action to resolve any irregularities;
xxviii. Each Member shall review information and investigate and resolve any irregularities identified in relation to their information in the CDS reports, including any discrepancies identified during the comparison of data from the Executive Secretary. Among other matters, Members shall cross-check the six monthly reports provided by the Executive Secretary using information available to it.	
xxix. Each Member/OSEC shall, as soon as practicable, identify to the Executive Secretary and relevant Members/OSECs, any consignments of SBT where there are: • doubts about the information contained in any associated CDS documentation; or	

[12]Noting that verification is defined on page 4 of this document together with a list of processes that may form part of verification.

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3.1 Catch Documentation System	
F. Obligations (Verification of CDS documentation)	**Minimum performance requirements**
• incomplete, missing or unvalidated CCSBT CDS documentation.	e. notifying the Executive Secretary and relevant Members/ OSECs, of any consignments of SBT whose CDS documentation is considered doubtful, or incomplete or unvalidated; f. notifying the Executive Secretary of any investigation into serious irregularities, in order to present these in an annual summary report to the Compliance Committee. Notifications should include reporting: i. the commencement of an investigation if doing so will not impede that investigation ii. progress, within 6 months of starting the investigation if doing so will not impede that investigation and iii. the final outcome within 3 months of completing the investigation. 3. Ensure that no SBT is accepted (for landing of domestic product, export, import or re-export) without validated documentation attached.
xxx. Each Member shall co-operate and take all necessary steps with relevant authorities, and within domestic law, to review, investigate and resolve any concerns identified in "3.1Fxxx" and "3.1Fxxxi" of this measure, and notify the Executive Secretary of the outcome of any such action for inclusion in its report to the Commission.	
xxxi. Members/OSECs shall cooperate to ensure that CDS documents are not forged and/or do not contain misinformation.	

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3.1 Catch Documentation System	
F. Obligations (Verification of CDS documentation)	**Minimum performance requirements**
xxxii. Where necessary, in support of catch verification procedures, Members/OSECs agree to exchange the necessary supporting information and, where relevant, evidence as may be necessary to verify the integrity of the flow of CDS information and to reconcile any discrepancies.	

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3.2. Vessel Monitoring System (Resolution)

Titles: Resolution on the development and implementation of a Vessel Monitoring System
Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System

Links: https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/ccsbt.org/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Resolution_VMS.pdf

Notes: These MPRs need to be updated. They currently refer to two VMS Resolutions (Resolution on the development and implementation of a Vessel Monitoring System 2006 and Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System 2008) which were superseded by the consolidated Resolution on the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System in October 2017.

3.2 Vessel Monitoring System	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Members shall develop and implement their satellite-linked Vessel Monitoring Systems for fishing vessels catching SBT and flagged to Members.	1. Operating systems and processes in place to: a. ensure all VMSs are tamper-resistant and meet the requirements in 3.2 ii(c); b. to ensure the VMS automatically transmits the following data: i. vessel identification ii. geographic position iii. date and time; c. require, in the event of a technical failure of the VMS, the Master to report the required information; and d. monitor vessels' VMS reports.
ii. The Vessel Monitoring Systems shall include the following elements: a. Flag states/fishing entities shall monitor and manage their vessels equipped with vessel monitoring devices b. The following data shall be continuously and automatically reported, at a frequency that allows the fishing activity of a vessel to be identified, while the vessel is fishing: the vessel identification; its geographical position; and the date and time c. Vessel monitoring devices shall be tamper-resistant and located in a sealed unit with official seals that indicate whether the unit has been accessed or tampered with. d. In the event of a technical failure of the device, the master or owner of a vessel shall be required to report to the flag state/fishing entity, at a frequency that allows the fishing activity of a vessel to be identified, the vessel's identification, its geographical position, and the date and time.	

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3.2 Vessel Monitoring System	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
iii. Members shall implement a mandatory Vessel Monitoring System for fishing of SBT inside the Exclusive Economic Zone by 1 January 2008 for vessels above a specified size.	
iv. Members shall ensure their domestic regulations and rules enable them to act in accordance with the Vessel Monitoring System to be developed under paragraph "i" above.	
v. In addition to the above, Members shall adopt and implement satellite-linked Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) for vessels fishing for SBT in accordance with the requirements of the RFMO[13] (IOTC, WCPFC, CCAMLR, ICCAT) whose convention area is being fished at the time, or in accordance with IOTC's requirements when fishing in any other high seas area.	
vi. In response to requests from Members in accordance with paragraph 3b of the 2008 CCSBT VMS resolution in relation to incidents concerning specific vessels, Members that receive the request shall: a. investigate the incidents and provide details[14] of the investigation to the Member which requested VMS data; or b. provide VMS data[8] on the vessel(s) to the requesting Member, which will inform the results of its investigation to the Member which is the flag state/fishing entity of the vessel(s)	

[13] The Resolutions/Measures of the other RFMOs that apply are specified in paragraph 1 and 2 of the CCSBT Resolution.

[14] Confidentiality provisions that apply to this information are specified in the Resolution.

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3.3. Transhipment Monitoring Program (Resolution)

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

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

Notes:

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

3.3 Transhipment Monitoring Program	
A. Obligations (At-sea Transhipments)	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Transhipments by LSTLVs in waters under the jurisdiction of the Members are subject to prior authorisation from the Coastal State / Fishing Entity concerned. An original or copy of the documentation of Coastal State/Fishing Entity prior authorisation must be retained on the LSTLV and made available to the CCSBT Observer when requested.	***Unless otherwise specified, the Flag State of the authorised fishing vessel (LSTLV) is responsible for meeting the minimum performance requirements set out in section 3.3.*** 1. Operating systems and processes to ensure: a. the authorisation document(s) from the Coastal State Fishing Entity (where applicable) and/or Fishing State Entity, including details of the intended transhipment provided by the master or owner of the LSTLV, is/are available on the LSTLV prior to the transhipment occurring; b. any Carrier Vessel receiving the transhipped SBT is meeting its obligations to provide access and accommodation to
ii. Members shall take the necessary measures to ensure that LSTLVs flying their flag comply with the following conditions: a. LSTLVs shall not be authorised to tranship at sea, unless they have obtained prior authorisation from their Flag State /	

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3.3 Transhipment Monitoring Program	
A. Obligations (At-sea Transhipments)	**Minimum performance requirements**
Fishing Entity. An original or copy of the documentation of prior authorisation must be retained on the LSTLV and made available to the CCSBT observer when requested. To receive prior authorisation, the master and/or owner of the LSTLV must notify the following information to its Flag State / Fishing Entity authorities at least 24 hours in advance of an intended transhipment: • Name, CCSBT Registration Number & IMO Number of the transhipping LSTLV & receiving Carrier Vessel; • Tonnage and product type[15] to be transhipped (by species where known); • Date & location of transhipment; and • Geographic location of the SBT catches. b. The master and/or owner of the LSTLV concerned shall complete and transmit to its Flag State / Fishing Entity, and, where applicable, the Coastal State/ Fishing Entity not later than 5 working days after the transhipment, the CCSBT transhipment declaration[16].	observers, and to cooperate with the observer in relation to the performance of his or her duties (see Carrier Vessel Authorisation minimum performance requirements, section 2.3). 2. Rules in place to ensure: a. all SBT transhipments receive prior authorisation, and that carrier vessels do not commence transhipments without confirmation of the LSTLV authorisation; b. fishing vessels are authorised on the CCSBT authorised fishing vessel register on the date(s) the SBT are harvested, retained on board, transhipped and landed; c. Carrier Vessels are authorised on the CCSBT authorised; Carrier Vessel register on the date(s) any transhipments occur; d. a named CCSBT observer is on board the Carrier Vessel;

[15] Product type is the processed state e.g. refer to the types of product listed in the CCSBT Transhipment Declaration in Annex I

[16] As specified in Annex 1 of the Transhipment Resolution.

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3.3 Transhipment Monitoring Program	
A. Obligations (At-sea Transhipments)	**Minimum performance requirements**
iii. The master of the receiving Carrier Vessel shall: a. not start the transhipment without confirmation the LSTLV is participating in the CCSBT programme to monitor transhipment at sea and has obtained the prior authorisation from their Flag State / Fishing Entity. b. complete and transmit the CCSBT transhipment declaration to the CCSBT Secretariat and the Flag Member/CNM of the LSTLV, along with its CCSBT Registration Number, within 24 hours of the completion of the transhipment; and c. no later than 48 hours before landing, transmit a CCSBT transhipment declaration, along with its CCSBT Registration Number, to the competent authorities of the State / Fishing Entity where the landing takes place.	e. no SBT transhipment occurs without an observer on board except in the case of 'force majeure' (as notified to the Executive Secretary); f. transhipment declarations are completed, signed and transmitted by the LSTLV and the Carrier Vessel, in accordance with paragraphs 21, 23 and 24 of the Transhipment Resolution, in particular that: i. The master and/or owner of the LSTLV shall transmit a completed CCSBT Transhipment Declaration to its Flag State / Fishing Entity, not later than 5 working days after the transhipment; and ii. The master of the carrier vessel shall transmit its CCSBT Registration Number and a completed CCSBT Transhipment Declaration to the CCSBT Secretariat and the Flag Member/ CNM of the LSTLV, within 24 hours of the completion of the transhipment. 3. Operating systems and processes to: a. issue transhipment authorisations; b. verify the date and location of transhipments;
iv. Each Member shall ensure that all Carrier Vessels transhipping at sea have on board a CCSBT observer in accordance with the CCSBT Regional Observer Program[17].	
v. Vessels shall be prohibited from commencing or continuing transhipping at sea without a CCSBT regional observer on	

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

3.3 Transhipment Monitoring Program	
A. Obligations (At-sea Transhipments)	**Minimum performance requirements**
board[18], except in cases of 'force majeure' duly notified to the Executive Secretary.	c. request placement of observers on board Carrier Vessels; d. notify any cases of 'force majeure' (where transhipment occurs without an observer on the Carrier Vessel) to Executive Secretary within 15 days of the event occurring; e. ensure observers can board the LSTLV (provided it is safe to do so) before transhipment takes place, and have access to personnel and areas necessary to monitor compliance with paragraph 6(a) of Annex 2 of the Transhipment Resolution; f. enable observers to report any concerns about inaccurate documentation or obstruction, intimidation, or influence in relation to carrying out their duties; g. monitor compliance with the control measures; and h. impose sanctions or corrective action programmes for any non-compliance detected.
vi. Indonesia shall provide directly to both the CCSBT and IOTC Secretariats, copies of all data and documentation required by and within the timeframes set out in the respective CCSBT and IOTC Transhipment Resolutions.	1. Operating systems and processes to ensure: a. Submission to the CCSBT Secretariat of all required transhipment observer programme information relating to:

[18] With the exception that Indonesia may fulfill the requirements of the Regional Observer Program through the use of its own national observers where SBT is being transhipped at-sea to the Indonesian-flagged wooden Carrier Vessels listed in Annex IV of CCSBT's Transhipment Resolution during the agreed timeframe of its trial at-sea transhipment programme.

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3.3 Transhipment Monitoring Program	
A. Obligations (At-sea Transhipments)	**Minimum performance requirements**
	i. Observer designation: including the observer details and evidence to demonstrate sufficient experience and knowledge of CCSBT conservation and management measures, species identification and fishing gear and the ability to observe, record, report and verify carrier and fishing vessel transfers and SBT onboard; and ii. Observer deployment: including 5-day reports, transhipment declarations and observer reports, and any other required notifications, reports and revisions thereof. b. The items listed in a. above are submitted within the required timeframes.
vii. Replacement of any Indonesian-flagged wooden carrier vessels in Annex IV is only permitted if the material of the substitute vessel shall remain wooden and the carrying capacity or fish hold volume is not larger than the vessel(s) being replaced.	1. Rules in place to ensure that: a. Any replacement Indonesian CVs are notified to the Secretariat promptly and before they receive any at-sea transhipments of SBT; and b. Do not have a greater hold volume (gross tonnage used as a proxy) than the CV being replaced; and c. The replacement vessel is also of wooden construction.

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3.3 Transhipment Monitoring program	
B. Obligations (In-port Transhipments)	**Minimum performance requirements**
viii. For effective in-port inspections, Flag States of fishing vessels shall designate foreign ports of transhipment of southern bluefin tuna for their vessels, prohibit such transhipment at other foreign ports and communicate with those designated Port States to share relevant information required for effective monitoring.	1. Operating systems and processes in place to: a. provide a list of designated foreign ports where SBT transhipments are permitted to occur to the Executive Secretary on an annual basis before the annual meeting of the Compliance Committee.
ix. Members shall take necessary measures to ensure that the following conditions are complied with for in-port transhipments: a) Prior to transhipping, the master of the LSTLV must notify the following information to the Port State authorities, at least 48 hours in advance or immediately after the end of fishing operations if the time to the port is less than 48 hours: • The name of the LSTLV, IMO number and its number in the CCSBT record of fishing vessels; • the name of the Carrier Vessel, IMO number and its number in the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels, • the tonnage and product type to be transhipped (by species where known); • the date and location of transhipment; • the geographic location of the SBT catches.	1. Rules in place to ensure: a. Port State authorities are notified at least 48 hours prior to (or immediately after) any pending in-port transhipment by the LSTLV master, and this notification includes key details about the intended transhipment; b. LSTLVs are authorised on the CCSBT authorised fishing vessel register on the date(s) the SBT are harvested, retained on board, transhipped and/or landed; c. Carrier Vessels are authorised on the CCSBT authorised Carrier Vessel register on the date(s) any transhipment/ transportation of SBT occurs; d. transhipment declarations are completed, signed and transmitted by the LSTLV and the Carrier Vessel, in accordance with paragraphs 32, 34, and 35 of the Transhipment Resolution, in particular that:

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3.3 Transhipment Monitoring program	
B. Obligations (In-port Transhipments)	**Minimum performance requirements**
b) At the time of the transhipment, the master and/or owner of the LSTLV must inform its Flag State/ Fishing Entity of the LSTLV of the following; – the product types[18] and quantities involved; – the date and place of the transhipment; – the name, registration number, IMO number and flag of the receiving Carrier Vessel, and its number in the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels authorised to receive SBT transhipments; and – the geographic location of the SBT catches.	i. The master and/or owner of the LSTLV transmits a completed CCSBT Transhipment Declaration and its number in the CCSBT Record of Fishing Vessels to its Flag State / Fishing Entity, not later than 15 days after the transhipment occurs, or, if the SBT are being transferred temporarily to bonded cold storage, not later than 15 days from the date on which the SBT is transferred into the bonded cold storage facility. 2. Operating systems and processes in place to: a. verify the date and location of transhipments; b. monitor compliance with the control measures; and c. impose sanctions or corrective action programmes for any non-compliance detected.
x. The master and/or owner of the LSTLV concerned shall complete and transmit to its Flag State/ Fishing Entity the CCSBT transhipment declaration, along with its number in the CCSBT Record of Fishing Vessels, in the format set out in **Annex I** not later than 15 days after the transhipment[19].	

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

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3.3 Transhipment Monitoring program	
B. Obligations (In-port Transhipments)	**Minimum performance requirements**
xi. For in-port transhipments, the master of the Receiving Carrier Vessel shall: a. Not later than 24 hours before the beginning of the transhipment, inform the Port State authorities of the quantities of SBT to be transhipped to the receiving Carrier Vessel; and b. Within 24 hours of the completion of the transhipment, complete and transmit the CCSBT transhipment declaration to the Port State authorities, the Flag Member/ CNM of the LSTLV, and the CCSBT Secretariat. A copy of this transhipment declaration shall be retained on board the receiving Carrier Vessel. c. Following receipt of a transhipment including SBT, and after leaving the transhipment port, at least 48 hours before landing its transhipped SBT, complete and transmit a copy of the CCSBT transhipment declaration referred to in paragraph 35, to the competent authorities of the landing State/ Fishing Entity where the landing will take place.	

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

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3.3 Transhipment Monitoring program	
C. Obligations (General Provisions)	**Minimum performance requirements**
xiii. LSTLVs and Carrier Vessels authorised by Members and CNMs which tranship at sea or in-port shall be required to install and operate a VMS in accordance with paragraph 4 of CCSBT's *Resolution on the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)* (2017), and any successor Resolution, including any future revisions thereto.	1. Operating systems and processes and rules to ensure that LSTLVs and Carrier Vessels authorised by Members and CNMs are only to be authorised to conduct transhipments if: a) The LSTLV already has an operational VMS installed, or the LSTLV undertakes to install an operational VMS before any authorisation/ transhipments of SBT take place, and b) The VMS transmits at frequency sufficient to show transhipping operations, and c) The VMS will function effectively in the expected operating conditions.
xiv. Port State Members and CNMs should prioritise inspection in port of (a) Carrier Vessels whose AIS/VMS signals disappear under suspicious circumstances and without explanation and/or indicate dubious movements, as well as (b) Carrier Vessels which are not CCSBT-authorised to verify that SBT is not on board.	

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3.3 Transhipment Monitoring program	
C. Obligations (General Provisions)	**Minimum performance requirements**
xv. Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipments of SBT shall be required to separate and stow transhipped SBT by fishing vessel and develop a stowage plan to show the locations in the hold of the quantities of SBT by fishing vessel. The Carrier Vessel master shall submit the stowage plan to inspectors, if requested.	1. Operating systems and processes are in place to ensure: a. That CVs stow SBT received from each LSTLV separately from SBT received from other LSTLVs, and b. Accurate stowage plans are available for each CV with SBT on board and are updated whenever new transhipments of SBT are received.
xvi. To ensure the effectiveness of the CCSBT conservation and management measures pertaining to the Catch Documentation System (CDS): a. In validating the necessary CCSBT CDS documentation, as required by the CDS, Flag Members and CNMs of LSTLVs shall ensure that transhipments are consistent with the reported catch amount by each LSTLV. b. The Flag Member or CNM of LSTLVs shall validate the necessary CCSBT CDS documentation for the transhipped fish, as required by the CDS, after confirming that the transhipment was conducted in accordance with this Resolution. If transhipped at sea this confirmation shall be based on the information obtained through the CCSBT Regional Observer Program.	1. Operating systems and processes are in place to: a. identify and resolve any discrepancies between the LSTLV's reported catches, CDS documents, transhipment declarations and the amount of fish counted as transhipped, b. 100% supervision of all fish transhipped at sea. 2. Operating systems and processes are in place to allow any CDS forms for domestically landed SBT that were transhipped at sea to be validated at the time of landing.

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3.3 Transhipment Monitoring program	
C. Obligations (General Provisions)	**Minimum performance requirements**
c. Members and CNMs shall require that SBT caught by LSTLVs, when imported into the territory of a Member or CNM, be accompanied by the necessary CCSBT CDS documentation validated for the vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List and a copy of the CCSBT transhipment declaration.	
xvii. All SBT landed or imported, either unprocessed or after having been processed on board and which are transhipped, shall be accompanied by the CCSBT transhipment declaration until the first sale has taken place.	1. Rules, systems and procedures to ensure: a. all transhipped product is accompanied by a signed Transhipment Declaration until the first point of sale.
xiii. The costs of implementing this program shall be financed by the Flag Members of LSTLVs wishing to engage in transhipment operations.	

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3.4. IUU Vessel List (Resolution)

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

Link: https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/ccsbt.org/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Resolution_IUU%20Vessel_List.pdf

Notes: This Resolution includes Annexes I to III. Annex I includes a list of CCSBT IUU vessel list definitions; Annex II is a CCSBT Reporting Form for SBT Illegal Activity, and Annex III lists the information fields that need to be included in any draft, provisional or current CCSBT IUU Vessel Lists.

3.4 IUU Vessel List	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Members and CNMs shall transmit every year to the Executive Secretary at least 14 weeks before the annual meeting of the CC, a list of vessels presumed to be carrying out SBT IUU fishing activities during the current and/or previous year, accompanied by the suitably documented supporting evidence concerning the presumption of SBT IUU fishing activity.[20]	1. Submit a list of alleged IUU vessels and supporting evidence electronically to: a. the Executive Secretary at least 14 weeks before the annual meeting of the Compliance Committee, and b. the Flag State/Fishing Entity concerned either at the same time as submitted to the Executive Secretary, or earlier. 2. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to effectively monitor the activities of any vessels included on the circulated Draft CCSBT IUU Vessel List.
ii. Before or at the same time as transmitting a list of presumed SBT IUU vessels to the Executive Secretary, the Member or CNM shall notify the relevant Flag State or entity, either directly or through the Executive Secretary[20], of a vessel's inclusion on this list, and provide that flag State or entity with a copy of the pertinent suitably documented information.	
iii. Upon receipt of the Draft IUU Vessel List, Members and CNMs shall closely monitor the vessels included in the Draft IUU Vessel List in order to determine their activities and possible changes of name, flag and/or registered owner.	

[20] Using the CCSBT Reporting Form for SBT Illegal Activity included at Annex II of the Resolution

3.4 IUU Vessel List	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
iv. Members, CNMs and NCNMs with vessels included on the Draft IUU and/or current CCSBT IUU Lists will transmit any comments to the Executive Secretary at least 6 weeks before the annual CC meeting, including suitably documented information showing that the listed vessels have not fished for SBT in a way that undermines CCSBT conservation and management measures.	1. Members/ CNMs with vessels on the Draft CCSBT IUU List to submit comments and suitably documented information electronically to the Executive Secretary at least 6 weeks before the annual meeting of the Compliance Committee as appropriate.
v. All Members, CNMs, and any NCNMs concerned may at any time submit to the Executive Secretary any additional information, which might be relevant for the establishment of the CCSBT IUU Vessel list.	
vi. Upon adopting the new CCSBT IUU Vessel List, Members, CNMs and NCNMs with vessels on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List are requested to: a. Notify the owner of the vessel of its inclusion on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List and the consequences that result from being included on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List, and b. Take all the necessary measures to eliminate these IUU fishing activities, including, if necessary, the withdrawal of the registration or the fishing licenses of these vessels, and to inform the Extended Commission of the measures taken in this respect.	1. Members/ CNMs with vessels included on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List should have operating systems and processes in place to: a. Immediately notify the owner of the vessel's IUU listing and advise of and take any appropriate punitive and sanction actions consistent with the Flag State's domestic laws and regulations; and b. Inform the Extended Commission of any measures taken. 2. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to identify, monitor and communicate with as appropriate, vessels listed on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List in order to: a. Notify all fishing vessels flying its Flag to neither assist nor participate in fishing interactions with IUU-listed[21] vessels[22];
vii. Members and CNMs shall take all necessary non-discriminatory measures subject to, and in accordance with their applicable laws and regulations, international law and each Member's/ CNM's international obligations to:	

[21] In this context, "IUU-listed" means that the vessel is listed on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List

[22] Except in the case of *force majeure*

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3.4 IUU Vessel List	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
a. Remove or withdraw any SBT fishing authorisations for the vessel or impose alternative sanctions consistent with domestic laws and regulations of the Flag State; b. Ensure that the fishing vessels, flying their flag do not assist in any way, engage in fishing processing operations or participate in any transhipment or joint fishing operations with vessels included on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List; c. Ensure that vessels on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List are not authorised to land, tranship, re-fuel, re-supply, or engage in other commercial transactions in their ports, except in case of force majeure; d. Ensure that foreign flagged vessels included on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List do not enter into their ports, except in case of force majeure, unless vessels are allowed entry into port for the exclusive purpose of inspection and/or effective enforcement action; e. Ensure that a vessel included in the CCSBT IUU Vessel List is not chartered based on its license; f. Ensure that foreign-flagged vessels included in the CCSBT IUU Vessel List are not granted their flag, except if the vessel has changed owner and the new owner has provided sufficient evidence demonstrating the previous owner or operator has no further legal, beneficial or financial interest in, or control of, the vessel, or having taken into account all relevant facts, the flag Member or CNM determines that granting the vessel its flag will not result in IUU fishing;	b. Ensure that IUU-listed vessels are not authorised to conduct commercial transactions in port, including landing and/or transhipping SBT[22]; c. Refuse port entry to IUU-listed foreign flagged vessels[22] except for the purpose of targeted inspection/ enforcement action; d. Ensure that IUU-listed vessels are not chartered; e. Ensure that IUU-listed foreign-flagged vessels are not granted the Member/ CNM's Flag unless thorough checking has occurred to determine that this will not result in IUU fishing; f. Ensure that SBT sourced from IUU-listed vessels are not farmed, landed, transhipped or traded within its jurisdiction; and g. Detect and/or prevent the creation of false SBT trade documentation from IUU-listed vessels.

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3.4 IUU Vessel List	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
g. Ensure that SBT from vessels included in the CCSBT IUU Vessel List are not landed, farmed, transhipped and/or traded internationally and and/or domestically; and h. Collect and exchange with other Members and CNMs any appropriate information with the aim of searching for, controlling and preventing false CDS documents and/or false import/export certificates of SBT from vessels included in the CCSBT IUU Vessel List.	
viii. Each Member of the Extended Commission will examine the request to remove the vessel and notify the Executive Secretary in writing of their conclusion regarding either the removal from, or the maintenance of the vessel on the CCSBT IUU Vessel List within 21 days following the notification by the Executive Secretary.	1. Within 21 days of receiving a request for the removal of a vessel from the CCSBT IUU Vessel List from the Executive Secretary, provide advice in writing as to whether the removal request is supported.

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3.5. Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (Resolution)

Title: Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port

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

Notes: This Resolution includes Annexes A and B. Annex A is a form for the information that needs to be provided in advance by vessels requesting port entry; Annex B is a form for reporting the results of inspections.

3.5 Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Each Member wishing to grant access to its ports to foreign fishing vessels shall designate a point of contact for the purposes of receiving notifications. Each Member shall designate a point of contact for the purpose of receiving inspection reports. It shall transmit the name and contact information for its points of contact to the CCSBT Secretariat no later than 30 days following the entry into force of this Resolution. Any subsequent changes shall be notified to the CCSBT Secretariat at least 14 days before such changes take effect. The CCSBT Secretariat shall promptly notify Members of any such change.	***Unless otherwise stated, Port Members/CNMs are required to meet the minimum performance requirements provided in this section (3.5) if they wish to consider granting port access to foreign Fishing or Carrier Vessels[23] equal to or greater than 12m LOA carrying SBT or fish products originating from SBT that have not been previously landed or transhipped in port:*** 1. Submit to the CCSBT Secretariat: a) a designated point of contact for receiving port entry requests; and b) a list of designated ports to which foreign FVs/CVs may request entry.
ii. Each Member wishing to grant access to its ports to foreign fishing vessels shall: a) designate its ports to which foreign fishing vessels may request entry pursuant to this Resolution; b) ensure that it has sufficient capacity to conduct inspections in every designated port pursuant to this Resolution; c) provide to the CCSBT Secretariat within 30 days from the date of entry into force of this Resolution a list of designated ports. Any subsequent changes to this list shall be notified to the	2. Appoint a competent authority capable of carrying out the inspections in each designated port. 3. Submit to the CCSBT Secretariat promptly and at least 14 days before any changes take effect: a) any updates to the designated point of contact for receiving port entry requests, and

[23] Not including container vessels

3.5 Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
CCSBT Secretariat at least 14 days before the change takes effect.	b) any updates to the list of designated ports. 4. All Members/CNMs shall: a) submit to the CCSBT Secretariat, the name and contact information of a designated point of contact for the receipt of inspection reports[24]; and b) submit any subsequent changes to the designated point of contact for the receipt of inspection reports to the CCSBT Secretariat promptly and at least 14 days before such changes take effect.
iii. Each port Member wishing to grant access to its ports to foreign fishing vessels shall require foreign fishing vessels seeking to use its ports for the purpose of landing and/or transshipment to provide the required information[25], at least 72 hours before the estimated time of arrival at the port. The port Member may also request other information as it may require to determine whether the vessel has engaged in IUU fishing, or related activities.	1. Submit to the CCSBT Secretariat any designated port entry prior notification times (in hours) that differ from the standard 72 hours.
iv. The port Member may prescribe a longer or shorter notification period, taking into account, inter alia, the type of fishery product, the distance between the fishing grounds and its ports. In such a	

[24] These inspection reports will be for FVs/ CVs that were inspected by a Port Member/CNM for the purposes of this Resolution

[25] As a minimum standard, the information set out in Annex A

3.5 Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
case, the port Member shall inform the CCSBT Secretariat, which shall publish the information promptly on the CCSBT website.	
v. After receiving the relevant information, as well as such other information as it may require to determine whether the foreign fishing vessel requesting entry into its port has engaged in IUU fishing, the port Member shall decide whether to authorize or deny the entry of the vessel into its port. In case the port Member decides to authorize the entry of the vessel into its port, the following provisions on port inspection shall apply.	1. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to: a) review and assess the port entry request information provided by any foreign FV/ CV carrying SBT and determine whether to authorise port entry; b) select which vessels to inspect based on risk-assessment profiles and any information received from other RFMOs; and c) schedule vessel inspections to achieve the target inspection rate of 5% of all landings/ transhipments involving SBT (or fish products originating from SBT) that occur in designated ports each calendar year.
vi. Inspections shall be carried out by a competent authority of the port Member.	
vii. Each year Members shall inspect at least 5 % of landing and transshipment operations in their designated ports as are made by foreign fishing vessels.	
viii. In determining which foreign fishing vessel to inspect, the port Member shall, in accordance with its domestic law, take into account, inter alia: a) Whether a vessel has failed to provide complete information; b) requests from other Members or relevant regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) that a particular vessel be inspected, particularly where such requests are supported by evidence of IUU fishing by the vessel in question; c) whether clear grounds exist for suspecting that a vessel has engaged in IUU fishing, including information derived from RFMOs.	
ix. Each inspector shall carry a document of identity issued by the port Member. In accordance with domestic laws, port Member inspectors may examine all relevant areas, decks and rooms of	1. Rules are in place to ensure that all inspectors are provided with appropriate identification which they must carry while undertaking inspections.

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3.5 Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
the fishing vessel, catches processed or otherwise, nets or other fishing gears, equipment both technical and electronic, records of transmissions and any relevant documents, including fishing logbooks, Cargo Manifests and Mates Receipts and landing declarations in case of transshipment, which they deem necessary to ensure compliance with the CCSBT conservation and management measures. They may also question the Master, crew members, or any other person on the vessel being inspected. They may take copies of any documents considered to be evidence of a possible infringement. The Port member shall ensure the operational confidentiality of such documents.	2. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to ensure that inspectors: a) are provided with an inspection manual that sets out the standards/ guidelines for conducting Port State inspections including: i) how to check the relevant SBT product, as well as equipment and documentation on board, and ii) an inspection report template which facilitates the recording of all of the relevant inspection information required by this Resolution, including any infringements detected; and b) Physically monitor the landing and/or transhipment of SBT.
x. Inspections shall involve the monitoring of the landing or transshipment and include a cross-check between the quantities of SBT notified in the prior notification message and held on board. Inspections shall be carried out in such a way that the fishing vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience, and that degradation of the quality of the catch is avoided, to the extent practicable.	
xi. On completion of the inspection, the port Member inspector shall provide the Master of the foreign fishing vessel with the inspection report[26]. The Master shall be given the opportunity to add any comments or objection to the report and to contact the flag Member. The inspector and the Master shall sign the report	1. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to administer the completion of inspection reports including to: a) provide a mechanism to append notes on any practical problems encountered during the inspection such as safety concerns and/or lack of cooperation or intimidation by the

[26] Including, as a minimum standard, the information set out in Annex B

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3.5 Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
and a copy of the report shall be provided to the Master. The Master's signature shall serve only as acknowledgement of the receipt of a copy of the report. xii. The port Member shall transmit a copy of the inspection report to the CCSBT Secretariat no later than 14 days following the date of completion of the inspection. If the inspection report cannot be transmitted within 14 days, the port Member should notify the CCSBT Secretariat within the 14-day time period the reasons for the delay and when the report will be submitted. xiii. Flag Members shall take necessary action to ensure that Masters facilitate safe access to the fishing vessel, cooperate with the competent authorities of the port Member, facilitate the inspection and communication and not obstruct, intimidate or interfere, or cause other persons to obstruct, intimidate or interfere with port Member inspectors in the execution of their duties.	vessel master and/or crew; b) submit each completed inspection report to: i) the master of the inspected vessel upon completion, and ii) the CCSBT Secretariat no later than 14 days after the inspection completion date(s); and c) notify the CCSBT Secretariat if an inspection report cannot be provided to the Secretariat within the specified 14 day time period, as well as the reason for the delay.
xiv. If the information collected during the inspection provides evidence that a foreign fishing vessel has committed an infringement of the CCSBT conservation and management measures, the inspector shall: a) record the infringement in the inspection report;	1. In cases where an infringement was detected, operating systems and processes established and implemented to: a) provide a copy of the inspection report containing the infringement(s) to the relevant Flag Member's inspection point of contact[27];

[27] The CCSBT Secretariat should already have been provided with a copy of the inspection report

3.5 Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
b) transmit the inspection report to the port Member competent authority, which shall promptly forward a copy to the CCSBT Secretariat and to the flag Member point of contact and, as appropriate, the relevant coastal Member; c) to the extent practicable, ensure safekeeping of the evidence pertaining to such infringement. If the infringement is to be referred to the flag Member for further action, the port Member shall promptly provide the evidence collected to the flag Member.	b) collect and securely store any supporting evidence so that it can be provided to the Flag Member if required; and c) take legal action if appropriate, and notify the relevant Flag Member, coastal State Member and the CCSBT Secretariat (as applicable) within 14 days of that action being taken.
xv. If the infringement falls within the legal jurisdiction of the port Member, the port Member may take action in accordance with its domestic laws. The port Member shall promptly notify the action taken to the flag Member, the relevant coastal Member, as applicable, and the CCSBT Secretariat.	
xvi. Infringements that do not fall within the jurisdiction of the port Member, and infringements for which the port Member has not taken action, shall be referred to the flag Member and, as appropriate, the relevant coastal Member. Upon receiving the copy of the inspection report and evidence, the flag Member shall promptly investigate the infringement and notify the CCSBT Secretariat of the status of the investigation and of any enforcement action that may have been taken within 6 months of such receipt. If the flag Member cannot notify the CCSBT	1. All Members/CNMs have established and implemented operating systems and processes to: a) investigate any infringements by vessels flying their Flag notified to them by the Port State where the Port State did not take action; and b) notify the CCSBT Secretariat of the status of any such investigations including any enforcement action(s) taken within 6 months of receiving the infringement notice(s), or if a status update cannot be provided within 6 months, advise

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3.5 Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
Secretariat this status report within 6 months of such receipt, the flag Member should notify the CCSBT Secretariat within the 6 month time period the reasons for the delay and when the status report will be submitted.	the CCSBT Secretariat when an update will be given, as well as the reason for the delay.
xvii. Should the inspection provide evidence that the inspected vessel has engaged in IUU activities of fishing SBT, the port Member shall promptly report the case to the flag Member, and the relevant coastal Members, as applicable, and notify as soon as possible the CCSBT Secretariat, along with its supporting evidence, for the purpose of inclusion of the vessel in the draft IUU list.	1. Operating systems and processes implemented and established to report any evidence of IUU fishing activities to the Flag Member, relevant coastal Members, and the CCSBT Secretariat at least 14 weeks before the annual meeting of the Compliance Committee.

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4. Science Measures

This section sets out minimum performance requirements for obligations relating to the Scientific Observer Program Standards.

4.1. Scientific Observer Program Standards (Decision/Recommendation)

Title: CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards

Link: https://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/observer_program_standards.pdf

Notes: The objectives of the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards are to:

- Provide a framework for the alignment of Members' scientific observer programs with the objectives of the SRP;
- Standardise scientific observer programs across fleets and fisheries among Members;
- Specify minimum standards for the development of a Scientific Observer Program for Members without a program; and
- To provide a minimum set of standards for collection of bycatch data, consistent with international recommendations, and where appropriate to assist in harmonisation of bycatch data collection across tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisations.

4.1 Scientific Observer Program Standards	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. All Members are expected to adapt their respective programs to, at a minimum, meet these standards but noting that Members are encouraged to implement further requirements in their respective programs.	1. All Flag Members' programs meet the minimum standards for the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program.
ii. Responsibility for the operation of the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program on the high seas and in domestic EEZ fisheries lies with the Member whose flag is flown on the vessel.	
iii. The CCSBT Scientific Observer Program covers the fishing activity of CCSBT Members wherever southern bluefin tuna are targeted or are a significant bycatch.	1. Operating systems and processes established, documented and implemented for the Scientific Observer Program to: a. ensure the program applies to all the Member's CCSBT authorised fishing vessels, wherever SBT is targeted or are a significant bycatch;
iv. The Program has a target observer coverage of 10% for catch and effort monitoring for each fishery. Observer coverage should be representative of different vessel-types **in** distinct areas and	

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4.1 Scientific Observer Program Standards	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
times. In order to approach 10% coverage in some strata (e.g., specific vessel-types in certain areas and times) it may be necessary to have higher than 10% coverage in other strata.	b. set out procedures to meet the target observer coverage of 10% for catch and effort monitoring in each fishery, including: i. requiring observer coverage to be representative of the Member's range of SBT fisheries; ii. have a mechanism in place to consider and implement higher levels of observer coverage in some strata if required; c. set out how observers are assigned to vessels; d. analyse, at least once a year, the effectiveness of the actual assignment of observers in achieving 10% coverage across a representative range of the Member's SBT fisheries; e. implement observer recruitment and training schemes to meet section 8 of the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards relating to: Qualification of observers, Independence/Integrity, Scientific Observer Training, and Recruitment of observers; f. specify agency/agencies responsible for implementing each component of the Scientific Observer Program, including: i. checking that observers are adequately qualified, independent and have no recent serious criminal offences, ii. training, including with respect to tag recapture reporting, iii. assigning observers to vessels, iv. monitoring performance of assignments in relation to achieving target observer coverage, v. receiving and analysing observer information, and vi. forwarding information to the Extended Scientific Committee.
v. Each Member should assign observers to its vessels and cruises based on a carefully considered and appropriately designed sampling scheme that has a high likelihood of ensuring reasonably representative coverage. The program should ensure that, within the main fishing areas and seasons and to the extent possible, all representative vessels, areas, and time periods have an approximately equal probability of being sampled. Consideration should also be given to higher levels of coverage in some strata from time to time to address specific fisheries management questions (e.g. to better quantify non-fish and protected species bycatch where this is identified as a risk).	
vi. Each Member should evaluate and analyse the sampling scheme used for the assignment of observers against the principles outlined above. Each Member should document the scheme used for the observer assignments actually implemented and make this information and data collected available to the Commission in its national report (as described in the reporting requirements) to enable review within the Commission of whether or not the standards are being met.	
vii. The placement of observers should also encompass arrangements to ensure the independence and scientific integrity of the data.	
viii. Observer plans and training programs should include specific provision for the role and responsibilities of observers for tag recapture reporting.	

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4.1 Scientific Observer Program Standards	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
ix. Each Member is responsible for the recruitment and training of observers for placement on their flagged vessels. Training schemes should be constructed to impart the skills necessary to adequately collect the scientific data and should take account of the principles specified in section 8 of the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards relating to: Qualifications of observers, Independence/Integrity, Scientific Observer Training, and Recruitment of observers.	
x. Any vessel selected for an observation should be capable of meeting the minimum requirements for accommodation, sanitary facilities, meals, equipment and communication systems equivalent to those of the crew (junior officer when possible) so that the observer's duties are not compromised. A selected vessel should be advised of its responsibility for the observer while they are on board.	1. Operating systems and processes established, documented and implemented to: a. confirm all selected fishing vessels can meet the minimum requirements for placing observers on board; b. advise a selected fishing vessel of its responsibilities while the observer is on board.
xi. The scientific data to be collected should include the following categories of information. A detailed description of the information to be collected for each of these categories is provided in Attachment 1 of the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. Annex 1 of that attachment provides hierarchies for prioritising the collection of data. A. Details of the observed vessel, including its size, capacity and equipment. B. Summary of the observed trip, which will include information such as the observer name and identification number, degree of experience, dates of embarkation and disembarkation.	1. Operating systems and processes established, documented and implemented to: a. ensure the required information/data is collected as specified in section 10 and Attachment 1 of the Scientific Observer Program Standards and, where necessary, the hierarchies to prioritise data collection are applied; and b. analyse information/data collected in 1.a above and report the information/data specified in Attachment 2 of the Observer Program Standards to the CCSBT Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) and the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG).

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4.1 Scientific Observer Program Standards	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
C. Comprehensive catch, effort and environmental information for each set that occurred while the observer was on-board the vessel, regardless of whether the set/haul was actually observed. This includes the target species, location fished and quantity of gear used. D. Fishing methods and gear, including mitigation measures in use while fishing. The observer should record/describe mitigation measures, including the configurations that were in use during the observed period. This includes the details of mitigation measures and their use as described in Attachment 1 of the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. Where applicable, the absence of mitigation equipment should also be noted. E. Observed catch information for each period of observation, including the time at start and end of observation, the number of hooks observed, the observed catch in number and weight for SBT and all other species caught to the extent possible. F. Biological measurements taken of individual SBT, as much as possible, including its condition, length, weight, sex and details of samples (otoliths, scales, gonads, etc.) that were taken from the SBT for later analysis. G. Information on SBT and ERS not retained should include counts by species and their life status (using the relevant codes as detailed in Attachment 1 of the SOPS). H. SBT tag recovery information, including, both tag numbers (actual tags also to be provided), date, location, length, weight, sex, details of samples taken (e.g. otoliths), and	

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4.1 Scientific Observer Program Standards	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
whether or not the tags were spotted during a period of fishing that was being observed.	

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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 Tuna (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.

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5.1 Alignment of CCSBT's Ecologically Related Species measures with those of other tuna RFMOs	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Each Member and CNM shall ensure that all vessels flying its flag and fishing for SBT in an Area of Competence[28] comply with all ERS Measures described in Annex 1 of the ERS Resolution in force in that Area of Competence[28] (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. ii. Where Areas of Competence[28] overlap, Members and CNMs shall elect which applicable ERS measures to apply.	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 Competence[28].
iii. When fishing outside Areas of Competence[28], Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall use Tori lines in all long-line SBT fisheries below 30 degrees south.	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.

[28] 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)

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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.

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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 Members[29], 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**
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. 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.	1. Operating systems and processes established and implemented to: 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).

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

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6. Routine Reporting Measures

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

- Monthly Catch Reporting (6.1)
- Reporting of initial allocations and final catch by vessel/company (6.2)
- Scientific Data Exchange (6.3)
- Ecologically Related Species Data Exchange (6.4)
- Annual Reporting to the Compliance Committee and Extended Commission (6.5)
- National Report to the Extended Scientific Committee (6.6)
- Annual Report to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (6.7)

6.1. Monthly Catch Reporting (Decision)

Title: Monthly Catch Reporting to the CCSBT.

Link: Details of this decision are at Agenda Item 12.4 of the CCSBT 12 report.
https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/default/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/meetings/meeting_reports/ccsbt_12/report_of_ccsbt12.pdf

Notes: The primary purpose of monthly catch reporting is to improve the management and the compliance regimes for the fishery.

6.1 Monthly Catch Reporting	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Each month, each Member will report the total SBT catch for the month and the total cumulative SBT catch for the year to date to the Secretariat. The report is to be provided no later than the last day of the month following fishing.	1. Report submitted electronically to Executive Secretary no later than the last day of the month following fishing. 2. Monthly and cumulative catch reported as whole weight in kilograms.

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6.2. Reporting of initial allocations and final catch by vessel/company (Decision)

Title: This measure does not have a formal title, but it is commonly referred to as "Reporting of initial allocations and final catch by vessel/company".

Link: Details of this decision are at paragraphs 39 and 40 of the CCSBT 13 report.
https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/default/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/meetings/meeting_reports/ccsbt_13/report_of_CCSBT13.pdf

Notes: Reporting of initial allocations and final catch by vessel/company was established in order to improve transparency of and confidence in CCSBT management measures.

6.2 Reporting of initial allocations and final catch by vessel/company	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Members shall provide to the CCSBT Secretariat in a timely manner[30] information relating to: a) the yearly SBT quota and catch allocation arrangements for this fishery either by company, quota holder or vessel[31]; and b) the final SBT catch against quota by company, quota holder or vessel at the completion of a vessel's fishing period or fishing year.	
ii. In the case where Members manage through an "Olympic" system members shall only be required to report details in (b).	

[30] Intersessional discussion following this decision determined that information on the initial quota allocation is due within two months of the start of the fishing season and that the final catch information is due within 6 months of the end of the fishing season.

[31] Vessel details provided shall include vessel name and call sign.

6.3. Scientific Data Exchange (Annual Decision)

Title: Scientific Data Exchange

Link: This set of obligations is updated at each year's meeting of the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC). Requirements for the 2011 Scientific Data Exchange are at Attachment 14 of the SC 15 report:
https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/default/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/meetings/meeting_reports/ccsbt_17/report_of_SC15.pdf

Notes: The Scientific Data Exchange requirements are detailed and specify what each Member is required to provide and the due date for each item of data. The requirements vary by Member and may change slightly from year to year.

6.3 Scientific Data Exchange	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. All Members are required to provide the data specified in the most recent annual data exchange requirements by the ESC and by the due date specified in those requirements.	1. Submit data electronically to the Executive Secretary.

6.4. Ecologically Related Species Data Exchange (Annual Decision)

Title: Ecologically Related Species Data Exchange

Link: Requirements for the 2015 onwards Data Exchange are at Attachment 7 of the ERSWG 11 report:
https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/ccsbt.org/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/general/ERSWG%20Data%20Exchange.pdf

Notes: The ERS Data Exchange requirements are detailed and ERS data for the immediately preceding calendar year must be provided by 31 July of the current year (so data for 2016 are to be provided to the Secretariat by 31 July 2017).

6.4 Ecologically Related Species Data Exchange	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Members will comply with the requirements of the ERSWG Data Exchange.	1. Operating systems and processes established, documented and implemented to annually collect and provide the data specified in the ERSWG Data Exchange for the immediately preceding calendar year, and submit these data to the CCSBT Secretariat by 31 July of the current year.

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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 Commission[32]

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_subsidiary_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 38 of the Resolution on establishing a program for transhipment 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

[32] 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

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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[32] 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[32], 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.[32]
iv. Members shall report the following to the Executive Secretary 4 weeks prior to the Annual Compliance Committee meeting: ○ 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.[32]

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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.[32]
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.[32]

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6.6. National Report to the Extended Scientific Committee (Decision)

Title: Annual Review of National SBT Fisheries for the Scientific Committee

6.6 National Report to the Extended Scientific Committee	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Each Member shall submit the annual review of SBT fisheries in accordance with the agreed format for the annual review (Attachment C).	1. Submit annual report electronically 4 weeks before the Extended Scientific Committee annual meeting, with responses provided for every section of the agreed template.

6.7. Annual Report to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (Decision)

Title: Requirement for Member's Annual Report to the ERSWG

6.7 Annual Report to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group	
Obligations	**Minimum performance requirements**
i. Each Member shall submit its annual report to the ERSWG four weeks before the ERSWG meeting in accordance with the agreed format for the annual report (Attachment D).	1. Submit annual report 4 weeks before the ERSWG annual meeting, with responses provided for every section of the agreed template. 2. Submit report electronically.

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Attachment 9

Distribution of Southern Bluefin Tuna in Japanese and Global markets (2026)

The Extended Commission (EC) of CCSBT held in October 2026 analysed the overall situation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) market as follows.

1. Global Distribution of SBT

<General situation>

According to the information obtained from the Catch Document scheme (CDS), the total amount of SBT that entered Japan's market in 2025 was 18,832.14 tons. This accounts for 85.93 % of all SBT caught or harvested by all CCSBT Members (21,916 tons) in 2025. The proportion of SBT entering Japan increased by 7.31 % from the previous calendar year.

	SBT entered into Japan (t)	Proportion of SBT sold in Japanese markets (%) against all SBT caught/harvested by all CCSBT Members
2025	18,832.14	85.93%
2024	14,680.81	78.62%
2023	16,153.09	87.22%
2022	14,821.65	87.47%
2021	15,987.24	88.91%

*Data source: CDS

2. Distribution of SBT in Japanese Market

<General situation>

All the SBTs caught by Japanese vessels were landed in Japan in 2025. The SBTs were all frozen, and the amount was 7,374.76 tons according to the information obtained from CDS. The amount increased by 13.38 % from the previous year. The amount of SBT imported into the Japanese market in the year 2025 is shown below by product type and by exporting Member. In addition, the amount of import of farmed SBT, and the proportion of SBT traded in major markets (Toyosu and Yaizu) are also shown below.

a) Proportion of SBT imported into Japan by product type (2025)

Product Type	Proportions (%)
Fresh Wild	9.51%
Fresh Farmed	55.93%
Frozen Wild	21.36%
Frozen Farmed	13.21%
Total	100.00%

*Data source: CDS

b) SBTs imported into Japan by exporting Member (2025)

Exporting Member	The amount of imported SBTs (t)
Australia	8,504.72
Indonesia	43.88
Korea	1,163.27
New Zealand	343.19
South Africa	23.65
Taiwan	1,217.04

*Data source: CDS

c) Imported SBTs farmed in Australia

<General Situation>

In 2025, based on CDS, the total amount of SBT farmed in Australia and exported to Japan was 7,808.95 tons, which represents an increase of 28.22 % from the previous year.

d) Proportion of SBTs traded in major markets in Japan (2025)

<General Situation>

In 2025, the proportion of SBTs traded in two major markets in Japan, Toyosu (Tokyo) and Yaizu (Shizuoka), among the total amount of SBTs entered Japan was 40.09 % which represents a decrease of 3.72 % from the previous year. Please note that the transaction of an SBT that entered Japan in a particular year does not always occur in the same year.

*Data source: CDS data, Statistics of Tokyo Central wholesale market, and Yaizu Fisheries Cooperative Association.

3. Conclusion from comparison and verification between TAC, catch and distribution

a) Analyses of the available information on the catch by all Members, including CDS data, have detected no over-catch from allocation or TAC in the 2025 fishing season. (From existing analysis; Attachment B of CCSBT-CC/2610/04).

b) Based on verification of CDS, trade statistics, various survey results for the Japanese market, and other data sources, some discrepancies were detected in Japan's SBT import quantities. However, the amount of SBT entering the Japanese market did not exceed the catch amounts reported by Members, and, taking into account factors such as the time lag between export and import, no serious issues requiring immediate action were identified.

Attachment 10

Report from CCSBT Subsidiary Bodies on Progress Against Strategic Plan

Subsidiary Body: CC	**Year**: 2026

Vision and Goals

	Comments from Subsidiary Body
Management of SBT The Commission agrees the SBT tuna stock is to be managed at a biomass level that supports the maximum sustainable yield, and the risks related to fishing for SBT and impacts from fishing for SBT on ecologically related species are mitigated. • This includes strategies concerning stock rebuilding, allocation and ecologically related species. • This also includes consideration and review of all other risks including, but not limited to, marine pollution and human safety.	The CCSBT continues to collaborate with its Members to promote and provide capacity building to support members. The Commission agreed to an MP, with targets and relevant resolutions in place, which are monitored by the CC. This is through annual reporting of compliance against CMMs and ERS measures, and capacity building activities including on EM.
Operation/Administration of the Commission and Secretariat It was agreed the Commission should operate effectively and efficiently, to responsibly manage fishing for SBT. • This includes strategies for effective and efficient operation of Commission, its subsidiary bodies and Secretariat, including harmonisation with other RFMOs.	CC (and other meetings) could expand mix of in person/virtual discussion, noting budget constraints. A virtual Technical Compliance Working Group meeting was completed in 2026, and the CC have agreed to hold a virtual TCWG meeting in 2027. Live streaming of CCSBT meetings has commenced this year on a trial basis, and the Terms of Reference for live streaming of CCSBT official meetings will be considered at CCSBT 33.

	The Secretariat and Members will continue to use the pre-meeting discussion process.
Participation and implementation by Members, including Compliance Members are actively participating in management of SBT through the Commission and implementing its decisions. • This includes strategies concerning MCS, sanctions and assistance to developing countries.	Most, but not all, Members are participating in CC meetings. Capacity Building Action Plan was agreed by EC 31 in 2024, and the CC 21 completed its initial needs assessment. Note the recent support to SA, ID and KR around EM through the Seabird Project. Several initiatives were identified by CC and recommended for consideration by EC and FAC. CC20 discussed the reporting on compliance with measures that is provided to the CC as part of the CPG3 review and agreed to close the review of the Corrective Action Policy. ERSWG 16 referred to CC a request to discuss persistent non-compliance issue of Members with seabird mitigation measures, in the context of the ERSWG's recommendations regarding the need to reduce seabird bycatch. This is under continued review alongside all CCSBT Resolutions to ensure compliance reporting and response to non-compliance is systematic, transparent and accountable.

Action Plan

Action	Progress since previous report	Planned work
Further increase efforts, including analysis on the application of electronic monitoring, to improve and supplement observer coverage in accordance with Scientific Observer Program Standard (SOPS).	CC acknowledges the work of the ESC and ERSWG regarding EM and SOPS. CC regularly reviews Members report regarding their observer programme including work around EM.	This Action item was completed in 2025. Now this work is ongoing including of review integration of EM data to meet SOPS.
PR2021-36: Update or revise the 2018-2020 Action Plan to the next five-year phase as a matter of urgency based on the recommendations from the Performance Review.	CCSBT 31 agreed the updated Compliance Action Plan 2025 – 2029 (CAP). CCSBT 32 adopted an updated CCSBT Compliance Plan which establishes an annual review process for the CAP. CC21 completed its annual monitoring process and reviewed progress against the CAP.	This Action item was completed in 2025. Implement the Compliance Action Plan 2025 – 2029 and undertake annual monitoring and reporting to the Compliance Committee.

Improve arrangements to collect and analyse the information of SBT distributed in the global market, and consider strengthening relevant measures to monitor and control trade of SBT products in the markets.	CC regularly reviewed the Members report regarding their CDS implementation. Market analysis was conducted utilising Tag survey data following the direction from CC 20 and was reviewed in CC21.	This Action item was completed in 2025. Preparation to introduce eCDS is ongoing. Tag Number Search website will be launched once eCDS is implemented. Continue market survey.
Ongoing Work Plan		
Action	**Changes since previous report**	**Planned work**
PR2021-01: Members continue to support the MP, by remaining within their allocation limits, and eliminating areas of uncertainty such as Non-Member catches that could undermine its performance.	CC regularly review Members' compliance with allocation limit. In the case of excessive catch, CC monitored the progress of pay-back plan. Through regular contacts with NCNMs, CC reviewed related information such as SBT trade and suspected SBT catch. Also ongoing refinements to CDS and CC identification of vessels in CCSBT areas. [CC20 noted information and analysis relevant to CMF/REEF overutilisation, as defined in the Resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme.] CC21 completed a review of Members reporting to ensure they meet CCSBT requirements as they relate to describing how they monitor, estimate and report all SBT mortalities.	Ongoing CC considers this analysis is important and should continue. CC recommends work be undertaken to improve the ability to reconcile information across CDS forms.
PR2021-26: Continue monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the rebuilding strategy for SBT.	This work is conducted by ESC using stock assessment and the MP.	This work is ongoing.

	CC regularly review Members' compliance with allocation limit. In the case of excessive catch, CC monitored the progress of pay-back plan. CC ongoing focus on CDS and improvements. Routine evaluation of non-Member reporting.	
PR2021-25: CCSBT members should continue to strengthen the implementation of the IPOAs and FAO guidelines in fishing operations.	CC regularly reviews Members' report which also includes implementation of the IPOAs and FAO guidelines through their NPOAs.	Ongoing, there is a need to encourage Members to review their national plans of action, routinely and as required. For the IPOA-IUU: Australia will provide information on the IOTC regional vessel monitoring system (VMS) pilot project for members to consider supporting implementation.
Apply the Quality Assurance Review (QAR) Program to countries and/or entities who join the Commission in the future.	In CC18 it was concluded that preferred approach is to utilise QARs for any new Members joining CCSBT and to also utilise targeted QARs if appropriate.	N/A (noting no new Members)
Ongoing QAR program for existing Members is subject to the decision by the EC based on further advice from the Compliance Committee.	In 2025, a QAR to examine Indonesia's at-sea transhipment activities for CCSBT was concluded, and CC 20 discussed the report of 2025 QAR. CC 21 reviewed Indonesia's detailed plan and timeline for the implementation of measures to address the key recommendations from the 2025 QAR on at-sea transhipment.	The CC Chair will report the recommendation by CC to EC 33.
PR2021-57: Process for review of external documents, including possible non-compliance on the part of Members, should be monitored to ensure that it does not create a barrier for external engagement with the CCSBT.	External documents can be reviewed in CC.	Ongoing

Encourage non-Members to increase engagement in CCSBT processes, including joining the CCSBT and utilising the CDS.	Continued engagement with non-Members, including inviting China, Fiji, the Philippines, Seychelles, Thailand and USA to participate as observers at CC21/CCSBT33. Recognised participation by Fiji, Seychelles and USA for this year's meeting.	Encourage participation by observers at CC22 and CCSBT 34.
PR2021-44: Continue to formalise and strengthen information sharing with other RFMO secretariats and alternative information sources.	An updated Memorandum of Understanding with ICCAT has been executed and is now being implemented.	Continue development of a high-level MOU with the UN FAO to support the further development of an updated IOTC collaboration agreement. Members are encouraged to share experiences in high-seas boarding and inspections (HSBI) from other RFMOs to assist Members to consider developing HSBI procedures for CCSBT, including guidance for inspectors to monitor compliance with CCSBT obligations.
Ensure members are submitting high quality, clear, consistent and completed reporting.	Although some Members do not meet reporting requirements, each Member's reporting is reviewed in CC every year. CC 21 completed its capacity building needs assessment that may include addressing challenges in fulfilling report requirements.	Members are considering the mechanism for capacity building to address their challenges in fulfilling report requirements. Develop Capacity Building Initiative following the outcome of the needs assessment, which the CC chair will put forward to the FAC.