



CCSBT-CC/2310/04 (Rev.1)

COMPLIANCE WITH CCSBT MANAGEMENT MEASURES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main areas of compliance concern are:

Over-catches (Indonesia)

Indonesia over-caught its Total Available Catch in both its 2019 and 2020 seasons, resulting in a combined 2019-2020 over-catch of 456.584t. Indonesia is in the process of paying back this over-catch between 2022 to 2026 inclusive.

Corrective Action Plan (South Africa)

The Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Extended Commission (EC 29) requested that South Africa provide a corrective Action Plan in advance of CCSBT 30. At the time of finalising this paper, the Secretariat had not yet received South Africa's corrective Action Plan together with a timeframe for addressing its non-compliance issues.

Implementation of CCSBT's Transshipment Resolution Requirements (Indonesia)

Indonesia has not met the obligations of the CCSBT's Transshipment Resolution for at-sea transshipments involving SBT conducted by Indonesian longliners with freezing capacity during 2021 and 2022¹. Indonesia is also continuing to not meet its CCSBT transshipment obligations during 2023.

Other Matters

Note the following additional important issues.

- South Africa:
 - Did not attend meetings of SFMWG 6² (2023), ERSWG 14³ (2022), ESC 26 (2021), ESC 27 (2022) and ESC 28 (2023);
 - Had not submitted its National Report to CC18⁴/ EC30 in 2023 at the time of finalising this paper;
 - Did not submit a National Report to ERSWG 14 (2022) nor to the ESC26, ESC 27 or ESC 28 in 2021, 2022 and 2023 respectively;
 - Did not submit its required Scientific Data Exchange or ERS Data Exchange data for 2021, 2022⁵ and 2023;
 - Has submitted 17 non-compliant Catch Monitoring Forms (CMFs)⁶ including 10 CMFs with duplicate numbers, and there are discrepancies between data submitted from the CDS (Catch Documentation Scheme) versus other sources as also noted in previous years; and

¹ Refer to section 3 of CCSBT-CC/2310/08 for details

² The Sixth Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group Meeting

³ The Fourteenth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group

⁴ The Eighteenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee

⁵ South Africa submitted partial catch by fleet data for 2020 and 2021

⁶ The CMFs used were not compliant with the current version of the CDS Resolution – this has been an issue since 2013

- Did not complete its tag order in time for the start of its 2022 season – 29% of the SBT tagged in 2022 were tagged with 2021 tags; and
- Has not submitted its 2022 port inspection reports to the Secretariat within the required 14-day timeframe specified in the ‘*Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port*’, nor notified the reason for the delay within the 14-day timeframe.
- The EU did not attend meetings of SFMWG 6 (2023), ERSWG 14 (2022), ESC 26 (2021), ESC 27 (2022) and ESC 28 (2023) and will not be attending CCSBT 30.
- The EU has not submitted National Reports to ERSWG 14 and ESC 27 and ESC 28.
- Japan did not meet the requirement to inspect at least 5% of relevant landing/transshipment operations occurring in its designated ports during 2022.
- Japan did not undertake any scientific observer coverage during 2022. Japan advised that scientific observers could not be dispatched to Japanese vessels targeting SBT in the 2022/2023 season due to the impact of the COVID-19, which did not allow movements of observers from their homes to the ports to board fishing vessels.
- Korea has persistently not submitted copies of all expected import copies of CDS documents to the Secretariat (refer to section 8.3).

1. Introduction

This paper provides a summary of compliance with CCSBT conservation and management measures by Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs). Reporting on Ecologically Implementation of Related Species (ERS) measures is provided in paper CCSBT-CC/2310/05.

In order to assist with a review of compliance, the Secretariat has compiled a concise table (**Attachment A**) summarising compliance with CCSBT measures (especially for the CDS) for submissions received by 18/09/2023 with respect to data submission and reporting requirements for the most recent calendar year or similar period.

In addition, the Fifth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC5) agreed that the Secretariat should annually update the information contained within the "Characterisation of global fisheries for southern bluefin tuna", with the most recent year's data. The updated information is provided at **Attachment C**.

2. Catch and Allocation

The Total Allowable Catch is CCSBT's primary conservation measure. A comparison of total SBT mortalities against total available catch (which takes into account allocations, transfers and carry-forwards) by Member/Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) since the 2010 season is provided at **Attachment B**. Monthly catch reports are usually the most up to date source of information for this comparison and have been totalled up to and including July 2023. Information from other reports to CCSBT have also been included where possible.

3. Corrective Actions

Indonesia

Indonesia over-caught its Total Available Catch in both its 2019 and 2020 fishing seasons, resulting in a total over-catch for the two seasons combined of 456.584t. Indonesia is paying back this over-catch between 2022 to 2026 inclusive according to its Payback Plan (refer to paper CCSBT-CC/2310/06).

South Africa

As mentioned in the Executive Summary, at the time of finalising this paper, the Secretariat had not yet received South Africa's corrective Action Plan together with a timeframe for addressing its non-compliance issues.

4. Transshipment Issues

Indonesia

Indonesia has continued to conduct at-sea transshipments of SBT during 2022 that do not meet the obligations of CCSBT's Transshipment Resolution (refer to section 3 of paper CCSBT-CC/2310/08 for details of the issues). According to the information the CCSBT Secretariat has collated to date, Indonesia conducted 226 at-sea transshipments during 2022 involving approximately 273t of SBT. Indonesia is continuing at-sea transshipments of SBT during 2023. To date, no transshipment deployment requests, transshipment declarations nor transshipment observer reports have been submitted to either the CCSBT or IOTC Secretariats for the 2023 calendar year.

5. CDS Issues

Indonesia

Indonesia has, to date, not provided High Seas statistical area information on any of its CMFs that include at-sea transshipments. The Secretariat has advised Indonesia of this issue.

South Africa

The Secretariat has noted to previous Compliance Committees that South Africa had extensive submission and quality issues with its CDS data for 2017 to 2021 inclusive. Most of these issues continued in 2022.

Attachment A provides summary information for South Africa's 2022 CDS issues including for example that:

- For the past six fishing seasons data submitted from different sources do not reconcile (refer Table 1 below and **Attachment D**).
- Tagging data has not yet been submitted for 152 SBT that were caught during the 2022 season (Table 1).
- South Africa did not complete its tag order in time for the start of its 2022 season (1 March 2022) and requested that that CCSBT allow it to use its excess 2021 tags as an interim measure until its new 2022 season tags have been procured - 29% of the SBT tagged in 2022 were tagged with 2021 tags.
- A large proportion of South Africa's CMFs (90 CMFs, *i.e.* 22%) were not submitted by 31 March 2023 (which was the final due date for all 2022 CDS submissions). Two batches of late CMFs were submitted in April and July 2023.
- South Africa submitted 17 out 409 CMFs (4.2%) that were not compliant with the current version of the CDS Resolution. The use of non-compliant CMFs has been an ongoing and intermittent issue since 2013.
- There continue to be discrepancies between South Africa's CMF and tagging data submissions – a very low percentage (4.8%) of tagging forms had weights that were within 5% of the weight recorded on the matching CMF.
- Duplicate form numbers continue to be issued, which is a non-compliance issue under the CDS Resolution. The Secretariat identified 10 duplicate CMF numbers which were issued during the 2022/23 season.

In summary, South Africa's late or incomplete submission of CDS data and its quality remains a concern.

Table 1: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2022 Fishing Season (as at 18/09/2023)

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	Not provided	The summary required for Data Exchange (including numbers of SBT) was not provided	Not provided
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		150.91
Carry-Forward Notification	Not submitted (no carry-forward)		NA
National Report to CC	Not provided		Not provided
CMF data	1,900	152 SBT more than recorded in the tagging data	216.8
CTF data	1,748	152 SBT less recorded on CMFs	151.6

Taiwan

Did not initially provide in-port transshipment information on 30 relevant CMFs during 2022 but has since provided the missing information for 6 of those 30 CMFs⁷. In communications with Taiwan, the Secretariat clarified that the transshipment section of CMFs needed to be completed for transshipments in port. Taiwan advised that it has now informed industry and validators that this is the case. Taiwan also emphasised that all in-port transshipments were inspected by its authorised inspectors and were conducted in compliance with Taiwan’s domestic regulations.

6. Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (Japan)

Japan reported that a total of 10 landing/transshipment operations had occurred in its designated ports by foreign fishing vessels carrying SBT/SBT products during 2022, however none of these foreign vessels were inspected. Therefore, Japan did not meet the requirement to inspect at least 5% of relevant landing/transshipment operations occurring in its designated ports during 2022.

7. National Reports

The EU did not submit National reports to ERSWG 14, ESC 27 and ESC 28. ESC 28 noted that:

“.... the ESC has not accepted the EU’s reasoning for not submitting its national report. The ESC also stated that the information in the EU report would be beneficial in the context of supporting the work aimed at estimating UAM.” [UAM is unaccounted mortality].

South Africa did not submit National Reports to ESC26, ESC27 and ESC 28 nor to ERSWG 14.

⁷ The Secretariat did not discover there were a further 24 CMFs that should have included in-port transshipment information until September 2023 and therefore Taiwan had not had time to respond to the Secretariat’s request for this information at the time this paper was finalised.

8. AREAS OF PERSISTENT NON-COMPLIANCE

(excluding South Africa's persistent CDS issues mentioned above)

8.1 Data Exchange Requirements (South Africa)

South Africa did not provide data for the ERSWG Data Exchange process in 2021, 2022 and 2023 nor data for the Scientific Data Exchange process in 2021, 2022 and 2023⁸.

8.2 Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (South Africa)

According to the CCSBT's Resolution on Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port:

20. *"The port Member shall transmit a copy of the inspection report to the CCSBT Secretariat no later than 14 days following the date of completion of the inspection. If the inspection report cannot be transmitted within 14 days, the port Member should notify the CCSBT Secretariat within the 14 day time period the reasons for the delay and when the report will be submitted."*

For the calendar years 2017 to 2022 inclusive, South Africa did not provide any port inspection reports within the required 14-day timeframe. It has also not provided any of the required notifications regarding the reasons for the delays and information about when the delayed reports will be submitted. Further details are provided in paper CCSBT–CC/2310/08.

8.3 Non-Provision of Import Copies of CDS Forms (Korea)

Missing import documents are a concern because they could be an indicator that the relevant Member has not fully implemented CCSBT's CDS requirements and this could provide an avenue for Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) SBT to enter markets.

Korea has not yet submitted 17 expected CDS import forms for the 2022 calendar year. Korea's non-submission of a significant number of import copies of CDS forms to the Secretariat has continued since the CDS was first implemented in 2010.

Table 3 provides the number and percentage of import copies of REEFs respectively not submitted by Korea since 2010, as well as the total tonnages of SBT associated with those missing forms.

Table 3: Korea – Missing Import Copies of REEFs

REEFs	Number Expected to be Submitted	Number Missing (not submitted)	Percentage Missing	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing REEFs
2010	85	85	100.0%	77.33
2011	71	41	57.7%	28.88
2012	119	3	2.5%	1.12
2013	178	35	19.7%	46.03
2014	167	23	13.8%	26.74
2015	248	72	29.0%	123.25
2016	189	7	3.7%	1.37
2017	240	11	4.6%	12.97
2018	240	15	6.3%	9.69
2019	155	14	9.0%	5.59
2020	121	11	9.1%	7.60
2021	114	19	16.7%	45.05
2022	121	17	14.1%	24.29

⁸ South Africa submitted partial catch by fleet data for 2020 and 2021

All CMF import forms have been submitted as required since 2020 onwards.

With regard to non-submission of import forms, since 2020 Korea has provided the updates below in its National Reports.

In its 2020 National Report, Korea advised that:

“Korea also has a plan to revise DWFD Act in order to strengthen the implementation and oblige all stakeholders, including importers, involved in the SBT distribution processes to comply with the CDS Resolution.”

In its 2021 National Report, Korea advised that:

“Korea also has a plan to revise DWFD Act in order to strengthen the implementation and oblige all stakeholders, including importers, involved in the SBT distribution processes to comply with the CDS Resolution. Collaborative work is ongoing between the Korea Customs Service and Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries in order to improve the data gaps regarding the imported SBTs in particular.”

In its 2022 National Report, Korea advised that:

“In relation to Korea’s issue with the import copies of CDS documents, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries(MOF), National Fishery Products Quality Management Service(NFQS) and Korean Customs Service(KCS) had several consultations including a face-to-face meeting in the 1st semester of 2022. To improve the communication and data exchange among MOF, NFQS and KCS, it was agreed that they would meet periodically to crosscheck their respective records and take follow-up actions. In the meantime, the NFQS has been providing awareness program to SBT importers in Korea regarding CDS requirements and the MOF is working to establish a more effective national procedure. As the key to the issue, the amendment of Distant Water Fisheries Development Act has been considered so far but some doubts and questions were raised on this approach repeatedly. In any case, the MOF initiated the process of amending the current Ministerial Directive on the Implementation of CCSBT CDS Resolution in order to require the SBT importers to submit the copies of CDS documents to the NFQS directly, and will do its best to complete the process before the start of next fishing season although the Directive is not a legally binding instrument in a strict sense.”

In its 2023 National Report, Korea advised that:

“In relation to Korea’s issue with the import copies of CDS documents, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries(MOF), National Fishery Products Quality Management Service(NFQS) and Korean Customs Service(KCS) continued consultations to improve the communication and data exchange.

Although the progress has been somewhat slow as there are practical challenges in improving coordination and collaboration among different Ministries and Agencies, we recently invited the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety as well to those consultations and are now using a website to search and exchange the information/data on imported SBT. We will test how well the website works and consider other necessary actions, depending on the result.”

Prepared by the Secretariat

Compliance with CCSBT Measures

For CDS data, these tables cover the 2022 Calendar year only

Table 1: Compliance with Measures		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Data	Monthly Catch Reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Quota Allocation & Final Catch per entity (due between 01/07/22 & 30/06/23)								
	• Initial Allocation	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	X ²	✓
	• Final Catch by Vessel	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Scientific Data Exchange ³								
	• Total Catch by Fleet	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
	• Catch and Effort	✓	n/a ¹	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
	• Size Data	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	P ⁴	✓	X	✓
	• Direct Ageing	✓	n/a ¹	n/a	X ⁵	✓	✓	X	✓
• Other ⁶	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	
CDS (during 2022 Calendar year)	Catching Member CMFs submitted within required timeframe	✓	n/a	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓	P ⁸	✓
	Were compliant CMFs used?	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	96% ⁹	100%
	Has the Member responded to the issues identified in the Secretariat's 2022 final reconciliation report yet?	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
	CMFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate (no. of CMFs with an unauthorised validator is in brackets)/ CMFs were validated correctly	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	P ¹⁰ (5)	✓
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information ¹¹	100%	n/a	59% ¹²	100%	n/a	100%	90.8%	92.6% ¹³
	% of CMFs for Exports that contain complete and accurate information ¹¹	100%	n/a	80.6% ¹²	n/a	100%	100%	90.3%	63.1% ¹³
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	100% ¹⁴	n/a	100%	100%	n/a	100% ¹⁵	100%	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1: Compliance with Measures

	Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings where the catch/harvest weight differs from the landed weight by <= 5%	100%	n/a	100%	98.8%	n/a	99.6%	100%	100%
CDS (during 2022 Calendar year): Continued	% of CMFs for Exports where catch/ harvest <u>weights</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ¹⁶	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.8%	99.7%	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports where SBT catch/harvest <u>numbers</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ¹⁶	99.8%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.6%	100%	100%
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	96.8%	100%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>% of CTFs where fish numbers exactly match CMF</i> 	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	99.9%	98.4%	100%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>% of CTFs where fish weights within 5% of CMF</i> 	98.5%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	99.9%	4.8%	100%
	% of expected Export CMFs submitted to the Secretariat	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of expected import copies of CMFs submitted to the Secretariat ¹⁷ by the importing Member (number missing is shown in brackets)	100%	n/a	n/a	99.9% (1)	100%	n/a	0% (2)	100%
	% of REEFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate (number of REEFs where validators were not correctly authorised are shown in brackets)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100%
	% of expected (re-)export REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the (re-)exporter (number missing is shown in brackets)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100%
	% of expected import copies of REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the intended importing Member ¹⁷ (number missing is shown in brackets)	n/a	100%	100%	83.3% (1) ¹⁸	86% (17)	n/a	n/a	100%
	Number of Duplicate Tag Numbers Submitted in Tagging Data	0	n/a	0	0	0	2	2	0

		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Transshipments (data is for the 2022 calendar year)	Deployment Requests received	n/a	n/a	X ¹⁹	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Transshipment Declarations received for transshipments at sea	n/a	n/a	P ²⁰	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Transshipment Declarations received for known transshipments in port ²¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Carrier vessel authorised on transshipment date	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Fishing Vessel authorised on transshipment date	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
Transshipment	Members Reports submitted in <u>2022</u> (relating to the most recent fishing season)	n/a	n/a	P ²²	✓ ²³	n/a ²⁴	n/a	n/a	✓ ²³
Authorised Vessels/Farms	All Fishing Vessel authorisations received and cover all catch/harvest days	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	All Carrier Vessel authorisations received	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Farm authorisations received	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Reports and/or Allowances Made for all Sources of SBT Mortality	All sources of SBT mortality as advised by Member/CNM (as advised in Members' carry-forward advice received in 2023)								
	Fishing Season:	2021/22	2022	2022	2022/23	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23
	Commercially caught/retained mortality	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Release/discard/other sources of mortality	✓ (0t)	n/a	(0t)	✓ (113t)	✓ (5t)	✓ (20t)	(Unknown)	✓ (10t)
	Recreational mortality	✓ (311.9t)	n/a	(0t)	n/a	n/a	✓ (59.8t)	(Unknown)	n/a
	Customary or artisanal mortality	n/a	n/a	(0t)	n/a	n/a	✓ (0t)	n/a	n/a
2022 Members' Reports: Is all information required by Templates provided	CC/CCSBT	✓	✓	F	✓	✓ ²⁵	✓	✓	✓
	ESC	✓	X ²⁶	F	✓	F ²⁵	✓	X	✓
	ERSWG	✓	?	F	F	P	✓	X	F

Key to Colour Coding in the Attachment A Table	Colour
Items with a tick or a score greater than 90% and that have no duplicate tag number or authorisation issues are un-coloured	
Items categorised as 'F', or a score between 50 - 89.9% and that have no duplicate tag number or authorisation issues	
Items categorised as 'P' or 'X' or a score less than 50%, and/or items that have tag number duplication or authorisation issues	

Table 2: Number of CMFs and REEFs from which the CDS Data Percentages in Table 1 of Attachment A were Derived

i)

CDS Data Submission Period	Number of CMFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM									Total Number of CMFs
	Number of CMFs on the System	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	South Africa	European Union	
2022	Domestic Landings CMFs	895	422	80	0	247	27	86	n/a	1,757
2022	Export CMFs	507	72	0	10	524	76	323	n/a	1,512
2022	TOTAL CMFs	1,402	494	80	10	771	103	409	0	3,269

ii)

CDS Data Submission Period		Number of REEFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM								Total Number of REEFs
		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	South Africa	European Union	
2022	Number of REEFs on the System	32	303	247	4	33	2	0	0	621

- ✓ - For Data, CDS and Minimum Standards for Port Inspection requirements - Indicates Full compliance where the total number of days outside the due date was less than or equal to 28 days (when added together for the entire period)
 - For Members Reports – Indicates that reports contained all information as required by the template
 - For Authorised Vessels/Farms – indicates that data has been received and there is no evidence of periods of non-authorisation

- F - For Data, CDS and Minimum Standards for Port Inspection requirements - Indicates Full compliance but the total number of days outside the due date was greater than 28 days (when added together for the entire period)
 - For Members Reports – Indicates that reports contained partial information on all aspects of the template
 - For ERS – indicates that a plan is ‘Under Development’
 - For Authorised Vessels/Farms – indicates that full information has been received, however there has been some period of non-authorisation

- P - Indicates partial compliance (not all data received or no advice provided for a part of the period)
 - For Transhipments – a ‘P’ means that either not all data was received or no advice was provided, including receiving deployment requests for which no transhipment of SBT by a fishing vessel is indicated, but then did occur
 - For Members Reports – indicates that report did not contain all of the information specified in the template
 - For Authorised Vessels/Farms – indicates that full information has not been received, and one or more Fishing Vessels were not authorised while fishing
 - For validators – indicates that one or more validators were not authorised when they validated CDS forms

- X - Indicates non-compliance (no data received, or no advice provided)
 - For ERS – indicates non-implementation of measure, or no advice provided

- n/a - Not Applicable

- tba - To be advised

- ? - Unknown

¹ The EU had no SBT catch for 2022 and therefore there are no final catch by vessel, scientific data exchange data, or ERS data that need to be submitted by the EU.

² The Secretariat has sent 3 reminders and the data have not been provided to date.

³ For Scientific Data and ERSWG Exchange, this table records whether the required information due between 1 August 2022 and 31 July 2023 has been received by the Secretariat. This is a slightly different time period than many items in this table but allows the Secretariat to report whether all data exchange items required to be submitted for the 2022 calendar year have been provided.


⁴ Korea submitted length data but has not provided raised length data


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- ⁵ Japan advised that it has no direct age data to submit to the 2023 Data Exchange. The most recent direct age data Japan submitted were for 2018, however data are required data to have been submitted for at least the 2020 calendar year.
- ⁶ This category monitors the provision of other agreed primary data items for specific Members including: Catch at age, non-retained catches, CPUE indices, troll indices and historical catch and effort.
- ⁷ 8 missing domestic landing CMFs were submitted late (in July 2023)
- ⁸ 90 missing CMFs for 2022 were submitted to the Secretariat late (in April or May 2023), *i.e.* 22% of all CMFs had been missing and not submitted for 2022 until specifically requested by the Secretariat based on import submissions received, primarily from the USA.
- ⁹ South Africa submitted 17 out of 409 CMFs (4.2%) that were not compliant with the currently adopted CDS Resolution.
- ¹⁰ There are 5 CMFs where the validator was not authorised when the CMF was validated – the validator was authorised from the next month onwards. There were also other validation issues: there were 10 missing validation seals, 18 missing validator signatures and 19 missing validation dates.
- ¹¹ Incomplete/inaccurate information includes things such as missing information for one or more fields and incorrect information such as invalid codes/conversion factors etc. Therefore, the figures in the table include CMFs that:
- contain a vessel which wasn't authorised on the catch/harvest date
 - contain a validator who wasn't authorised on the validation date
 - were not submitted to the Secretariat by the exporter (but the Secretariat has already received a copy from the importer).
- These figures in the table do not include CMFs that contain only tagging data errors. All tagging data error statistics are provided in separate rows of the table.
- ¹² The large number of incomplete forms was due to the statistical area for High Seas transshipment not having been provided. The Secretariat has advised Indonesia of this issue.
- ¹³ The incomplete CMFs (2 landing of domestic product CMFs and 28 export CMFs) were all due to transshipment in-port information being omitted from CMFs where transshipments occurred in port. In communications with Taiwan, the Secretariat clarified that the transshipment section of CMFs needed to be completed for transshipments in port. Taiwan advised that it has now informed industry and validators that this is the case. Taiwan also emphasised that all in-port transshipments were inspected by its authorised inspectors and were conducted in compliance with Taiwan's domestic regulations.
- ¹⁴ There was 1 Australian fishing vessel (recorded on 2 CMFs) that was unauthorised when it caught 2 SBT in September 2022 and 2 more SBT in December 2022. The Secretariat was advised this was an oversight and this vessel was subsequently retrospectively authorised.
- ¹⁵ There was 1 New Zealand fishing vessel (recorded on 2 CMFs) that was unauthorised when it caught 22 SBT during December 2022. There was a second New Zealand fishing vessel (on 1 CMF) that was unauthorised when it caught 1 SBT during December 2022. Both vessels were subsequently retrospectively authorised. (These forms are included in this report as these CMFs were not validated until 2022 and so are considered to be 2022 CMFs for the purposes of this report.)


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- ¹⁶ Variation from 100% means that export and import versions of the CMF have different values. This may be caused by situations such as the following:
- the export CMF was altered after the initial export, but the importer (and so the Secretariat) did not receive copies of the updated export CMF, or
 - the export CMF was altered after the initial export, and updated copies were sent to the importer, but the Secretariat received the original and not the updated copies back from the importer.
- ¹⁷ The intended importing State/Entity is assumed to be the export destination specified on the CMF or REEF, however the Secretariat recognises that it is possible that, in some cases, the shipment's actual export destination may change at shipping time and may therefore sometimes differ from the intended export destination.
- ¹⁸ 1 REEF is missing out of 6 REEFs expected to be received.
- ¹⁹ Indonesia carried out 226 reported at-sea transshipments of SBT from longliners to its authorised carrier vessels during 2022 under a pilot project scheme for monitoring transshipments at sea agreed by the IOTC for which Indonesia uses its own national transshipment observers. No transshipment deployment requests were provided to the CCSBT for any of these 226 at-sea transshipments.
- ²⁰ Transshipment declarations (TDs) were provided in bulk extremely late (204 TDs were provided on 13 April 2023) for 204 of 226 reported transshipments. Transshipment declarations currently appear to be missing for 22 at-sea transshipments of SBT, Note that transshipment declarations are required to be provided to the Secretariat within 24 hours of the completion of the transshipment by the master of the receiving Carrier Vessel.
- ²¹ According to the CCSBT's 'Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels', the master of a receiving Carrier Vessel is required to complete and transmit a CCSBT Transshipment Declaration to the CCSBT Secretariat within 24 hours of the completion of the transshipment. This provision came into effect on 1 January 2015.
- ²² Indonesia did not provide any information for section 2.4iii. of the CC/EC report (SBT Transshipment) other than noting that an observer report had been submitted to the IOTC. The Secretariat has communicated with the IOTC Secretariat which advised that, at the time of finalising this revised paper, it does not have 10 of the transshipment observer reports which have been submitted to the CCSBT Secretariat.
- ²³ Members provided some comments, however a comprehensive report including an assessment of the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which received transshipments from their tuna longline fishing vessels with freezing capacity (LSTLVs) was not provided.
- ²⁴ Korea had no at-sea transshipments during its 2021/22 season which is the transshipment period that is reported in its 2022 National Report.
- ²⁵ Korea's CC17/EC29 report included all sections although Korea advised it did not place any scientific observers on board its longline vessels from 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ²⁶ Paragraph 11 of the report of ESC 28 notes that, "*the ESC has not accepted the EU's reasoning for not submitting its national report. The ESC also stated that the information in the EU report would be beneficial in the context of supporting the work aimed at estimating UAM.*" [UAM is unaccounted mortality]. The EU had previously advised (30 July 2022) that, "*We have taken the decision to discontinue the submission of the ESC report to CCSBT as strictly speaking we do not have a SBT fishery, we do not target SBT and we have not reported any by-catches of SBT in the relevant reporting period.*"
- ²⁷ The EU commented that, "*Since we do not have a fishery for SBT, we are not in a position to provide information on interactions with ERS.*"

I. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the “2018 Season” to the “2022 Season”
(all Sources of Mortality must be Attributed Against Members’ Total Available Catch Limit)

Key:

 Cells highlighted in lemon indicate where CDS estimates of the fishing season’s catch are higher than the nationally reported retained commercial catch by more than 0.5t

 Cells highlighted in pale green indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit, but the overcatch was paid back by a voluntary reduction of allocation in the following season

 Cells highlighted in pale red indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit and the overcatch was not paid back or has not yet been paid back/is in the process of being paid back

‘n/a’ Means ‘not applicable’

Note: No over-catches were recorded for the “2018” season.

Over-catches were recorded for Australia and Indonesia in the “2019” season, but Australia’s over-catch has already been paid back.

One over-catch was recorded for the “2020” season by Indonesia adding to its over-catch in the “2019” season. These over-catches are to be paid back between 2022 – 2026.

“2018 Season”

Member	FISHING SEASON							CALENDAR YEAR		
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-17 to 30-Nov-18	6,165	362.8	6,527.8	6,409.0 (CF)	250	6,159.0	6,170.2	6,159.0	6,157.4
EU	1-Jan-18 to 31-Dec-18	11	2	13	0 (CC)	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-18 to 31-Dec-18	1,023	64.7	1,087.7	1,086.6 (CC)	0	1,086.6	1,086.6	1,086.6	1,086.6
Japan	1-Apr-18 to 31-Mar-19	6,117 ¹	139	6,256	5,992.0 (CF)	29	5,963.0	5,957.7	5,962.5	5,944.2
Korea	1-Apr-18 to 31-Mar-19	1,240.5	52.541	1,293.0	1,251.6 (CC)	5	1,246.6	1,263.9	1,246.6	1,268.2
New Zealand	1-Oct-17 to 30-Sep-18	1,088	79.5	1,167.5	1,050 (CC)	42	1,008	987.8	1,008.1	1,008.0
South Africa	1-Feb-18 to 31-Jan-19	450	32.352 ²	482.352	240.4 (CC)	5	235.4	292.0	235.3	235.3
Taiwan	1-Mar-18 to 28-Feb-19	1,240.5	33.2	1,273.7	1,223.8 (CC)	10	1,213.8 ³	1,217.5	1,213.8	1,220.3

"2019 Season"

Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-18 to 30-Nov-19	6,165	118.844	6,283.844	6,342.135 (CF) ⁴	250	6,074.135	6,094.3	6,074.2	6,088.0
EU	1-Jan-19 to 31-Dec-19	11	0	11	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-19 to 31-Dec-19	1,023	1.118	1,024.118	1,206.034 (CC) ⁵	0	1,206.034	1,206.0	1206.0	1,206.0
Japan	1-Apr-19 to 31-Mar-20	6,117 ¹	264	6,381	5,983.0 (CC)	33	5,950.0	5,949.1	5,949.1	5,850.3
Korea	1-Apr-19 to 31-Mar-20	1,240.5	41.451	1,281.951	1,243.385 (CC)	5	1,238.385	1,249.1	1,238.4	1,238.4
New Zealand	1-Oct-18 to 30-Sep-19	1,088	118.4	1,206.4	1,002.9 (CC)	45.9	957.0	954.1	957.0	959.4
South Africa	1-Feb-19 to 31-Jan-20	450	84.6 ⁶	507.6 ⁶	177.073 (CF)	5	172.073 ⁷	222.0	172.0	172.0
Taiwan	1-Mar-19 to 29-Feb-20	1,240.5	34.726	1,275.226	1,240 (CC)	10	1,230 ³	1,244.2	1,229.2	1,229.2

“2020 Season”

Member	FISHING SEASON							CALENDAR YEAR		
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-19 to 30-Nov-20	6,165	(-40.291) ⁴	6,124.709	5,679 (CC)	250	5,429	5,444.2	5,429.3	5,415.4
EU	1-Jan-20 to 31-Dec-20	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-20 to 31-Dec-20	1,023	(-181.916) ⁵	841.084	1,297.668 (CC)	0	1,297.7	1,297.668	1,297.7	1,297.7
Japan	1-Apr-20 to 31-Mar-21	6,117 ¹	398	6,515	5,918 (CC)	48	5,870	5,870.5	5,869.5	5,928.9
Korea	1-Apr-20 to 31-Mar-21	1,240.5	38.566	1,279.066	1,231.5 (CC)	5	1,226.5	1,243.3	1,226.5	1,226.5
New Zealand	1-Oct-19 to 30-Sep-20	1,088	203.5	1,291.5	925.5 (CC)	68.9	856.6	847.9	856.6	853.0
South Africa	1-Feb-20 to 28-Feb-21	450	84.6 ⁶	507.6 ⁶	123.44 (CC)	5	118.44	162.3	117.8	117.7
Taiwan	1-Mar-20 to 28-Feb-21	1,240.5	21.285	1,261.785	1,126 (CC)	10	1,116 ³	1,124.2 ⁸	1,124.0	1,124.0

"2021 Season"

Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-20 to 30-Nov-21	6,238.4 ⁹	445.405	6,683.8	5,956.9 (CF)	311.9	5,645.0	5,644.0	5,641.0	5,655.8
EU	1-Jan-21 to 31-Dec-21	11		11	0 (CC)	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-21 to 31-Dec-21	1,122.8 ⁹		1,122.8	1,122.715 (CC)	0	1,122.715	1,122.8	1,122.7	1,122.7
Japan	1-Apr-21 to 31-Mar-22	6,197.4 ⁹	597.0	6,794.4	6,506.0 (CC)	54	6,452.0	6,404.5	6,451.8	6,452.4
Korea	1-Apr-21 to 31-Mar-22	1,256.8	47.577	1,304.4	1,240.9 (CC)	5	1,235.9	1,246.5 ¹⁰	1,235.9	1,235.9
New Zealand	1-Oct-20 to 30-Sep-21	1,102.5	217.6	1,320.1	864.0 (CC)	77.2	786.8	782.4	786.8	787.9
South Africa	1-Mar-21 to 28-Feb-22	455.3 ⁹	84.6 ¹¹	512.9 ¹¹	116.1 (CC)	5	111.1	172.6	110.1	110.1
Taiwan	1-Mar-21 to 28-Feb-22	1,256.8	127.778	1,384.6	1,284 (CC)	10	1,274	1,274.8	1,274.4	1,274.4

“2022 Season”


Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-21 to 30-Nov-22	6,238.4 ⁹	726.885	6,965.3	6,283.6 (CC)	311.9	5,971.7	5,978.7	5,971.7	5,957.9
EU	1-Jan-22 to 31-Dec-22	11		11	0 (CC)	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-22 to 31-Dec-22	1,122.8 ⁹	(-91.3) ¹²	1,031.5	1,031.397 (CC)	0	1,031.397	1,027.21	1,031.398	1,031.398
Japan	1-Apr-22 to 31-Mar-23	6,197.4 ⁹	288.00	6,485.4	6,009.0 (CC)	113	5,896.0	5,619.7	5,896.2	5,886.7
Korea	1-Apr-22 to 31-Mar-23	1,256.8	63.484	1,320.3	1,172.5 (CC)	5	1,167.5	1,182.4	1,167.5	1,167.5
New Zealand	1-Oct-21 to 30-Sep-22	1,102.5	220.50	1,323.0	955.7 (CC)	79.8	875.9	869.1	875.4	875.4
South Africa	1-Mar-22 to 28-Feb-23	455.3 ⁹	85.66 ¹³	513.96 ¹³	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>	216.8	150.9	150.9
Taiwan	1-Mar-22 to 28-Feb-23	1,256.8	100.161	1,357.0	1,328.0 (CC)	10	1,318.0	1,318.0	1,318.0	1,318.0


“2023 Season”


Member	FISHING SEASON							CALENDAR YEAR		
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports ¹⁴	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports ¹⁴
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-22 to 30-Nov-23	6,238.4 ⁹	681.7	6,920.1	<i>Not yet available</i>			5,281.2	5,280.2	
EU	1-Jan-23 to 31-Dec-23	11		11	<i>Not yet available</i>			0	0	
Indonesia	1-Jan-23 to 31-Dec-23	1,122.8 ⁹	(-91.3) ¹²	1,031.5	<i>Not yet available</i>			551.9	551.9	
Japan	1-Apr-23 to 31-Mar-24	6,197.4 ⁹	476.0	6,673.4	<i>Not yet available</i>			2,926.0	3,045.1	
Korea	1-Apr-23 to 31-Mar-24	1,256.8	147.7	1,404.5	<i>Not yet available</i>			1,108.1	1,108.1	
New Zealand	1-Oct-22 to 30-Sep-23	1,102.5	220.5	1,323.0	<i>Not yet available</i>			867.7	865.8	
South Africa	1-Mar-23 to 28-Feb-24	455.3 ⁹		455.3	<i>Not yet available</i>			34.5	34.5	
Taiwan	1-Mar-23 to 28-Feb-24	1,256.8	28.9	1,285.7	<i>Not yet available</i>			830.8	830.8	

II. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the “2010 Season” to the “2017 Season”¹⁵
(all reported retained commercial catch was attributed against Members’ Total Available Catch Limits; Members defined whether other sources of Mortality were attributed against their Total Available Catch Limit)

Key:

 Cells highlighted in orange/gold below indicate where CDS estimates of the fishing season’s catch were higher than the nationally reported retained commercial catch by more than 0.5t

 Cells highlighted in pale green indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit, but the overcatch was paid back by a voluntary reduction of allocation in the following season

 Cells highlighted in pale red indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit and the overcatch was not paid back

‘n/a’ Means ‘not applicable’.

AUSTRALIA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Dec-16 to 30-Nov-17	5,665	31.69	5,696.69	5,333.9 (CF)	5,338.85	5,333.88	5,332.99
1-Dec-15 to 30-Nov-16	5,665	37.72 ¹⁷	5,702.72	5,633 (CC)	5,638.9	5,633.31	5,635.76
1-Dec-14 to 30-Nov-15	5,665	0	5,557 ¹⁸	5,519 (CC)	5,519.29	5,519.26	5,519.26
1-Dec-13 to 30-Nov-14	5,193	118.8	5,311.8	5,419 (CC)	5,410.9	5,419.8	5,240.07
1-Dec-12 to 30-Nov-13	4,713	0	4,678.4 ¹⁹	4,538 ²⁰ (CC)	4,541.2	4,539.1	4,524.1
1-Dec-11 to 30-Nov-12	4,528	n/a	4,508.93 ²¹	4,543.5(OL)	4,516.7	4,542.9	4,737.6
1-Dec-09 to 30-Nov-11 ²²	8,540	n/a	8,030	8,049 ²¹ (DE)	8,050.8	8,046.3	7,858.7

EUROPEAN UNION

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Jan-17 to 31-Dec-17	10	0	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	10	0	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	10	n/a	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	10	n/a	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	10	n/a	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	10	n/a	10	4.04 (CC)	No documents received	4.4	4.4
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	10	n/a	10	3.3 (OL)	No documents received	9.9	9.9
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	10	n/a	10	10.8 (CC) ²³	No documents received	2.9	2.9

INDONESIA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Jan-17 to 31-Dec-17	750	149.36	899.36	835 (CC)	834.72	834.62	834.62
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	750	0	750	600 (CC)	596.41	600.65	600.65
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	750	0	750	593 (CC)	585.60	593.0	593.0
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	750	0	750	1,063 (CC)	1,052.01	1,063.3	1,063.3
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	709	0	709	1,382.6 (CC)	1,372.28	1,382.6	1,382.6
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	685	n/a	685	909.7 (CC)	845.73	909.8	909.8
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-11 ²²	1,302	n/a	1,302	1,494 ²⁴ (CC)	1,345.1	1,474.8 ²⁵	1,474.8 ²⁵

JAPAN

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Apr-17 to 31-Mar-18	4,737	0	4,737	4,564 (CC) ²⁶	4,566.01	4,563.58	4,567.82
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	4,737	49	4,786	4,708 (CC) ²⁷	4,597.91	4,708.33	4,720.84
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	4,847	41	4,888	4,798 (CC)	4,796.17	4,797.13	4,745.08
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	3,403	9	3,412	3,361 (CC)	3,355.69 ²⁸	3,361.01	3,370.27
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	2,703	54	2,757	2,694 (CC)	2,577.12	2,693.8	2,694.1
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	2,519	n/a	2,519	2,465 (CC)	2,436.33	2,464.1	2,524.9
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ²²	4,522	n/a	4,800 ²⁹	4,668 (ESC, DE, CC)	4,548.03	4,667.9	4,741.5

KOREA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Apr-17 to 31-Mar-18	1,140	19.43	1,159.43	1,101.6 (OL) ³⁰	1,133.18	1,106.12	1,084.52
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	89.4	1,229.4	1,120.54 (CC)	1,156.71	1,120.54	1,120.54
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	1,140	0	1,140	1,050.57 (CC)	1,069.21	1,050.57	1,050.57
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	30	1,075	1,044.26 (CC)	1,044.26	1,044.26	1,044.26
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	22	970	917.6 (CC)	917.64	917.6	917.6
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	n/a	911	888.8 (CC)	888.8	888.8	922.2
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ²²	1,718	n/a	1,718	1,604 (CC)	1,613.77	1,606.2	1,572.8

NEW ZEALAND

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Oct-16 to 30-Sep-17	1,000	22	1,022	913.9 ³¹ (CC)	898.04	913.51	913.33
1-Oct-15 to 30-Sep-16	1,000	48	1,048	950.8 ³¹ (CC)	949.19	949.2	950.7
1-Oct-14 to 30-Sep-15	1,000	69	1,069	922.3 ³¹ (CC)	903.99	923.08	922.29
1-Oct-13 to 30-Sep-14	918	58	976	825 ³¹ (CC)	816.68	824.64	825.56
1-Oct-12 to 30-Sep-13	833	0	833	758.2 ³¹ (CC)	751.4	758.9	756.4
1-Oct-11 to 30-Sep-12	800	n/a	800	775 ³¹ (CC)	775.31	775.1	775.5
1-Oct-09 to 30-Sep-11 ²²	1,508	n/a	1,140 ²⁹	1,047 ³¹ (CC)	1,038.0	1,046.7	1,074.6

SOUTH AFRICA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Feb-17 to 31-Jan-18	150	30	180	147.64 (CC)	149.04	147.65	147.65
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16 ³²	150	n/a	150	64.5 (CC)	64.24	65.89	65.89
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	40	n/a	40	62.9 ³³ (DE)	57.62	53.33	53.33
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	40	n/a	40	56.5 ³³ (DE)	46.50	50.50	50.50
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	40	n/a	40	67.3 ³³ (DE)	62.28	65.61	65.61
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	40	n/a	40	109.8 ³³ (DE)	76.93	72.2	72.2
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	40	n/a	40	63.7 ³³ (DE)	53.3 ³⁴	53.9	53.9
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	40	n/a	40	54.4 ³³ (DE)	28.3	34.4	34.4

TAIWAN

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Apr-17 to 28-Feb-18	1,140	89.28	1,229.28	1,174.9 ³⁵ (CC)	1,186.05 ³	1,174.92	1,171.48
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	0	1,140	1,026 ³⁵ (CC)	1,033.09 ³	1,025.50	1,022.60
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	1,140	75.68	1,215.68	1,143 (CC)	1,175.09 ³	1,146.14 ³⁶	1,163.58
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	0	1,045	968 (CC)	988.23 ³	969.32	951.85
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	182.2	1,130.2	1,032 (CC)	983.69	1,031.3	1,043.8
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	n/a	911	505 (CC, DE)	498.87	506.1	498.1
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ²²	1,718	n/a	1,718	1,642 (CC, DE)	1,669.7	1,679.3	1,781.5

PHILIPPINES

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
The Philippines ceased being a Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) of the CCSBT on 12 October 2017						
1-Jan-17 to 12-Oct-17	45	45	0	0	0	0
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	45	45	0	0	0	0
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	45	45	0 (DE)	0	0	0
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	45	45	44.61 (DE)	44.61	44.61	44.61
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	45	45	45.5 (DE)	45.5	45.5	45.5
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	45	45	45.5 (DE)	45.5	45.5	45.5
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	45	45	45 (DE)	45	45	45
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	45	45	42.5 (DE)	42.5	42.5	42.5

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- ¹ The 2018/19 allocation reflects the voluntary transfers of 21t that Japan is providing to Indonesia, and 27t that Japan is providing to South Africa for the 2018 to 2020 quota block.
- ² South Africa originally noted it was carrying forward 36t in its letter dated 23/02/18, but then subsequently decreased the amount carried forward to 32.352t in its letter of 18/09/18.
- ³ Taiwan advised that the cases where its reported catches are lower than the CDS estimate are due to CDS weights being measured at sea, which are not as accurate as its landed weight measurements (which are lower). According to Taiwan's regulations, fishers are requested to report landed weight after the sale of the catch relating to each document. Taiwan advised that the landed whole weight was not higher than its reported catch.
- ⁴ In its 2020 carry-forward letter Australia advised that, "*Combining the commercial catch and recreational allowance resulted in a total mortality of 6,324,135 which is an overcatch of 40,291 kg In accordance with the Corrective Actions Policy, Australia intends to repay this amount by reducing catch available for the 2020 fishing season by the same amount.*"
- ⁵ In its 2020 carry-forward letter Indonesia advised that, "*As the final catch of Indonesia for the 2019 fishing season is 1,206,034 Kgs and exceeds the national allocation, Indonesia intends to compensate (payback) the over-catch by reducing its national allocation for 2020 fishing season by 181,916 Kgs.*"
- ⁶ The carry-forward for South Africa was limited to 84.6t due to paragraph 4 of the carry-forward Resolution, which limits the total available catch for the next quota year to be a maximum of the national allocation for that year (423t) plus 20% of its national allocation (0.2*423t) for the previous year, which comes to 507.6t.
- ⁷ Various estimates of commercial catch have been reported for South Africa for the 2019/20 season ranging between 160.45t in its catch by fleet data, 173.4t in its National Report to CC15 and 172.07t in its monthly catch report data and carry-forward letter.
- ⁸ This figure was updated in 2022 just prior to the CC17 meeting to take into account CMFs which included SBT caught in the 2020/21 season but which were not validated until 2022 and therefore not received by the Secretariat until late 2022.
- ⁹ These figures reflect: (1) voluntary transfers of 21t that Japan is providing to Indonesia and 27t that Japan is providing to South Africa for the 2021 to 2023 quota block; (2) a voluntary transfer of 7t that Australia is providing to Indonesia for the 2021 to 2023 quota block; and (3) a special temporary allowance of 80t to Indonesia for 2021 and 2022.
- ¹⁰ This CDS estimate was manually adjusted down by 1.245t by the Secretariat to account for Korea being unable to retrospectively adjust its CMF where 3,528kg of SBT was incorrectly recorded with a processed code of DRT (and conversion factor 1.8) when the product was actually HGT with a conversion factor of 1.4106.
- ¹¹ The carry-forward for South Africa was limited to 84.6t due to paragraph 4 of the carry-forward Resolution, which limits the total available catch for the next quota year to be a maximum of the national allocation for that year (428.3t) plus 20% of its national allocation (0.2*423t) for the previous year, which comes to 512.9t.
- ¹² As part of its agreed Payback Plan for its SBT over-catch of 456.584t in 2019/20, Indonesia is paying back 91.3t per year between 2022 to 2026 inclusive

¹³ The carry-forward for South Africa was limited to 85.66t due to paragraph 4 of the carry-forward Resolution, which limits the total available catch for the next quota year to be a maximum of the national allocation for that year (428.3t) plus 20% of its national allocation (0.2*428.3t) for the previous year, which comes to 513.96t.

¹⁴ Data from monthly catch reports are only available for catches up until the end of July 2023.

¹⁵ The information in this part of the attachment takes into account that South Africa did not accede to the Convention by 31 May 2013/14/15, and therefore there was 40t of additional quota that was allocated between Members for the 2013 - 2015 TAC years.

¹⁶ In order of preference, the following information sources were used, (but with most recent data reports taking highest preference regardless of the order below):

- OL – Official Letter
- CC – National Reports to the Compliance Committee
- CF – Carry-forward Notification
- ESC – National Reports to the Extended Scientific Committee
- ERSWG – National Reports to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
- DE – Data Exchange.

¹⁷ Australia originally carried forward 35,724kg of unfished quota from the 2015 quota year as advised on 29 January 2016, but this amount was subsequently revised to 37,715kg on 18 July 2016.

¹⁸ Australia's allocation for the 2014/15 year was 5,665t. In its 2015 annual report to the CC/EC Australia advised that it had exceeded its 2013/14 fishing season allocation (by 107.2t) and that it had consequently voluntarily reduced its 2014/15 allocation by 108t, giving it a reduced allocation for 2014/15 of 5,557t.

¹⁹ Australia's original allocation for the 2013 fishing season was 4,698t. When South Africa didn't accede to the Convention by 31 May 2013, Australia's allocation for the 2013 season became 4,713t. Australia advised that it had exceeded its allocation for the 2012 fishing season by 34.6t. In accordance with the Corrective Action Policy, Australia then voluntarily reduced its allocation for the 2013 season by the previous season's over-catch of 34.6t, resulting in its 2013 allocation of 4,678.4t.

²⁰ The official letter (OL) from Australia relating to its carry-forward (Circular #2014/040) noted a slightly higher catch (4,539.1t) for the 2012/13 fishing season than the catch figure (4,538t) for 2012/13 that was provided in Australia's National Report to the CC/EC.

²¹ On 25 January 2012 (see CCSBT Circular #2012/002), Australia advised that it had exceeded its 2010 and 2011 fishing seasons allocation by 19.07t and that it had consequently voluntarily reduced its 2012 allocation to 4,508.93t in accordance with Compliance Policy Guideline 3 (Corrective Actions Policy).

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- ²² CCSBT17 decided that the TAC allocation decided at CCSBT 16 was to be considered a 2 year total TAC, and could be distributed across the two year period, with unused catch from the first year carried forward to the second year.
- ²³ The EU over-caught its allocation by 0.8t in 2010. While it did not officially advise CCSBT that this over-catch was paid back by any voluntary reduction of its quota allocation in the following year (2011), its low catch of only 3.3t in 2011 equates to the EU having effectively paid back its small 2010 overcatch.
- ²⁴ Indonesia's combined 2010-2011 reported catch was updated from 1,477.9t to 1,494t at CC10.
- ²⁵ Indonesia, in cooperation with the Secretariat, re-counted its 2010 and 2011 monthly catches and applied conversion factors to convert net weights to whole weights (previously monthly and annual catch weights had been provided as processed weights). This resulted in Indonesia's 2010 and 2011 annual catch estimates increasing from 471t to 635.5t, and from 673t to 839.27t respectively. Indonesia subsequently provided another small update to its 2011 reported catch (it increased slightly to 842.4t) in its report to CC/EC, therefore giving a revised 2011 reported catch total of 1477.9t.
- ²⁶ The weight recorded in this cell (4,564t) is the catch retained by Japan's commercial fishing fleet and does not include the estimated 34t of discards/ releases that Japan counted against its total available catch limit for 2017/18.
- ²⁷ The weight recorded in this cell (4,708t) is the catch retained by Japan's commercial fishing fleet and does not include the estimated 45t of discards/ releases that Japan counted against its total available catch limit for 2016/17.
- ²⁸ This figure was increased by approximately 34t as the result of a previously missing CDS form being filed in late 2016.
- ²⁹ The effective catch limits for Japan and New Zealand agreed at CCSBT 16 were 2,261t and 709t respectively. The figures shown here include a 139t transfer from New Zealand to Japan.
- ³⁰ The weight recorded in this cell (1,106.6t) is the catch retained by Korea's commercial fishing fleet and does not include an additional 5t that was allowed for discards/ mortalities and also attributed against Korea's total available catch limit for 2017/18.
- ³¹ Each year some of NZ's allocation is allocated to recreational and customary catch as well as to 'other sources of mortality'. In order to make the figures in this table directly comparable with CDS estimates, weights recorded in these cells do not include allowances for any recreational or customary catch, or other sources of mortality.
- ³² 2017 was the first year that the Secretariat received advice from South Africa (in its carry-forward letter), that South Africa's large pelagic longline fishing season was and always has been from 1 February until 31 January in any year. The Secretariat has not changed the date ranges of South Africa's past fishing seasons, but has commenced reporting on a February to January season for South Africa from 2017 onwards. This has resulted in January 2017 being omitted from South Africa's summary table. However, this does not result in any missing catch data because South Africa reported no catch for January 2017.
- ³³ South Africa provided revisions to its total catch by fleet data for each year between 2005-2015 inclusive for the 2016 Scientific Data Exchange. Reported catches (in whole weight) for the period 2010 – 2015 inclusive had previously totalled to 330.2t. Taking into account the revisions provided during the Data Exchange process, reported catches for that same period now total 414.6t, and the recorded overcatch for that period has approximately doubled to 174.6t.

³⁴ This figure includes a total of 2.3t of exports recorded on CDS forms that have been reported as fraudulent by South Africa.

³⁵ Taiwan allocated 10t from its national allocation to cover releases and discards in 2016/17 and 2017/18. In order to make the figures in this table directly comparable with CDS estimates, the weights recorded in these cells do not include the 10t that Taiwan allocated for releases and discards.

³⁶ An adjustment to Taiwan's 2015/16 monthly catches was received by the Secretariat on 01/09/16.

Characterisation of Global Fisheries for Southern Bluefin Tuna

Includes: (A) Catching Sector, (B) Transporting / landing, (C) Markets, and (D) Monitoring

(A) Catching Sector (2022 calendar year)

Domestic Catch	Catch (t) (from Scientific Data Exchange Data)	No. of vessels ¹	Size of authorised vessels in Fleet ²
Domestic Waters Catch			
Australia <i>(all methods except purse seine)</i> ³	1,014.71t	30	18.9m average (5.5m – 25.3m)
Australia <i>(purse seine)</i>	5,249.26t	8	35m average (27.4m – 45.5m)
Indonesia	1,031.4t ⁴	170	24.4m average (13m – 35.9m)
New Zealand ⁵	875.41t	59	19.8m average (10.4m – 78.6m)
South Africa <i>(all methods except pole and line)</i>	211.15t ⁶	19	25.7m average (13.8m – 35.9m)
South Africa <i>(pole and line)</i>	0.28t ⁶	1	14.1m average (14.1m – 14.1m)
Recreational			
Australia	For its 2021/22 season (Dec 2021 – Nov 22), Australia set aside 311.9t to account for recreational mortality.		
New Zealand	NZ's recreational charter fleet has compulsory reporting. For its 2021/22 (Oct 2021 – Sep 22) season, NZ's best estimate of its recreational catch is 59.8 tonnes.		
High Seas Catch			
High Seas Catch			
EU	0t	None	N/A
Japan	588.7t	68	49.9m average (38.6m – 57.2m)
Korea	117.3t	9	49.5m average (47.5m – 51m)
Taiwan	131.8t	55	42.5m average (32.9m – 57.6m)

¹ The figures indicate the number of vessels which actually caught and retained SBT based on CDS documents provided to the Secretariat to date

² Represents the size range of vessels that actually caught SBT, *i.e.* not the size range of all authorised vessels in the fleet

³ Fishing methods include long-lining, pole and line, rod and reel and trolling

⁴ This catch figure may include a small proportion of the catch which was caught in the High Seas

⁵ Fishing methods included long-lining, mid-water trawling and trolling

⁶ South Africa has not submitted any Data Exchange data for 2022 and therefore its catch is based on estimates from the CDS instead

(B) Transporting / landing (2022 calendar year)

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Number of carrier vessels authorised⁷	0	0	17	21	21	0	0	21
Number of at-sea transshipments⁸	0	0	226 ⁹	16	2	0	0	40
Number of in-port transshipments⁸	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	28 ⁸
Main ports: Domestic¹⁰	Port Lincoln	None	Benoa (Bali)	10 designated ports (Shimizu, Yaizu, Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Misaki, Oigawa, Kesennuma, Kushikino)	Busan	Dunedin, Gisborne, Tauranga, Napier	9 designated ports (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Port Nolloth, Saldanha, Hout Bay, Hermanus, Gansbaai, Mossel Bay)	Chien-Chen fishing port in Kaohsiung
Main ports: Foreign¹⁰	N/A	Auckland, (New Zealand), Durban, (South Africa) Papeete (Tahiti, French Polynesia) ¹¹	N/A	The designated ports submitted by Members/CNMs: (https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/ccsbt-register-designated-ports-and-contacts), and 18 foreign ports (Port Louis (Mauritius), Walvis Bay (Namibia), Mahe (Seychelles), Montevideo (Uruguay), Benoa (Indonesia), Dalian (China), Suva (Fiji), Noumea (New Caledonia), Maputo, Beira, Nacala (Mozambique), Honiara (Solomon Islands), Pohnpei (Micronesia), Tarawa (Kiribati), Nuku-Hiva, Papeete (French Polynesia), Balboa (Panama), Callao (Peru)).	Designated ports include – Shimizu (Japan), Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius)	N/A	None	2 designated ports - Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius)

⁷ These figures are for vessels which were on the CCSBT authorised carrier vessel list during 2022

⁸ The figures presented are based on transshipment reports of SBT provided to the Secretariat. Note that where SBT is transhipped from the same fishing vessel at the same time (generally on the same date), but will be offloaded at more than destination, the Secretariat has counted this as a single transshipment event in this table.

⁹ Indonesia submitted a total of 204 transshipment declarations and 20 transshipment observer reports that included a grand total of 226 at-sea transshipments of SBT conducted during 2022 as part of an IOTC-agreed pilot project for monitoring transshipments at sea being undertaken within IOTC's area of competency. None of these at-sea transshipments met the requirements of CCSBT's Transshipment Resolution.

¹⁰ Based on most recent information in National Reports.

¹¹ The Secretariat has not been advised of any formally designated foreign ports

(C) Markets (2022 calendar year) Quantities are net weights in tonnes¹²

i) SBT Exported by Members on CMFs and the Corresponding Importers (based on the export date being in 2022)

Importer	Exporter						Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
Australia				70.80			70.80
Canada	0.70			7.30			8.00
China	1.50			0.40			1.90
EU					0.10		0.10
Japan	7,348.70	31.00	1,027.90	548.40	8.60	944.20	9,908.80
Korea	143.40						143.40
Malaysia	0.05						0.05
South Africa						0.80	0.80
Switzerland				0.40			0.40
Taiwan	0.20						0.20
Thailand		0.10					0.10
United States	221.30			63.70	65.80		350.80
Vietnam	0.10						0.10
Total Net Weight (t)	7,715.95	31.10	1,027.90	691.00	74.50	945.00	10,485.45

ii) SBT Exported by Members on REEFs and the Corresponding Importers (based on the (re-)export date being in 2022)

Importer	Re-exporter						Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	
Canada	1.16						1.16
Fiji	0.26						0.26
Hong Kong	41.08		0.03				41.11
Indonesia			0.01				0.01
Japan	3.48					4.02	7.50
Korea		0.16	204.30				204.45
Malaysia	0.01						0.01
Netherlands (EU)			0.01				0.01
Thailand	0.12	32.05					32.17
Taiwan	1.20		19.72				20.91
United Kingdom	0.02						0.02
United States	8.81	405.08	26.40	5.79			446.07
Vietnam					12.47		12.47
Total Net Weight (t)	56.13	437.28	250.45	5.79	12.47	4.02	766.14

¹² Export quantities (t) are calculated using information from CDS Catch Monitoring Forms (using the figures for overall net weights)

iii) SBT Exported by Members and the Corresponding Importers: CMF and REEF Exports Added Together

i.e. Tables i) and ii) added together (based on the (re-)export date being in 2022)

Importer	Exporter or Re-exporter as Provided on CMFs/REEFs Combined							Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
Australia					70.80			70.80
Canada	1.86				7.30			9.16
China	1.50				0.40			1.90
EU			0.01			0.10		0.11
Fiji	0.26							0.26
Hong Kong	41.08		0.03					41.11
Indonesia			0.01					0.01
Japan	7,352.18	31.00		1,027.90	548.40	8.60	948.22	9,916.30
Korea	143.40	0.16	204.30					347.85
Malaysia	0.06							0.06
South Africa							0.80	0.80
Switzerland					0.40			0.40
Taiwan	1.40		19.72					21.11
Thailand	0.12	32.15						32.27
United Kingdom	0.02							0.02
United States	230.11	405.08	26.40	5.79	63.70	65.80		796.87
Vietnam	0.10				12.47			12.57
Total Net Weight (t)	7,772.08	468.38	250.45	1,033.69	703.47	74.50	949.02	11,251.59

iv) COMTRADE Table of Imports of Fresh plus Frozen SBT (for 2022)

Note: Non-cooperating Non-Members are shaded

Importer	Total Net Weight (tonnes)
	2022
Australia	59.08
EU	0.136 (75.51) ¹³
Indonesia	0.01 (Not yet available) ¹⁴
Japan	10,194.54
Korea	324.19
New Zealand	0.00
Bahrain	0.18
Barbados	0.01
China	2.10
Dominican Rep.	4.54
Guatemala	0.12
Hong Kong	40.79
Macao	0.01
Norway	0.12
Qatar	3.25
Serbia	0.01
Singapore	30.46
Switzerland	0.57
USA	364.01
Grand Total	10,775.34 ¹⁵

v) COMTRADE Table of Exports of Fresh plus Frozen SBT (for 2022)

Note: Non-cooperating Non-Members are shaded

Exporter	Total Net Weight (tonnes)
	2022
Australia	8,205.98
EU	0.275 (1.79) ¹³
Indonesia	468.18 (Not yet available) ¹⁴
Japan	28.27
Korea	1,401.99
New Zealand	689.89
South Africa	94.55
Taiwan	Not yet available
Brazil	6.27
India	0.27
Mauritius	10.76
Türkiye	0.07
USA	7.11
Grand Total	9,044.96 ¹⁵

¹³ The bolded import figure is from the best available annual trade data summary provided from the EU's own national database as requested by CC16, whereas the figure in brackets is the trade figure recorded on COMTRADE for the EU

¹⁴ The bolded export figure is from the best available annual trade data summary provided from Indonesia's own database as requested by CC16, whereas the figure in brackets is the trade figure recorded on COMTRADE for Indonesia

¹⁵ The grand total is summed from COMTRADE figures only, i.e. the figures in brackets for the EU and Indonesia are included in the Grand Total rather than the bolded figures

vi) Information from Tables iii) to v) above combined as well as Estimated Net Catch Weight from the CDS (for 2022 calendar year)

Note: Only those NCMs recorded as intended export destinations on CMFs/REEFs or recorded with more than 2t of exports/imports in the COMTRADE database in 2022 are included here.

CDS data columns are shaded grey

NA: Means 'Not Applicable'

nya: Means "not yet available"

Data Type		CDS Catch/ Harvest	Exports		Imports		CDS Catch Harvest Estimate minus CDS Exports plus CDS Imports <i>("Market Size/ Estimated Domestic Distribution")¹⁶</i>
Column #		A	B	C	D	E	F
2022 (calendar year)		CDS Catch/ Harvest Estimate (tonnes, net weight) ¹⁷	CDS: Exports (tonnes, net weight)	UN COMTRADE: Exports (tonnes, net weight)	CDS: Imports (tonnes, net weight)	UN COMTRADE: Imports (tonnes, net weight)	= Column A - B + D (provided in response to Japan's paper CCSBT-EC/2010/19 - refer to Attachments 3 and 4) ¹⁶
CCSBT Members	Australia	8,137.57	7,772.08	8,205.98	70.80	59.08	436.29
	EU	0.00	0.00	0.275 (1.79) ¹⁸	0.11	0.136 (75.51) ¹⁸	0.11
	Indonesia	852.99	463.38	468.18 (nya) ¹⁸	0.01	0.01 (nya) ¹⁸	389.62
	Japan	4,905.35	250.45	28.27	9,916.30	10,194.54	14,571.19
	Korea	1,027.88	1,033.69	1,401.99	347.85	324.19	342.04
	New Zealand	757.44	703.47	689.89	0.00	0.00	53.97
	South Africa	123.54	74.50	94.55	0.80	0.00	49.84
	Taiwan	1,140.43	949.02	tbc	21.11	0.00	212.52
Non- Cooperating Non- Members (NCNMs)	Brazil	NA	NA	6.27			NA
	Canada	NA	NA		9.16		
	China	NA	NA		1.90	2.10	
	Dominican Republic	NA	NA			4.54	
	Hong Kong	NA	NA		41.11	40.79	
	Malaysia	NA	NA		0.06		
	Mauritius	NA	NA	10.76			
	Qatar	NA	NA			3.25	
	Singapore	NA	NA			30.46	
	Switzerland	NA	NA		0.40	0.57	
	Thailand	NA	NA		32.27		
	USA	NA	NA	7.11	796.87	364.01	
	Vietnam	NA	NA		12.57		

¹⁶ The figures in Column F are approximate. They represent the calculation Japan proposed for, "Estimated Domestic Distribution (Market Size)" in paper CCSBT-EC/2010/19. The value calculated in Column F does not take into account that exports/imports of SBT caught/harvested in 2022 may not all occur within 2022. Therefore, the calculated values in Column F may be an under- or over-estimate.

¹⁷ Column A is estimated CDS wild catch (and farm harvest for Australia) per Member and includes any SBT recorded on CMFs where the domestic landing validation dates, or export certification and/or export validation dates of the CMF were in 2022. The figures in Column A are CDS estimated net weights not CDS estimated whole weights (like those provided in Attachment B). Catch/harvest net weights can then be compared to export/import net weights.

¹⁸ The bolded export/import values are the best available annual trade data summaries provided from the EU's and Indonesia's own databases as requested by CC16, whereas the figures in brackets are the trade figures recorded on COMTRADE for the EU and Indonesia respectively.

vii) Members/NCNMs Where SBT Imports are Indicated as Being Greater than 100t in 2020 to 2022 inclusive by the CDS &/or COMTRADE

This information is provided to meet CC16's request and is derived from Table vi) above for 2022 and from Table vii) in paper CCSBT-CC/2210/04-Rev (p37) for 2021 and 2020.

Type of Data		2022 (calendar year)		2021 (calendar year)		2020 (calendar year)	
		CDS (Imports)	UN COMTRADE (imports)	CDS (Imports)	UN COMTRADE (imports)	CDS (Imports)	UN COMTRADE (imports)
Members	Japan	9,916.30	10,194.54	10,380.87	10,108.19	10,846.92	10,892.18
	Korea	347.85	324.19	382.04	276.71	235.55	163.41
NCNMs	Malaysia	0.01	0.00	0.10	113.04	0.00	555.61
	USA	796.87	364.01	932.73	437.74	676.31	159.85

(D) Monitoring (2021 or 2022 fishing year unless otherwise stated)

	Observer Coverage¹⁹			
	As a Percentage of Catch		As a Percentage of Effort (purse seine set or longline hook)	
	2021 fishing season	2022 fishing season	2021 fishing season	2022 fishing season
Australia ²⁰	14.1% (purse seine) ²¹ 12.9% (ETBF longline sector) ²² NA (WTBF longline sector) ²³	10.8% (purse seine) ²¹ 9.7% (ETBF longline sector) ²² NA (WTBF longline sector) ²³	12.6% (purse seine) ²¹ 12% (ETBF longline sector) ²⁴ 8.3% (WTBF longline sector)	9.6% (purse seine) ²¹ 10.8% (ETBF longline sector) ²⁴ (WTBF longline sector)
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	1.2%	0.2%	0.9%	1.39%
Japan	0%	0% ²⁵	0%	0% ²⁵
Korea	0% ²⁶	16%	0% ²⁶	16%
New Zealand ²⁷	16%	4%	10%	5%
South Africa	74% (domestic) N/A (charter)	<i>Not yet available</i> (domestic) N/A (charter)	52% (domestic) N/A (charter)	<i>Not yet available</i> (domestic) N/A (charter)
Taiwan	8.5%	11.7%	8.1%	16.1%
	Vessel Monitoring Systems (2022 fishing season)			
Australia	VMS is mandatory for all SBT vessels – 80 of 80 vessels required to report to a national VMS (in the 2021/22 fishing season) did report.			
EU	VMS requirements under CCSBT, CCAMLR, ICCAT, IOTC and WCPFC apply. All vessels are required to report to the Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) of the Flag State.			
Indonesia	Based on Ministry Regulation No. 42/2015, Indonesian fishing vessels > 30GT are required to report to a National VMS System. 222 Indonesian fishing vessels > 30GT were required to report. 222 vessels reported to a national VMS during 2022.			
Japan	Mandatory for all far seas fishing vessels. 80 of 80 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS in the 2022/23 fishing season.			
Korea	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 9 active fishing vessels required to report to a national VMS in the 2022/23 fishing season did report.			
New Zealand	A roll-out of electronic catch and position reporting between January to December 2020 included the requirement for mandatory VMS on all New Zealand flagged tuna vessels. All NZ vessels that were required to report to a national VMS system during 2022 did report.			
South Africa	Mandatory for all vessels – South Africa has not yet reported how many authorised vessels were required to and did report to a national VMS during 2022.			
Taiwan	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 55 of 55 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS during the 2022/23 fishing season.			

¹⁹ Based on Members' National Reports²⁰ ETBF refers to the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery and WTBF refers to the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery. Both fisheries are part of the longline sector.²¹ Figures are for the 2020/21 and 2021/22 fishing seasons for the purse seine fleet²² The percentages represent the percentage of retained SBT that were observed when caught²³ No catch observed²⁴ Pertains to hooks observed in the SBT area²⁵ Japan advised that scientific observers could not be dispatched to Japanese vessels targeting SBT in the 2022/2023 season due to the impact of the COVID-19, which did not allow movements of observers from their homes to the ports to board fishing vessels.²⁶ In paper 'CCSBT-ESC/2208/SBT Fisheries – Korea', Korea advised that, "Due to the worldwide spread of the COVID-19, observers were not placed onboard Korean longline vessels targeting SBT from 2020."²⁷ Figures are for the 2020/21 and 2021/22 fishing seasons

Characterisation of Global Fisheries for Southern Bluefin Tuna

Includes: (A) Catching Sector, (B) Transporting / landing, (C) Markets, and (D) Monitoring

(A) Catching Sector (2022 calendar year)

Domestic Catch	Catch (t) (from Scientific Data Exchange Data)	No. of vessels ¹	Size of authorised vessels in Fleet ²
Domestic Waters Catch			
Australia <i>(all methods except purse seine)</i> ³	1,014.71t	30	18.9m average (5.5m – 25.3m)
Australia <i>(purse seine)</i>	5,249.26t	8	35m average (27.4m – 45.5m)
Indonesia	1,031.4t ⁴	170	24.4m average (13m – 35.9m)
New Zealand ⁵	875.41t	59	19.8m average (10.4m – 78.6m)
South Africa <i>(all methods except pole and line)</i>	211.15t ⁶	19	25.7m average (13.8m – 35.9m)
South Africa <i>(pole and line)</i>	0.28t ⁶	1	14.1m average (14.1m – 14.1m)
Recreational			
Australia	For its 2021/22 season (Dec 2021 – Nov 22), Australia set aside 311.9t to account for recreational mortality.		
New Zealand	NZ's recreational charter fleet has compulsory reporting. For its 2021/22 (Oct 2021 – Sep 22) season, NZ's best estimate of its recreational catch is 59.8 tonnes.		
High Seas Catch			
High Seas Catch			
EU	0t	None	N/A
Japan	588.7t	68	49.9m average (38.6m – 57.2m)
Korea	117.3t	9	49.5m average (47.5m – 51m)
Taiwan	131.8t	55	42.5m average (32.9m – 57.6m)

¹ The figures indicate the number of vessels which actually caught and retained SBT based on CDS documents provided to the Secretariat to date

² Represents the size range of vessels that actually caught SBT, *i.e.* not the size range of all authorised vessels in the fleet

³ Fishing methods include long-lining, pole and line, rod and reel and trolling

⁴ This catch figure may include a small proportion of the catch which was caught in the High Seas

⁵ Fishing methods included long-lining, mid-water trawling and trolling

⁶ South Africa has not submitted any Data Exchange data for 2022 and therefore its catch is based on estimates from the CDS instead

(B) Transporting / landing (2022 calendar year)

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Number of carrier vessels authorised⁷	0	0	17	21	21	0	0	21
Number of at-sea transshipments⁸	0	0	226 ⁹	16	2	0	0	40
Number of in-port transshipments⁸	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	28 ⁸
Main ports: Domestic¹⁰	Port Lincoln	None	Benoa (Bali)	10 designated ports (Shimizu, Yaizu, Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Misaki, Oigawa, Kesennuma, Kushikino)	Busan	Dunedin, Gisborne, Tauranga, Napier	9 designated ports (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Port Nolloth, Saldanha, Hout Bay, Hermanus, Gansbaai, Mossel Bay)	Chien-Chen fishing port in Kaohsiung
Main ports: Foreign¹⁰	N/A	Auckland, (New Zealand), Durban, (South Africa) Papeete (Tahiti, French Polynesia) ¹¹	N/A	The designated ports submitted by Members/CNMs: (https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/ccsbt-register-designated-ports-and-contacts), and 18 foreign ports (Port Louis (Mauritius), Walvis Bay (Namibia), Mahe (Seychelles), Montevideo (Uruguay), Benoa (Indonesia), Dalian (China), Suva (Fiji), Noumea (New Caledonia), Maputo, Beira, Nacala (Mozambique), Honiara (Solomon Islands), Pohnpei (Micronesia), Tarawa (Kiribati), Nuku-Hiva, Papeete (French Polynesia), Balboa (Panama), Callao (Peru)).	Designated ports include – Shimizu (Japan), Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius)	N/A	None	2 designated ports - Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius)

⁷ These figures are for vessels which were on the CCSBT authorised carrier vessel list during 2022

⁸ The figures presented are based on transshipment reports of SBT provided to the Secretariat. Note that where SBT is transhipped from the same fishing vessel at the same time (generally on the same date), but will be offloaded at more than destination, the Secretariat has counted this as a single transshipment event in this table.

⁹ Indonesia submitted a total of 204 transshipment declarations and 20 transshipment observer reports that included a grand total of 226 at-sea transshipments of SBT conducted during 2022 as part of an IOTC-agreed pilot project for monitoring transshipments at sea being undertaken within IOTC's area of competency. None of these at-sea transshipments met the requirements of CCSBT's Transshipment Resolution.

¹⁰ Based on most recent information in National Reports.

¹¹ The Secretariat has not been advised of any formally designated foreign ports

(C) Markets (2022 calendar year) Quantities are net weights in tonnes¹²

i) SBT Exported by Members on CMFs and the Corresponding Importers (based on the export date being in 2022)

Importer	Exporter						Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
Australia				70.80			70.80
Canada	0.70			7.30			8.00
China	1.50			0.40			1.90
EU					0.10		0.10
Japan	7,348.70	31.00	1,027.90	548.40	8.60	944.20	9,908.80
Korea	143.40						143.40
Malaysia	0.05						0.05
South Africa						0.80	0.80
Switzerland				0.40			0.40
Taiwan	0.20						0.20
Thailand		0.10					0.10
United States	221.30			63.70	65.80		350.80
Vietnam	0.10						0.10
Total Net Weight (t)	7,715.95	31.10	1,027.90	691.00	74.50	945.00	10,485.45

ii) SBT Exported by Members on REEFs and the Corresponding Importers (based on the (re-)export date being in 2022)

Importer	Re-exporter						Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	
Canada	1.16						1.16
Fiji	0.26						0.26
Hong Kong	41.08		0.03				41.11
Indonesia			0.01				0.01
Japan	3.48					4.02	7.50
Korea		0.16	204.30				204.45
Malaysia	0.01						0.01
Netherlands (EU)			0.01				0.01
Thailand	0.12	32.05					32.17
Taiwan	1.20		19.72				20.91
United Kingdom	0.02						0.02
United States	8.81	405.08	26.40	5.79			446.07
Vietnam					12.47		12.47
Total Net Weight (t)	56.13	437.28	250.45	5.79	12.47	4.02	766.14

¹² Export quantities (t) are calculated using information from CDS Catch Monitoring Forms (using the figures for overall net weights)

iii) SBT Exported by Members and the Corresponding Importers: CMF and REEF Exports Added Together

i.e. Tables i) and ii) added together (based on the (re-)export date being in 2022)

Importer	Exporter or Re-exporter as Provided on CMFs/REEFs Combined							Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
Australia					70.80			70.80
Canada	1.86				7.30			9.16
China	1.50				0.40			1.90
EU			0.01			0.10		0.11
Fiji	0.26							0.26
Hong Kong	41.08		0.03					41.11
Indonesia			0.01					0.01
Japan	7,352.18	31.00		1,027.90	548.40	8.60	948.22	9,916.30
Korea	143.40	0.16	204.30					347.85
Malaysia	0.06							0.06
South Africa							0.80	0.80
Switzerland					0.40			0.40
Taiwan	1.40		19.72					21.11
Thailand	0.12	32.15						32.27
United Kingdom	0.02							0.02
United States	230.11	405.08	26.40	5.79	63.70	65.80		796.87
Vietnam	0.10				12.47			12.57
Total Net Weight (t)	7,772.08	468.38	250.45	1,033.69	703.47	74.50	949.02	11,251.59

iv) COMTRADE Table of Imports of Fresh plus Frozen SBT (for 2022)

Note: Non-cooperating Non-Members are shaded

Importer	Total Net Weight (tonnes)
	2022
Australia	59.08
EU	0.136 (75.51) ¹³
Indonesia	0.01 (Not yet available) ¹⁴
Japan	10,194.54
Korea	324.19
New Zealand	0.00
Bahrain	0.18
Barbados	0.01
China	2.10
Dominican Rep.	4.54
Guatemala	0.12
Hong Kong	40.79
Macao	0.01
Norway	0.12
Qatar	3.25
Serbia	0.01
Singapore	30.46
Switzerland	0.57
USA	364.01
Grand Total	10,775.34 ¹⁵

v) COMTRADE Table of Exports of Fresh plus Frozen SBT (for 2022)

Note: Non-cooperating Non-Members are shaded

Exporter	Total Net Weight (tonnes)
	2022
Australia	8,205.98
EU	0.275 (1.79) ¹³
Indonesia	468.18 (Not yet available) ¹⁴
Japan	28.27
Korea	1,401.99
New Zealand	689.89
South Africa	94.55
Taiwan	Not yet available
Brazil	6.27
India	0.27
Mauritius	10.76
Türkiye	0.07
USA	7.11
Grand Total	9,044.96 ¹⁵

¹³ The bolded import figure is from the best available annual trade data summary provided from the EU's own national database as requested by CC16, whereas the figure in brackets is the trade figure recorded on COMTRADE for the EU

¹⁴ The bolded export figure is from the best available annual trade data summary provided from Indonesia's own database as requested by CC16, whereas the figure in brackets is the trade figure recorded on COMTRADE for Indonesia

¹⁵ The grand total is summed from COMTRADE figures only, i.e. the figures in brackets for the EU and Indonesia are included in the Grand Total rather than the bolded figures

vi) Information from Tables iii) to v) above combined as well as Estimated Net Catch Weight from the CDS (for 2022 calendar year)

Note: Only those NCMs recorded as intended export destinations on CMFs/REEFs or recorded with more than 2t of exports/imports in the COMTRADE database in 2022 are included here.

CDS data columns are shaded grey

NA: Means 'Not Applicable'

nya: Means "not yet available"

Data Type		CDS Catch/ Harvest	Exports		Imports		CDS Catch Harvest Estimate minus CDS Exports plus CDS Imports <i>("Market Size/ Estimated Domestic Distribution")¹⁶</i>
Column #		A	B	C	D	E	F
2022 (calendar year)		CDS Catch/ Harvest Estimate (tonnes, net weight) ¹⁷	CDS: Exports (tonnes, net weight)	UN COMTRADE: Exports (tonnes, net weight)	CDS: Imports (tonnes, net weight)	UN COMTRADE: Imports (tonnes, net weight)	= Column A - B + D (provided in response to Japan's paper CCSBT-EC/2010/19 - refer to Attachments 3 and 4) ¹⁶
CCSBT Members	Australia	8,137.57	7,772.08	8,205.98	70.80	59.08	436.29
	EU	0.00	0.00	0.275 (1.79) ¹⁸	0.11	0.136 (75.51) ¹⁸	0.11
	Indonesia	852.99	463.38	468.18 (nya) ¹⁸	0.01	0.01 (nya) ¹⁸	389.62
	Japan	4,905.35	250.45	28.27	9,916.30	10,194.54	14,571.19
	Korea	1,027.88	1,033.69	1,401.99	347.85	324.19	342.04
	New Zealand	757.44	703.47	689.89	0.00	0.00	53.97
	South Africa	123.54	74.50	94.55	0.80	0.00	49.84
	Taiwan	1,140.43	949.02	tbc	21.11	0.00	212.52
Non- Cooperating Non- Members (NCNMs)	Brazil	NA	NA	6.27			NA
	Canada	NA	NA		9.16		
	China	NA	NA		1.90	2.10	
	Dominican Republic	NA	NA			4.54	
	Hong Kong	NA	NA		41.11	40.79	
	Malaysia	NA	NA		0.06		
	Mauritius	NA	NA	10.76			
	Qatar	NA	NA			3.25	
	Singapore	NA	NA			30.46	
	Switzerland	NA	NA		0.40	0.57	
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EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	1.2%	0.2%	0.9%	1.39%
Japan	0%	0% ²⁵	0%	0% ²⁵
Korea	0% ²⁶	16%	0% ²⁶	16%
New Zealand ²⁷	16%	4%	10%	5%
South Africa	74% (domestic) N/A (charter)	<i>Not yet available</i> (domestic) N/A (charter)	52% (domestic) N/A (charter)	<i>Not yet available</i> (domestic) N/A (charter)
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¹⁹ Based on Members' National Reports

²⁰ ETBF refers to the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery and WTBF refers to the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery. Both fisheries are part of the longline sector.

²¹ Figures are for the 2020/21 and 2021/22 fishing seasons for the purse seine fleet

²² The percentages represent the percentage of retained SBT that were observed when caught

²³ No catch observed

²⁴ Pertains to hooks observed in the SBT area

²⁵ Japan advised that scientific observers could not be dispatched to Japanese vessels targeting SBT in the 2022/2023 season due to the impact of the COVID-19, which did not allow movements of observers from their homes to the ports to board fishing vessels.

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