

CCSBT-CC/2510/07

Capacity Building Needs Assessment (CC Agenda item 2.3.2)

1. Background

At the Thirtieth Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT 30) in 2023, Members adopted a revised CCSBT Strategic Plan¹ that includes a number of specific actions detailed as part of its Action Plan. One such action is the development of a Capacity Building Workplan.

One of the key challenges identified by the Strategic Plan was to "consider the special requirements and capacity building needs of developing State Members and potential Cooperating Non-Members in terms of compliance with CCSBT obligations". This is further captured as one of the overarching goals of the Strategic Plan, which states the following:

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.

Accordingly, a specific action in the Action Plan was developed to deliver against the portion of this goal that is focused on assistance to developing countries. Item 7)i) under the Action Plan commits Members to the following:

Using the recommendations from the Performance Review, formulate and implement a capacity-building work plan to improve data collection, scientific analysis, and compliance related activities.

Members assigned a "very high" priority to this item and a delivery timeframe of 2024/2025. Members also tasked the Secretariat to develop an initial draft of the <u>Capacity Building</u> Workplan, which was delivered and adopted at CCSBT 31 in 2024 (see **Attachment A**).

The Secretariat has been tasked with providing the Compliance Committee with this initial assessment to support the creation of a finalised needs assessment. This initial assessment has been completed in collaboration with the Chair of the Compliance Committee.

2. Alignment with Existing Policies and Projects

The primary response focus of the <u>Corrective Action Policy (CPG3)</u> is to assist Members to achieve capacity to effectively comply with CCSBT obligations. Additionally, the Corrective

¹ www.ccsbt.org/sites/default/files/userfiles/file/docs english/operational resolutions/CCSBT Strategic Plan.pdf

Action Policy specifies capacity building programmes as the focus of corrective action taken in relation to administrative failings by a developing country Member. Therefore, the Capacity Building Workplan is seen as an important tool that can support the implementation of the Corrective Action Policy.

The Corrective Action Policy identifies compliance assistance/capacity building programmes as part of a suite of responses² that the Compliance Committee can recommend to address identified non-compliance. In deciding on the appropriate response, the Policy states that the Compliance Committee should consider the particular circumstances and degree of non-compliance identified. It is therefore important that the circumstances that are causing or contributing to the non-compliance are understood. This is a key focus of the needs assessment, which is the initial step in the process outlined under the Capacity Building Workplan. The Capacity Building Workplan specifies that this should identify existing gaps in skills, knowledge, and resources through analysis of performance and feedback from the Compliance Committee.

3. Initial Assessment

The Compliance Committee's assessment will focus on Objective 3 of the Capacity Building Workplan (Improve compliance related activities) with Objectives 1 and 2 (on data collection and scientific analysis) reserved for the Scientific Committee.

Objective 3: Improve Compliance Related Activities

Establishing Priorities

The Secretariat recommends that there are three areas that should inform the Compliance Committee assessment of capacity building priorities. These areas are:

- Member compliance assessments, especially considering the links to corrective actions.
- The compliance risks identified and agreed by Members that inform the Compliance Action Plan.
- The compliance actions outlined in the Compliance Action Plan 2025-2029 (CAP) that are focused on developing State Members and/or capacity development.

The Secretariat has compiled the table below to support the Compliance Committees recommendation of priority compliance capacity building needs. Some risk areas will require further engagement from developing Members to identify priority

Compliance Risk	CAP Action to Address the Risk	Identified Areas of Non-Compliance and other considerations for Developing Members
Non-compliance with the (e)CDS or incorrect information in (e)CDS documents.	Expedite (e)CDS capacity building for Members and Member stakeholders – 2025, 2026, 2027.	South Africa — CDS documents using duplicate numbers. Continued discrepancies between tagging data and data reported on CDS documents.

² Along with quota pay back, quota reductions in national catch allocations, increased monitoring requirements, public disclosure and trade or market restrictions consistent with international law.

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		Indonesia – • Overutilisation of SBT reported on REEFs.
Incomplete implementation or submission of (e)CDS data including Non-Members not cooperating with the CDS Resolution.		 South Africa – CDS submissions that are late or incomplete. Indonesia – Late submission of CDS data and information.
Incomplete reporting of SBT mortalities.	Ensure Members meet reporting requirements as they relate to describing how they monitor, estimate and report all SBT mortalities – 2025, 2026.	South Africa — Failure to submit final catch by vessel/quota holder and initial allocation. Inconsistency between reported catch and SBT reported on CDS documents. Indonesia — Monitoring of SBT catches to ensure the accuracy of CDS reporting (and prevent overutilisation).
Not fully attributing all SBT mortalities (such as recreational catch, artisanal catches, discards, farm sector catches, non-farm commercial sector catches) against national allocations.	Ensure Members meet reporting requirements as they relate to describing how they monitor, estimate and report all SBT mortalities – 2025, 2026.	 Indonesia – Uncertainty around monitoring and reporting of artisanal/recreational catch.
Non-compliance associated with transhipment obligations (both in port and at-sea).		 Indonesia – Non-compliance with transhipment data submission requirements. Lack of observer training on
Incomplete submission of transhipment information including transhipment information for non-Member flagged vessels.		CCSBT CMMs. • Lack of independence of observer monitoring.
SBT misreported as other (non SBT) species.		
Catches of SBT that are not reported by Non-Cooperating Non-Members (NCNMs) and so not taken into account.		
Insufficient scientific observer data to manage target and non-target species.	Support Members who are considering using EM as a source of scientific data observations where it may be difficult to employ human observers – Ongoing.	Indonesia – • Reported observer coverage in 2023 was 0.98% of SBT effort and 2.22% of SBT catch.

Incomplete or inaccurate reporting of non SBT bycatches, including seabirds.		
CCSBT Members not fully implementing specific Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) as agreed, particularly the CCSBT ERS Measure.	Ongoing sharing of information and best practice MCS to assist developing Members and Cooperating Non-Members to implement the CCSBT's CMMs, including a capacity building workplan if appropriate – Ongoing.	South Africa — • Continued challenges in meeting the obligations in CCSBT's Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port.
CCSBT Members not fully complying with the obligations of specific Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) as agreed, particularly the CCSBT ERS Measure.	Capacity building for vessel crew of developing state on binding ERS measures – 2026, 2027. Support developing State CCSBT Members to raise awareness of CCSBT obligations within their industry and to identify and introduce tools to support improved compliance with CCSBT measures – 2025, 2026. Ongoing sharing of information and best practice MCS to assist developing Members and Cooperating Non-Members to comply with the CCSBT's CMMs, including a capacity building workplan if appropriate – Ongoing.	
Lack of systematic follow-up actions to address non-compliance leading to persistent non-compliance.		
The increasing demands of work limiting the ability of the Secretariat to assess compliance.		Significant increase in Secretariat workload (a more than tenfold increase in transhipments and accompanying data and information received) from the Indonesia Transhipment Trial.
Lack of comprehensive monitoring and inspection of vessels on the High Seas.		

<u>Preliminary Recommendations to Areas to Improve Compliance Related Activities</u>

Based on Areas of Non-Compliance:

- i. South Africa's CDS implementation
 - a. Identified in South Africa's Action Plan to Address its Non-Compliance as requiring skills development and training to address.
 - b. This will require further engagement with South Africa to identify and focus any capacity building on priority CDS implementation issues.
- ii. South Africa's Implementation of CCSBT's Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port
 - a. Identified in South Africa's Action Plan to Address its Non-Compliance as requiring skills development and training to address.
- iii. Indonesia's CDS Implementation
 - a. This will require further engagement with Indonesia to identify and focus any capacity building on priority CDS implementation issues.
 - b. At present the key CDS compliance issue for Indonesia is the SBT overutilisation³ on REEFs. However, the Secretariat does not have enough information on this issue at present to be able to recommend whether capacity building would be an effective response.
- iv. Indonesia's Transhipment Monitoring Programme
 - a. The assessment in the QAR report is that Indonesia will require dedicated technical support and capacity building assistance to help make the necessary improvements, should the program continue.
 - i. This will require further engagement with Indonesia to identify and focus this on priority implementation issues. However, priority could be given to initiatives focused on observer training and supporting Indonesia to strengthen the independence of observers in the monitoring process.

Based on Compliance Actions:

- v. (e)CDS capacity building for Members and Member stakeholders
 - a. Based on the current planned eCDS implementation date (1 April 2026), the development of capacity building resources and initiatives to support CCSBT Members transition to the eCDS will be a key focus through the first half of 2026.
- vi. Support developing State CCSBT Members to raise awareness of CCSBT obligations within their industry and to identify and introduce tools to support improved compliance with CCSBT measures (2025 2026).
 - a. This will require further elaboration from Developing Members on specific needs.
- vii. Capacity building for vessel crew of developing state on binding ERS measures.

³ The CDS Resolution defines this as "where subsequent exports/re-exports of fish from the CMF have exceeded the original quantity of fish reported on the CMF".

- a. This will require further elaboration from Developing Members on specific needs.
- viii. Support Members who are considering using EM as a source of scientific data observations where it may be difficult to employ human observers.
 - a. This could potentially build on the work undertaken to date as part of the Seabird Project.

4. Potential Capacity Building Initiatives

The Secretariat welcomes the discussion of the Compliance Committee on potential priority capacity building initiatives in the areas identified above, or other areas it identifies as a priority. As noted in the section above, further input and clarification will be required from Indonesia and South Africa to support this consideration. It will also be important for the Compliance Committee to consider the particular circumstances and degree of noncompliance identified in deciding on the priority areas and defining the appropriate responses.

4.1. CCSBT Implementation Sheets to Support Capacity Building Initiatives

The Secretariat secured support through the IMCS Network to commence development of a template implementation sheet to support Secretariat and Member capacity building initiatives. The implementation sheets, as they are developed, will distil key CCSBT obligations and processes in an easy to read and understand format. The development of these implementation sheets is similar to the <u>implementation sheets developed to support IOTC compliance capacity building initiatives</u>, but are not intended to cover all Resolutions, but rather to focus on key areas of capacity development support. It is intended that priority areas for implementation sheet development will be informed annually by the decisions of the Compliance Committee.

The Secretariat has worked with a graphic designer, funded by the IMCS Network, to design a prototype CCSBT implementation sheet that outlines the key CDS requirements. This draft implementation sheet is provided for Member consideration as **Attachment B** to this paper. Following Members review, this draft implementation sheet can be finalised and used as the template for further implementation sheets development. It is recommended that the immediate priority area is the development of resources to support Members implementation of the eCDS. The Secretariat would welcome Members input on suggested improvements to the implementation sheet template, the information contained within the draft implementation sheet and priority areas that the Secretariat can focus immediate development on.

5. Potential for support from UN-FAO ABNJ II Project

The CCSBT Seabird Project (funded by the UN-FAO ABNJ II Project) commenced in 2023 and will conclude in March 2026 (the expiry of the current agreement with FAO). The project encompasses a multi-pronged approach towards the delivery of the following FAO outcome:

"Mitigation techniques supported by data are widely and effectively applied to mitigate impacts to bycatch species with seabird bycatch reduced by 40%, increased acceptance of ten best practices by fishers, and seven regional fisheries management organisations

(RFMOs) measures requiring mitigation techniques reducing the impacts on bycatch species."

As part of this project, activities were planned and undertaken in the following areas:

- (i) Education and Outreach about seabird bycatch mitigation to Industry;
- (ii) Capacity building to enhance monitoring of seabird bycatch and mitigation use;
- (iii) Innovation of automated systems to enable fishery managers to monitor automatically vessel-level implementation of seabird bycatch mitigation measures;
- (iv) Update global seabird risk assessment to conduct a repeat assessment of the 2016 global seabird risk assessment.

Activities carried out to date under element 3 have involved capacity building utilising expert officials from the national EM programmes of Australia and New Zealand. Any additional activities in support of EM will also rely heavily on further resourcing from Australia and New Zealand. The primary beneficiaries of Element 3 of the Seabird Project have been Indonesia, Korea and South Africa.

CCSBT may wish to seek additional support from the UN-FAO ABNJ II Project and propose new elements or activities. In considering whether to pursue this option, Members should consider the ongoing resourcing demands that this will place on the Secretariat. Before any new project commences, Members will need to develop and agree on new activity budgets, objectives and seek a new Letter of Agreement with the FAO. Following commencement there will also be ongoing project oversight and reporting requirements that the Secretariat will need to deliver. It is unclear at this stage whether applying for a new project would alter the previously agreed repayment schedule for 2026 based on the existing Seabird Project.

One area that Members may wish to consider for additional FAO support is under the action in the CAP to "Support Members who are considering using EM as a source of scientific data observations where it may be difficult to employ human observers". Ideally there would be defined EM assessment or development plans for those Members considering EM that could inform and target this support. A new project could consider building upon the previous work conducted under the Seabird Project to support broader capacity building needs beyond the monitoring of seabird mitigation.

If Members request that the Secretariat engage with FAO to seek support for new capacity building activities, Member's should note the timelines below:

- 1. If Members wish to consider new activities, then a Member-led process for the development of objectives, budgets, modalities of delivery will need to be undertaken.
- 2. Additional activities in support of EM will require ongoing resourcing from Australia and New Zealand.
- 3. Please note that any request for assistance from the FAO will need to be submitted before July 2026.

Next Steps

Following the Capacity Building Workplan, the CC this year is invited to:

- 1. Evaluate the current status and preliminary recommendations described in this paper;
- 2. Determine if the CC recommends for the EC to develop capacity building initiative/s to improve compliance related activities.
- 3. If CC recommends the development of compliance-focused capacity building initiative/s, identify priorities for targeted engagement, specifying area, issue, urgency, relevant stakeholders and possible solutions to assist in defining the Capacity Development Initiative; and
- 4. Consider directing the Secretariat, as appropriate, to coordinate further discussions amongst Members and with FAO, to seek support for additional activities under the FAO Common Oceans' Tuna II Project.

Prepared by the Secretariat

Capacity Building Workplan

(Agreed at the Thirty-First Annual meeting of the Commission: 10 October 2024)

1. Objectives

- Objective 1: Improve data collection
- Objective 2: Improve scientific analysis
- Objective 3: Improve compliance related activities

2. Needs Assessment

Activity: Conduct a needs assessment

Description: Identify existing gaps in skills, knowledge, and resources through analysis of performance and feedback from relevant subsidiary bodies (i.e. Compliance Committee and Extended Scientific Committee).

Responsible: Secretariat, CC and ESC Chairs, Compliance Committee and Extended Scientific Committee, Members

Timeline:

- Secretariat to provide paper to meetings of ESC and CC with preliminary assessment.
- ESC and CC to finalise Needs Assessment

Resources Needed: Compliance data, feedback from Chairs of subsidiary bodies and Scientific Advisory Panel.

Outcome: Agreed Needs Assessment Report

3. Member Engagement & Development of Capacity Building Initiative

Activity: Secretariat to engage with the Member(s) identified through the Needs Assessment and agree on targeted capacity development initiatives including required budget, performance indicator(s) and risk management plan.

Description: Involve key stakeholders within Member administration to gather input and build support for capacity development initiatives.

Responsible: Secretariat, relevant Member(s)

Timeline: Following conclusion of ESC and CC meetings

Resources Needed: Availability of Secretariat staff and Member administrations.

Outcome: Relevant Member(s) aware and supportive of the planned capacity development initiatives.

4. Budget

Activity: Develop and manage budget for Capacity Development Initiatives

Description: Outline and manage the financial resources needed for the capacity development activities. Seek external funding opportunities where available.

Responsible: Secretariat

Timeline: In line with broader budget reporting obligations

Resources Needed: Secretariat time in managing external contractors otherwise limited

resourcing requirement.

Outcome: Approved budget at FAC

5. Implementation of Capacity Building Initiative

Activity: Deliver planned activities (e.g. training sessions, site visits, and workshops)

Description: Deliver training programs to address identified skill gaps.

Responsible: Secretariat in consultation with relevant Member(s)

Timeline: 2026 and beyond

Resources Needed: Secretariat time, travel, training materials, venue, external experts

Outcome: Activity reports, participant feedback

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Activity: Monitor and evaluate any changes in performance against indicators

Description: Implement a system to track progress and assess the effectiveness of the

capacity development initiatives.

Responsible: Secretariat

Timeline: Before the Annual Extended Commission meeting

Resources Needed: Secretariat time in compiling data on performance indicators.

Outcome: Monitoring and evaluation summary report

7. Reporting and Feedback

Activity: Report findings and gather feedback on individual initiatives

Description: Prepare and present reports on progress and outcomes, and collect feedback

for continuous improvement.

Responsible: Secretariat

Timeline: Annual Extended Commission meeting

Resources Needed: Secretariat time in preparing report. Subsidiary bodies to assess

report.

Outcome: Final report to Subsidiary Bodies

8. Review and Adjustments to Capacity Building Workplan

Activity: Review and make any adjustments required to the approach used to target, develop, and deliver the capacity development initiatives

Description: Periodically review the workplan and make adjustments as needed based on

feedback and evolving needs.

Responsible: Extended Commission

Timeline: First review after three years and then every five years.

Resources Needed: Secretariat and Subsidiary bodies to provide review for overall

assessment by the Extended Commission.

Outcome: Updated workplan



CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme

Implementation sheet

CDS Purpose: to provide for the tracking and validation of legitimate Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) product flow from catch to the point of first sale on domestic markets or through international trade.

There are two main components of the CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme:

SBT Tagging CDS Documents

SBT Tagging



Tags are required to be attached to each whole SBT at the time of kill but may be attached within 30 hours of the kill in the case of farming operations.



The SBT tag shall remain on each individual fish while the fish carcass remains whole. A fish remains whole despite cleaning, gilling and gutting, freezing, removing fins, operculae (gill plates/covers) and tail and removing the head or parts of the head.

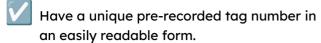
The relevant tagging information for individual SBT is recorded in the Catch Tagging Form.

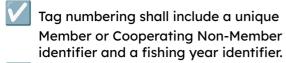
The Catch Tagging Form shall be filled in as soon as practicable after the time of kill. This may be captured electronically or on a paper form.

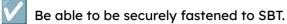
Completed Catch Tagging Forms shall be provided to the appropriate Government Authorities of flag Members and Cooperating Non-Members.

- Can be attached at the time of landing in exceptional circumstances, but may be attached within 30 hours of the kill in the case of farming operations.
 - Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall report any exceptional circumstances annually in their National reports.
- A fish is no longer considered to be whole if it has undergone processes such as filleting or loining.
- 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.
- Length and weight measurements shall be conducted before the SBT is frozen.
- Where measurements cannot be accurately taken 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.

Requirements for SBT Tags







Be non-reusable, tamper-proof and secure from counterfeiting or replication.

Be able to withstand at least negative sixty (-60) degrees Celsius temperatures, salt water and rough-handling be food safe.



Members and Cooperating Non-Members obligations related to the tagging of SBT

Provide the information captured on the Catch Tagging Form to the CCSBT Secretariat.

Prohibit the unauthorised use of SBT tags.

Ensure that SBT tags cannot be reused.

Record the distribution of SBT tags to entities they authorise to fish for, or farm, SBT.

Have reporting procedures and formats allowing the collection of the required tagging information which must include month, area, and method of capture, and weight and length for each SBT.





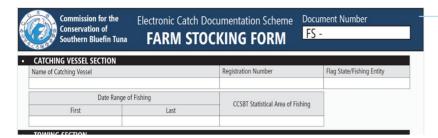
CDS Documents



All SBT transhipped, landed as domestic product¹, exported and re-exported, and imported under the jurisdiction of a Member or Cooperating Non-Member or Other State/Fishing Entity Cooperating in the CDS (OSEC), shall be accompanied by an appropriate CDS document.

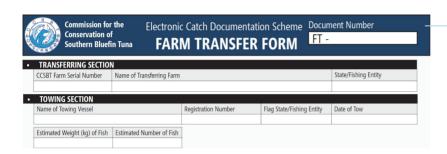


All CDS documents must be uniquely numbered.



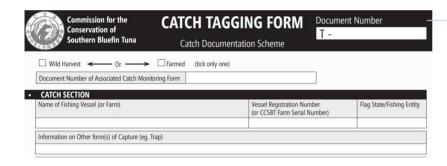
Farm Stocking Form (FSF)

records information on the catch, towing and farming of SBT.



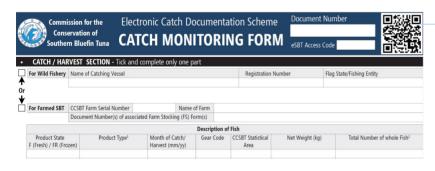
Farm Transfer Form (FTF)

records information on the transfers of SBT between farms.



Catch Tagging Form (CTF)

records information on individual fish tagged as part of the CDS.



Catch Monitoring Form (CMF)

records information on the harvest, transhipment (where appropriate) and final product destination (landing of domestic product or initial export and import) of SBT. The CMF is used to record both farmed and wild caught SBT, including unexpected catch.



Re-export or Export after Landing of Domestic Product Form (REEF)

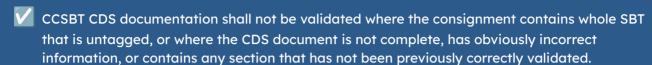
records information on the export or re-export of SBT that has been tracked on the Catch Monitoring Form to the initial point of landing of domestic product or import.

1: Landing of domestic product' means a landing of SBT by a CCSBT-authorised fishing/carrier vessel into the territory of a Member or Cooperating Non-Member whose National Allocation the SBT was attributed against (the Country or State that administers and issued the quota to catch the SBT), and which issued the CDS document that the harvest of the SBT are recorded on. In most cases, this means a landing into the flag state of the fishing vessels that caught the SBT.

All CDS documents must be certified and most forms also need to be validated.

Certification is where the person who completed that form (or section of the form), or an appropriate representative of the farm or company, confirms that the information contained in that form (or section of the form) is true and correct.

Validation is where an appropriate government official, or a person with authority delegated to them by a government official, checks and confirms that the information in the form (or section of the form) is complete and accurate.



The individual who certifies a CCSBT CDS Document shall not be the same person who validates the Document.

CDS Document certification and validation				
Document	Certify documents as follows:	Validate documents as follows:		
FSF Farm Stocking Form	The quota holder must certify that the FSF correctly records the fish that were transferred to the farm.	The FSF must be validated by an official (or delegated authority) of the Member or Cooperating Non-Member under that jurisdiction which the farm is located.		
FTF Farm Transfer Form	A representative of both the transferring farm and the receiving farms must certify that the FTF correctly records the fish that are being transferred between the farms.	No validation required.		
CTF Catch Tagging Form	An appropriate authority should certify that the CTF correctly records the tagging information.	No validation required.		
CMF Catch Monitoring Form	An appropriate authority approved by the exporting company must certify that the CMF correctly records what is being exported. The person or company that imports the SBT must certify the import section of the CMF, recording the final point of import, the date the SBT was imported, and the type (processed state) and weight of SBT received.	The CMF must be validated (both the harvest information and, if the SBT is to be exported on the CMF, then a separate validation of the export information is also required) by an official (or delegated authority) of the flag Member or Cooperating Non-Member of the catching vessel. Transhipment information in the CMF must also include the details of the observer assigned to the carrier vessel that received the transhipment, and who monitored the transhipment included in the CMF.		
REEF Re-export or Export after Landing of Domestic Product Form	An appropriate authority approved by the exporting company must certify that the REEF correctly records what is being exported or re-exported. The person or company that imports the SBT must certify the import section of the	The REEF must be validated by an official (or delegated authority) of the exporting Member or Cooperating Non-Member.		

REEF, recording the final point of import, and the date the SBT was imported.

Members and Cooperating Non-Members and OSECs obligations related to the validation of CDS documents:

- Provide to the CCSBT Secretariat, prior to officials and persons exercising the authority to validate CDS documents, information on validation, including:
 - Type of validation
 - Name of the organization which validates the documents
 - Title, name and signature of officials who validate the documents
 - Sample impression of stamp or seal
 - A list of all persons holding delegated authority to validate CCSBT CDS documentation
- Submit a certified copy of delegation/s of authority to validate CDS documents to the CCSBT Secretariat
- Inform the CCSBT Secretariat of any changes to validators in a timely fashion.
- Must not 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.
- 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.
- Annually report on the level of coverage and type of audits undertaken, and the level of compliance.

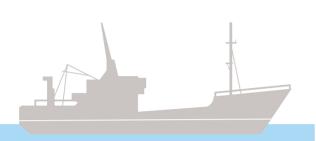
Members and Cooperating Non-Members and OSECs obligations related to CDS documents:

- Retain all original CCSBT CDS Documents (or scanned electronic copies of the original documents) issued and/or received by them for a minimum of 3 years after the most recent signed date on the form.
- Provide copies of all CCSBT CDS documents, except CTFs, to the CCSBT Secretariat.
- 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 and carry out verifications, as necessary, with the operators concerned.
- Review information and investigate and resolve any irregularities identified in relation to their information in the CDS reports.
- Identify any incomplete, missing or unvalidated CCSBT CDS documentation or consignments of SBT where there are doubts about the information contained in any associated CDS documentation and notify the CCSBT Secretariat and relevant Members, Cooperating Non-Members and OSECs.
- Co-operate with other Members and Cooperating Non-Members and OSECs and take all necessary steps with relevant authorities, and within domestic law, to review, investigate and resolve any concerns or irregularities.
- Cooperate to ensure that CDS documents are not forged and/or do not contain misinformation and 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.

Pictorial Illustration of Product Flow and What Happens

The flow diagram that follows outlines the general CDS requirements. Members may implement their obligations slightly differently and may also include their own domestic requirements in their processes that implement the CCSBT CDS obligations.

SBT may either be wild caught or farmed.



Wild Caught SBT

The fishing vessel catches and retains the SBT onboard. The SBT may be partially processed onboard.

The fishing vessel crew attach the tag to each whole SBT at the time of kill. The tags may be attached later than this only in exceptional circumstances.

Transhipment

Harvested SBT can be transhipped at sea, or in port. SBT may only be transhipped to a carrier vessel on the CCSBT Record of Carrier Vessels authorised to receive SBT.

If the SBT is transhipped at sea, the carrier vessel must have onboard an authorised observer that will monitor the transhipment and ensure both the fishing vessel and carrier vessel comply with CCSBT requirements.

Transhipment details are recorded on the catch monitoring form.





Farmed SBT

The SBT is caught and towed live and transferred to a farm.

Farmed SBT does not need the tag to be attached at the time of catching, but the tag must be attached within 30 hours of the kill (at the farm).

The Farm Stocking Form captures the details of the SBT catch, tow and transfer to the farm.



Transfer Between Farms

If the catch is moved between farms then the details of the transfer must be captured on the Farm Transfer form.



The tag must remain on the SBT unless or until it is processed to states such as fillets or loins.

Once the tag is attached, a replacement tag needs to be attached to the SBT if the original tag becomes accidentally detached from the SBT at any time and cannot be reattached. This replacement tag needs to be attached as soon as possible and before the SBT is landed, transhipped or exported.

Catch Tagging Form (CTF)

The catch tagging form captures the information of each tagged SBT, including CCSBT Tag Number, Processed State, Weight, Length, Gear Code, CCSBT Statistical Area of Catch and the Month of Harvest.

 The catch tagging form (CTF) needs to be filled in as soon as practicable after the time of kill. The data included in the CTF may be collected electronically.



Catch Monitoring Form (CMF)

The Catch Monitoring Form captures cumulative information of the SBT harvest for both wild caught and farmed SBT. This harvest information must be validated by an authorised person.

 The catch monitoring form also captures the details of the transhipment and the details of the master of both the fishing vessel and the carrier vessel and the observer.



The completed CTF information must be provided to the issuing State/Fishing Entity when completing the associated CMF.

Once harvested, both wild caught and farmed SBT may be landed as domestic product or exported using the catch monitoring form. These details are captured in the final destination section.

Landing of Domestic Product

The details of the landing of domestic product captured on the CMF includes the name and address of the person or organisation that receives the SBT, the date, processed state, number of SBT and weight.

The landing of domestic product may be split between more than one recipient. The quantity and weight are recorded for each recipient and should total all SBT recorded in the harvest section of the catch monitoring form. All recipients are required to certify the details of the SBT they received.

SBT landed as domestic product may be further sold domestically after the landing of domestic product. If this occurs, then no further information is required under the CCSBT CDS.

Landing of Domestic Pro for Domestic Sale	duct Certification of Domestic Sale:	certify that the above information	s complete, true and con	ect to the best of my knowledge	and belief.
Name	Address	Date	Product Type ¹	Number of Whole Fish?	Weight (Kg)
	_				

Export

If all the SBT recorded in the harvest section of the catch monitoring form is to be exported to the same destination, then the export can be recorded in the catch monitoring form.

If the SBT is to be split between different destinations then it must be landed as domestic product and then each consignment exported using the Re-Export/Export After Landing of Domestic Product Form (REEF).

The export details captured on the CMF include the point of export, destination and intended recipient. All export information must be validated by an authorised person and certified by the exporter.



Imports of SBT on a CMF

When the export is received in a Member or cooperating State, the importer is required to certify the receipt of the SBT and confirm the number of SBT, weight and processed state of the SBT received.

Re-Export or Export After Landing of Domestic Product

Where an exporter in a CCSBT Member or Cooperating State exports SBT after being landed as domestic product or re-exports SBT (exported again after it has been received as an import), then the Re-Export/Export After Landing of Domestic Product (REEF) form needs to capture the details of the export or re-export.

- Catch reported as landed as domestic product on the CMF may be split into different consignments and may be exported using the REEF at different times.
- The total quantity re-exported or exported should not exceed the quantity harvested (CMF) or received (CMF or REEF) on the preceding documents.
- All preceding documents contributing to the quantity of SBT recorded on the REEF must also accompany the REEF.

Imports of SBT on a REEF

When the export or re-export is received in a Member or cooperating State, the importer is required to certify the receipt of the SBT and confirm the number of SBT, weight and processed state of the SBT received.

All exports and imports of SBT by CCSBT Members and Cooperating States need to be accompanied by a complete CDS document.



For further details on national implementation of the CCSBT CDS requirements, please contact the appropriate national government authority.

Further details on the CCSBT CDS, including the Resolution and other CCSBT monitoring, control and surveillance information can be found at:

https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/monitoring-control-and-surveillance

If you require further information on the CCSBT CDS, please contact the CCSBT Secretariat on sec@ccsbt.org.