



CCSBT-CC/2510/04 (Rev.2)

COMPLIANCE WITH CCSBT MANAGEMENT MEASURES CCSBT 管理措置の遵守状況

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

概要

This paper provides a summary of compliance with CCSBT conservation and management measures by Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs). Reporting on implementation of Ecologically Related Species (ERS) measures is provided in paper **CCSBT-CC/2510/05**.

本文書では、メンバー及び協力的非加盟メンバー（CNM）による CCSBT 保存管理措置の遵守状況の概要を提示する。生態学的関連種（ERS）関連措置の実施状況に関する報告は文書 CCSBT-CC/2510/05 のとおりである。

The main areas of identified compliance concern are:

遵守上の懸念が確認された主な分野は以下のとおりである。

Over-catches (Indonesia)

過剰漁獲（インドネシア）

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.

インドネシアは、2019 年及び 2020 年の両漁期において同メンバーの総漁獲利用可能量を超えて漁獲し、両漁期を合わせた総過剰漁獲量は 456.584 トンとなった。インドネシアは、この過剰漁獲分を 2022 年から 2026 年までの期間において返済するプロセスの途中にある。

Indonesia's reported catches in 2024 were again close to its total available catch (20.32t below its total available catch). Indonesia has reported a small quantity of artisanal catch, and this data has again been reported very late and at the time of writing only tagging data had been received for this catch. The tagging and catch monitoring forms associated with this catch are all 2025 forms, despite the SBT catch being harvested in 2024 (including some early 2024). Indonesia has previously reported challenges in the monitoring of this artisanal catch¹. There has also been overutilisation² reported on REEFs issued by Indonesia during 2024 (approximately 20% of total REEFs issued during 2024). Both issues create uncertainty around the reporting by Indonesia during 2024.

2024 年におけるインドネシアの報告漁獲量は同メンバーに対する総漁獲利用可能量に近かった（総漁獲利用可能量を 20.32 トン下回った）。インドネシアは沿岸零細

¹ [Indonesia's Annual Report to CC19/CCSBT 32](#) のパラグラフ 2.2.7 を参照。

² The CDS Resolution defined this as “where subsequent exports/re-exports of fish from the CMF have exceeded the original quantity of fish reported on the CMF”. CDS 決議は、これを「CMF に記載されていた魚のその後の輸出／再輸出の量が、当該 CMF で報告された当初の量を超過している場合」と定義している。

漁業による少量の漁獲を報告しており、当該データの提出は今回も大幅に遅れ、また本文書の作成時点において、当該漁獲物に関して受領済であるのは標識データのみである。これらの漁獲物は 2024 年（一部は 2024 年初頭）に漁獲された SBT であるにもかかわらず、これらに伴う漁獲標識様式及び漁獲モニタリング様式は全て 2025 年の様式である。以前、インドネシアはこれらの沿岸零細漁業による漁獲物のモニタリングは困難であることを報告した。また、2024 年にインドネシアが発行した REEF の一部（2024 年に発行された全 REEF のうち約 20 %）では報告漁獲量の過剰利用があった。これらの問題はいずれも、2024 年におけるインドネシアの報告に不確実性をもたらしている。

Implementation of CCSBT's Transshipment Resolution Requirements (Indonesia) **CCSBT 転載決議要件の実施（インドネシア）**

Overall, the completeness of the transshipment data submissions received from Indonesia has improved significantly from the initial implementation period that was reported to CC19. However, there remain issues with the timeliness of submissions and the independence of the transshipment observer programme, with all transshipment declarations being received consistently late and amended documentation often being received as a package and provided well after the observed trip has been completed. These issues are discussed in more detail in papers [CCSBT-CC/2510/12](#) and [CCSBT-CC/2510/21](#).

全体として、インドネシアから受領した転載関連データの完全性は、CC 19 に対して報告された初期の実施期間と比べて大幅に改善した。しかしながら、依然として提出期限及び転載オブザーバープログラムの独立性に問題があり、全ての転載申告書に一貫してその受領が遅延し、修正文書がパッケージとして提出される場合が多く、またオブザーバー航海の終了後に相当の時間が経過してから提出された。これらの問題については、文書 CCSBT-CC/2510/12 及び CCSBT-CC/2510/21 において詳細に検討した。

Corrective Action Plan (South Africa) **是正行動計画（南アフリカ）**

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commission and Extended Commission (CCSBT 29) requested that South Africa provide a Corrective Action Plan in advance of CCSBT 30, however this plan was not submitted. South Africa advised CCSBT30 that it planned to provide a Corrective Action Plan no later than 31 December 2023, and that this would then be followed by the submission of missing data and country reports. No corrective action plan was received prior to CCSBT31 however the missing data that had not been provided to the Ecologically Related Species (ERS) Data Exchange and the Scientific Data Exchange was all provided by South Africa prior to this meeting.

第 29 回拡大委員会会合（EC 29）は、南アフリカに対して CCSBT 30 までに是正措置計画を提出するよう要請したが、当該報告は CCSBT 30 に対して提出されなかった。南アフリカは CCSBT 30 に対し、是正行動計画を 2023 年 12 月 31 日までに提出する予定であること、またそれに続いて未提出となっているデータ及び国別報告書を提出することを述べた。CCSBT 31 までに是正行動計画は提出されなかったものの、未提出となっていた生態学的関連種（ERS）データ交換及び科学データ交換にかかるデータは全て本会合の前に提供された。

South Africa's national report to the annual meetings of the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission in 2024 was incomplete and was received only one day prior to the commencement of CC19. This resulted in Members having very limited time to review the report prior to the meeting commencing. On 31 December 2024 South Africa did submit their corrective action plan to the Secretariat, and this is included as an attachment to, and discussed in more detail in, [CCSBT-CC/2510/06](#). South Africa has not responded to Secretariat communication related to the corrective action plan subsequent to its submission. So, the Secretariat is unable to report on whether progress has been made in the implementation of the plan.

2024 年の CC 及び EC に対する南アフリカの国別報告書は不完全で、かつ CC 19 会合の開始前日に提出された。この結果、メンバーは会合開始前に当該報告書をレビューするのに十分な時間がなかった。南アフリカは、2024 年 12 月 31 日に是正行動計画を事務局に提出した。同計画は文書 CCSBT-CC/2510/06 に添付されており、同文書において詳細に検討した。南アフリカは、同計画の提出後、是正行動計画に関する事務局からの連絡に返答しなかった。したがって、同計画の実施に進捗があったかどうかを事務局が報告することは不可能である。

Other Matters

その他の事項

Other prevailing areas of compliance concern that CC may wish to further consider include: CC がさらなる検討を望む可能性があるその他の遵守上の懸念分野には以下が含まれる。

- South Africa:
南アフリカに関して
 - Did not submit its National Report to CC18³/ CCSBT30 in 2023 and submitted an incomplete report late to CC19/ CCSBT31. However South Africa has submitted its national report to CC20/CCSBT32 as required; 2023 年の CC 18/CCSBT 30 に対する国別報告書を提出しなかった。また、CC 19/CCSBT 31 に対する国別報告書は不完全であった。しかしながら、南アフリカは CC 20/CCSBT 32 に対する国別報告書を要件通りに提出した。
 - Has improved some aspects of its 2024 CDS document submissions however it continues to have some of the same issues reported previously with its CDS documents. These issues include the submission of documents late or that are incomplete, documents using duplicate numbers and continued discrepancies between tagging data and data reported on CDS documents; 2024 年の CDS 文書提出には一部改善が見られたが、同メンバーの CDS 文書に関しては、以前に報告したものと同様の問題が一部で継続している。これらの問題には、文書提出の遅延、不完全な文書の提出、文書番号の重複、及び標識データと CDS 文書上で報告されたデータとの不一致の継続が挙げられる。
 - Has only submitted retrospective vessel authorisations in the last twelve months and these are received, on average, more than a month after the commencement of the authorisation period; and 過去 12 ヶ月間に提出された船舶許可は全て遡及許可であり、またこれ

³ The Eighteenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee 第 18 回遵守委員会会合

らの許可は平均して許可期間の開始後 1 ヶ月以上が経過してから通報された。

- Has not submitted its 2024 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.

同メンバーによる 2024 年の港内検査報告書において「港内検査の最低基準を定めた CCSBT 制度に関する決議」が規定する 14 日間の提出期限内に事務局に提出されたものではなく、又は 14 日の提出期限よりも提出が遅れる理由に関する通知も行われなかった。

- Indonesia:

インドネシアに関して、

- Were very late reviewing information, and resolving irregularities in CDS documents as required by Paragraph 7.2 of the Resolution;
CDS 決議パラグラフ 7.2 が定める CDS 文書に関する情報のレビュー及び不正行為の解決が非常に遅かった。
- Submitted authorisations for artisanal vessels more than twelve months after these authorisations commenced;
沿岸零細漁船の漁業許可を許可期間の開始より 12 ヶ月以上遅れて通知した。
- Continues to not comply with all the transshipment data submission requirements; and
依然として、転載データ提出要件を全面的には遵守していない。
- Has not submitted nine CMFs related to artisanal catch harvested in 2024 and has reported this catch in tagging data on 2025 CDS documents.
2024 年の沿岸零細漁業による漁獲物に関する 9 件の CMF を提出しておらず、またこれらの漁獲物の標識データを 2025 年の CDS 文書により報告した。

- European Union:

欧州連合に関して、

- Did not attend any meetings of the CCSBT during 2024 or ESC30 (2025) and will not be attending CC20 or CCSBT32⁴.
2024 年の全ての CCSBT 会合及び ESC 30（2025 年）に参加しなかった。また CC 20 又は CCSBT 32 にも不参加の見込みである。
- The EU has not submitted National Reports to ERSWG 15 and ESC 30.⁵
EU は、ERSWG 15 及び ESC 30 に対する国別報告書を提出しなかった。

⁴ The EU stated it remains fully committed to SBT conservation matters and to the hosting and chairing of the CCSBT meetings in 2026 but noted its current limited resources and overlapping international commitments, coupled with the absence of active and targeted SBT fisheries, do not allow for such a participation this year. The EU did participate in both the virtual eCDS Working Group meetings in 2025. EU は、EU は引き続きみなみまぐろの保存に関する事項に全面的にコミットしており、2026 年の CCSBT 会合をホストするとともに議長を務めることとしている一方、現在における我が方のリソースが限定的であること及び国際的なコミットメントとの重複、さらにみなみまぐろを積極的に漁獲対象とする漁業が存在しないことから、今年は会合に参加することができないことを述べた。

⁵ The EU responded previously and reiterated its belief that this requirement should be assessed as not applicable because “the EU does not have a SBT fishery, does not target SBT and have not reported any by-catches of SBT in the relevant reporting period”. EU は、以前において「EU には SBT 漁業が存在せず、SBT を漁獲対象としておらず、また関連する報告期間において SBT の混獲も何ら報告されていない」ことから、この要件は「対象外」と評価されるべきであるとの見解を繰り返した。

- Korea, Australia and the European Union⁶ have again not submitted all expected import copies of CDS documents to the Secretariat.
韓国、オーストラリア及び欧州連合は、依然として、事務局に対して想定される全ての輸入 CDS 文書の写しを提出していない。

1. Introduction

序論

To assist with a review of compliance, the Secretariat has compiled a table (**Attachment A**) summarising compliance with CCSBT measures (especially for the CDS) for submissions received by 31/08/2025. This table reports compliance with data submission and reporting requirements for the most recent calendar year or most recent fishing season.

遵守状況のレビューに資するため、事務局は、2025 年 8 月 31 日までに受領した CCSBT 措置（特に CDS）の遵守状況の総括表（別紙 A）を取りまとめた。同総括表では、直近の暦年又は漁期に関するデータ提出及び報告要件の遵守状況を報告している。

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-forward of unfished allocations) by Member/Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) since the 2010 season is provided in **Attachment B**. Monthly catch reports are usually the most up to date source of information for catch reporting and these have been included in tables for comparative purposes up to and including July 2025. Information from other reports to CCSBT have also been included where applicable.

総漁獲可能量は、CCSBT における第一義的な保存措置である。2010 年漁期以降におけるメンバー／協力的非加盟メンバー（CNM）別の総漁獲利用可能量（国別配分量と自主的移譲分及び未漁獲の配分量の繰越しを考慮したもの）に対する総 SBT 死亡量の比較は別紙 B のとおりである。通常、漁獲量の報告については月別漁獲報告が最も直近の情報源となっており、比較のために 2025 年 7 月までの分をこれに含めた。適当な場合は、CCSBT に対する他の報告から得られた漁獲量についてもこれに含めている。

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**.

第 5 回遵守委員会（CC 5）は、事務局が最近年のデータを用いて「全世界のみなみまぐろ漁業の特徴」に含まれる情報を毎年更新すべきことに合意した。最新の情報を別紙 C に示した。

⁶ Although the European Union provided all import copies in 2023, and before this has not had any SBT imports since 2019. 欧州連合は 2023 年の輸入 CMF の写しを全て提出したものの、それ以前かつ 2019 年以降の SBT の輸入に関してはこれを提出していない。

2. Summary of Overall Compliance with CCSBT Measures

CCSBT 措置の全体的な遵守状況の概要

2.1. Attachment A – Compliance with Measures Tables

別紙 A - 措置の遵守状況に関する総括表

- In examining the catch data provision requirements included in Attachment A, all Members met these reporting requirements, except for South Africa which, at the time of completing this paper, had not provided its initial allocation information (due 1 May 2025), and had provided its final catch by vessel and monthly catch reports late. South Africa has also not provided its final catch by vessel for the latest fishing seas but did submit its catch by vessel for the 2024 calendar year to the scientific data exchange. There also remains to be some uncertainty around the attribution of recreational/artisanal catch by Indonesia and South Africa.

別紙 A に示した漁獲データ提出要件を精査した結果、南アフリカを除く全てのメンバーがこれらの要件を履行した。南アフリカは、本文書の作成時点において初期クォータ配分に関する情報（提出期限は 2025 年 5 月 1 日）を提出しておらず、また船舶別最終漁獲量及び月別漁獲報告を提出期限後に提出した。また南アフリカは、前漁期の船舶別最終漁獲量を提出していないが、科学データ交換において 2024 暦年の船舶別漁獲量を提出した。また、依然として、インドネシア及び南アフリカによる遊漁／沿岸零細漁業による漁獲量の計上にはある程度の不確実性がある。

- Compliance with catch reporting obligations saw a slight decrease in overall compliance when compared to 2023.
全体的な遵守状況を 2023 年と比較すると、漁獲量報告義務の遵守状況はやや低下した。
- In examining the scientific data provision requirements, all Members had met these requirements except that direct aging data had not been provided by Australia, Japan and South Africa. This represents a slight decrease in overall compliance with scientific data reporting obligations in 2024, when compared with 2023.
科学データ交換要件について精査した結果、直接年齢査定データを提出しなかったオーストラリア、日本及び南アフリカを除く全メンバーがこれらの要件を履行した。2023 年と比較すると、2024 年における科学データ交換義務の全体的な遵守状況はやや低下した。
- Overall compliance with the CDS reporting obligations improved, however more Members (three in total) either had not completely resolved, or were very late responding to, the issues identified in the Secretariat's 2024 CDS reconciliations.
CDS 報告義務の遵守状況は全体的に改善したが、より多くのメンバー（合計で 3 メンバー）が、2024 年の事務局による CDS 照合作業において特定された問題を完全に解決しなかったか、又は対応が非常に遅れた。
- Of the CDS obligations reported against by the Secretariat, the submission of import copies of CDS documents saw the greatest level of non-compliance in 2024. The level of non-compliance with this obligation increased in 2024 when compared with 2023, both in terms of the number of Members that did not comply with this requirement and the number of import copies of CDS documents that have not been submitted to the Secretariat.
事務局が報告を行った CDS 義務のうち、輸入 CDS 文書の写しの提出にかかる遵守レベルは 2024 年が過去最低となった。2023 年と比較すると、この義

務にかかる非遵守レベルは、この要件を遵守しなかったメンバー数と事務局に提出されていない輸入 CDS 文書の写しの数の両方において増加した。

- Compliance with transshipment reporting requirements improved in 2024, when compared with 2023 however, while improvements have been made, the Indonesian transshipment programme continues to not comply with all the transshipment data submission requirements. These issues are discussed in more detail in papers [CCSBT-CC/2510/12](#) and [CCSBT-CC/2510/21](#).

2024 年における転載報告要件の遵守状況は 2023 年よりも改善した。しかしながら、改善が見られたものの、インドネシアの転載プログラムは依然として転載データ提出要件の全てを遵守してはいない。これらの問題については文書 CCSBT-CC/2510/12 及び CCSBT-CC/2510/21 においてより詳細に検討した。

- Compliance with the authorised vessels and authorised farm requirements remain high, however retrospective vessel authorisations continue to be received from South Africa.

許可漁船及び許可蓄養場にかかる遵守状況は引き続き高くなっているが、南アフリカによる遡及的な船舶許可が継続している。

- The submission of national reports to ESC and ERSWG has improved when compared with 2022 and 2023⁷, however the EU has again not submitted reports to either meeting, noting lack of a SBT fishery as the reason for this.

ESC 及び ERSWG に対する国別報告書の提出は 2022 年及び 2023 年より改善しているが、EU は再度、SBT 漁業が存在しないことを理由にこれらの会合に対する国別報告書を提出しなかった。

2.2. Attachment B – Compliance with Measures Tables

別紙 B - 措置の遵守状況にかかる総括表

- In the latest complete season, reported catch for all Members is below the total available catch.

直近に終了した漁期において、全メンバーの報告漁獲量が総漁獲利用可能量を下回った。

- Similar to 2023, two Members (Korea and South Africa) again reported catch levels lower than the estimated catches from the CDS.

2023 年と同様に、2 メンバー（韓国及び南アフリカ）が再度、CDS に基づく推定漁獲量よりも低い水準の漁獲量を報告した。

- For Korea, the estimated catch based on CDS documents was only a 1% higher than the reported catch, which is within the margin expected when applying conversion factors and below the threshold previously agreed by Members for CDS discrepancies.

韓国について、CDS 文書に基づく推定漁獲量は報告漁獲量をわずか 1 % 上回ったが、これは変換係数の適用から想定される誤差の範囲内であり、CDS の誤差に関して以前にメンバーが合意した閾値を下回っている。

- For South Africa, the estimated catch based on CDS documents exceeded the reported catch by 46%. However, South Africa submitted a paper at ESC30 and reported that a review of SBT weights collected at the quayside and in the processing establishment for 6 216 SBT from 2019 to 2024 showed a mean conversion factor of 1.28 for DRO

⁷ There was no ERSWG meeting in 2023, so this comparison relates to 2022 only. 2023 年は ERSWG 会合がなかったもので、ここでの比較は 2022 年に関するもののみである。

(as opposed to the default conversion factor of 1.8 applied by CCSBT). If a conversion factor of 1.28 is applied to the reported catches in the CDS for South Africa, this results in a total estimated catch from the CDS of 263.55t in 2024. This still exceeds South Africa's reported commercial catch but it does bring it within 20t of this figure (8% difference). This issue was also discussed at the most recent meeting of the ESC.

南アフリカについて、CDS 文書に基づく推定漁獲量は報告漁獲量を 46 % 超過した。しかしながら、南アフリカは ESC 30 に対して変換係数に関する文書を提出し、2019 年から 2024 年までの期間に岸壁及び加工施設で 6,216 個体の SBT から収集した重量のレビューによると DRO の平均換算係数は（CCSBT がデフォルト変換係数として適用している 1.8 ではなく）1.28 であったことを報告した。南アフリカの CDS における報告漁獲量に変換係数 1.28 を適用した場合、2024 年における CDS 推定総漁獲量は 263.55 トンとなる。これは依然として南アフリカによる報告商業漁獲量を上回っているものの、差異は 20 トン未満（8 %）となる。本件については直近の ESC 会合において検討された。

2.3. Attachment C – Characterisation of Global Fisheries for Southern Bluefin Tuna **別紙 C - 全世界のみなみまぐろ漁業の特徴**

- Exports of SBT to China and the United States of America increased significantly during 2024, with a decrease in exports going to Japan.
2024 年において中国及び米国に対する SBT 輸出量が大幅に増加し、日本への輸出量は減少した。
- No Members in 2024 had CDS exports that exceeded the balance of reported CDS catch and imports.
2024 年において、CDS 輸出量が報告 CDS 漁獲量及び輸入量の和を超過したメンバーはなかった。

3. Corrective Actions **是正措置**

3.1. Indonesia

インドネシア

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. CCSBT 30 agreed to provide a special temporary allowance of 130t to Indonesia per year from 2024 to 2026 inclusive that would be subject to an annual review of Indonesia's compliance undertaken at the Compliance Committee. A detailed report on Indonesia's compliance in 2024 is included in paper [CCSBT-CC/2510/06](#).

インドネシアは、2019 年及び 2020 年の両漁期において同メンバーの総漁獲利用可能量を超過して漁獲し、両漁期を合わせた総過剰漁獲量は 456.584 トンであった。インドネシアは、同メンバーの返済計画に基づき、2022 年から 2026 年までの期間にこの過剰漁獲分を返済するプロセスの途中にある。CCSBT 30 は、遵守委員会が実施するインドネシアの遵守状況にかかる年次レビューを条件に、2024 年から 2026 年までの各年においてインドネシアに 130 トンの一時的な特別枠を提供することに合意した。2024 年におけるインドネシアの遵守状況の詳細は文書 CCSBT-CC/2510/06 のとおりである。

CC19 recommended that CCSBT31 also note that the quality assurance review (QAR) of Indonesia's transshipment programme was a corrective action to address areas of non-compliance discussed during the meeting⁸. This QAR was completed in 2025, and the consultant report is available as paper [CCSBT-CC/2510/21](#).

また CC 19 は、CCSBT 31 に対し、インドネシアの転載プログラムにかかる品質保証レビュー（QAR）は同会合中に議論された非遵守分野に対応するための是正措置であったことに留意するよう勧告した。当該 QAR は 2025 年に完了しており、コンサルタントによる報告書は文書 CCSBT-CC/2510/21 のとおりである。

3.2. South Africa

南アフリカ

South Africa's submitted its corrective action plan on 31 December 2024. This plan included timeframes for addressing its non-compliance issues, however South Africa has not responded to subsequent contact, so the Secretariat is unable to report any progress with implementation (refer to paper [CCSBT-CC/2510/06](#) for further details).

南アフリカは 2024 年 12 月 31 日に是正行動計画を提出した。同計画には非遵守への対処スケジュールが含まれていたが、南アフリカは提出後の事務局からの連絡に返答しなかったため、事務局が同計画の進捗状況について報告することは不可能である（詳細は文書 CCSBT-CC/2510/06 を参照）。

4. Retrospective Vessel Authorisations

遡及的船舶許可

4.1. South Africa

南アフリカ

South Africa has regularly been providing the Secretariat with retrospective CCSBT vessel authorisation information, where some vessel authorisations received commence several months before the date they are submitted to the Secretariat.

南アフリカについては、事務局に対して CCSBT 船舶許可情報を遡及的に提出することが常態化しており、一部の船舶許可は事務局に情報が提出された日付より数ヶ月前に開始されている場合がある。

Paragraph 5 of the Authorised Vessel Resolution requires that each Member and Co-operating Non-member shall “promptly notify” the Executive Secretary of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the CCSBT Record at any time such changes occur. For vessel authorisations notified to the Secretariat by South Africa between 1 July 2024 and 31 July 2025, all were received after the commencement of the authorisation period with, on average, the notifications received 48 days after the authorisation period had started.

許可船舶決議のパラグラフ 5 は、CCSBT 許可船舶記録への追加、削除及び／又は修正が生じた場合、各メンバー及び協力的非加盟メンバーは事務局長に対して「速やかに通知」しなければならないと規定している。2024 年 7 月 1 日から 2025 年 7 月 31 日までの間に南アフリカから事務局に通知された船舶許可は全て許可期間の開始後に受領したものであり、平均すると許可期間の開始から 48 日後に提出された。

⁸ Paragraph 130 of the CC19 report. CC 19 報告書パラグラフ 130

4.2. Indonesia

インドネシア

Overall, Indonesia's submission of retrospective fishing vessel authorisations has decreased significantly, with most authorised vessel notifications now received at or around the date of authorisation. However, Indonesia notified the Secretariat on 21 January 2025, of the authorisation of 10 artisanal (handline) vessels that commenced 1 January 2024.

全体として、インドネシアによる遡及的船舶許可の提出は大幅に減少しており、ほとんどの通知は許可の開始日又はその前後に提出された。しかしながら、インドネシアは、許可期間が 2024 年 1 月に開始された 10 隻の沿岸零細（手釣り）漁船にかかる許可を 2025 年 1 月 21 日に事務局に通知した。

4.3. European Union

欧州連合

Of the 113 EU CCSBT authorised vessels for the 2025 calendar year, 92 were notified to the Secretariat on 5 February 2025, 35 days after the authorisation period had commenced.

2025 暦年における 113 隻の EU 許可漁船のうち 92 隻については、許可期間開始から 35 日後となる 2025 年 2 月 5 日に事務局に通知された。

5. CDS Issues

CDS に関する問題

5.1. Validation of CDS Forms

CDS 様式の確認

5.1.1. *New Zealand*

ニュージーランド

There were several validation issues for CDS documents issued by New Zealand during 2024. These issues related to forms being both validated and certified by the same person (over 20 CDS documents) or the validation of sections of CDS documents where several details were incomplete. In addition, 17 CDS documents were submitted where the export section had been validated, but the product was landed as domestic product. This meant that the export section had been validated with no details completed in this section of the form. The same validator was involved in all of these export validations and suggests that this individual may be validating forms before they were completed. These issues were referred to New Zealand which submitted amended forms to correct the issues.

2024 年にニュージーランドが発行した CDS 文書の一部において確認

（Validation）にかかる問題があった。これらの問題は、同じ者によって様式の確認及び証明の両方が行われたか（20 件以上の CDS 文書）、又はいくつかのセクションの詳細が不完全な CDS 文書の確認に関するものであった。さらに 17 件の CDS 文書では、国産品として水揚げされた製品にもかかわらず輸出セクションが確認された状態で提出された。これはすなわち、様式の輸出セクションに詳細が何ら記入されていないのに、同セクションが確認されたということである。これら全ての輸出確認に同一の確認者が関わっており、このことは、この確認者が様式への情報記入前に確認を行っている可能性を示唆している。これらの問題はニュージーランドに照会され、この問題点を修正した様式が提出された。

New Zealand has followed up directly with validators to remind them of their obligations. Particularly regarding the separation of certification and validation roles, and the requirement for complete documentation prior to validation. In response to the issues identified in 2024, additional checks have been implemented within the domestic reconciliation process to help identify and resolve similar issues going forward.

ニュージーランドは、確認者の義務、特に証明（Certification）と確認（Validation）の役割の分離及び確認の前に文書を完成する要件についてリマインドするべく、確認者に対して直接フォローアップを行った。2024年に特定された問題については、今後の同様の問題の特定及び解決に資するよう、国内の照合プロセスの中に追加的な確認が導入された。

5.2. South Africa CDS Issues

南アフリカにおける CDS に関する問題

The Secretariat has noted to previous Compliance Committees that South Africa had extensive submission and quality issues with its CDS data for 2017 to 2022 inclusive. Some of these issues continued in 2024, however there were some improvements in 2024 also.

事務局は、以前の遵守委員会に対し、南アフリカが 2017 年から 2022 年までの期間における CDS データの提出及び品質に広範な問題を抱えていたことを指摘してきた。これらの問題の一部は 2024 年も継続したものの、ある程度の改善も見られたところである。

The submission of CDS documents with duplicate numbers has continued to decrease, but these issues persist. As an example, three different 2024 CDS documents were received by the Secretariat with the same CDS document number, one was validated 1 July 2024, and the two other forms were both validated (by the same validator) on 30 September 2024. The Secretariat has followed up with South Africa on these issues but, at the time of completing this paper, no response has been received to help understand how this continues to occur and what work is being undertaken to prevent this from happening. In addition, validated CDS documents have been submitted that were incomplete and CDS documents issued by South Africa have listed “EU” as the export destination, instead of the destination “State” as required by the CDS Resolution. This has made the identification and submission of import copies of CDS documents more difficult for the EU (see section 7.1.2 of this paper). This issue has also been raised with South Africa, but these communications are yet to be acknowledged or responded to.

提出された CDS 文書の番号の重複は減少傾向にあるものの、未だに継続している。一例としては、事務局は同じ CDS 文書番号を有する 3 件の CDS 文書を受領し、そのうちの 1 件は 2024 年 7 月 1 日に確認されており、他 2 件の様式はいずれも（同じ確認者により）2024 年 9 月 30 日に確認されていた。事務局は本件について南アフリカとのフォローアップを試みたが、本文書の作成時点において、どのようにしてこの問題が継続的に発生しているのか、またこれを防止するためにどのようなアクションが取られているのかの理解に資する回答は得られていない。さらに、未完成のままに確認された CDS 文書の提出や、CDS 決議が定める仕向け先の「国」ではなく「EU」と記載した形で南アフリカが発行した CDS 文書があった。これにより、EU が輸入 CDS 文書の写しを特定及び提出することがより困難になっている（本文書のセクション 7.1.2 を参照）。またこの問題は南

アフリカに対して提起されたが、この連絡に対する受領確認又は返答は得られていない。

South Africa also continues to have challenges with reconciling tagging data and other CDS documents and, as noted in the fourth bullet point of Section 2.2, applying the conversion factor noted in South Africa's paper to ESC30 still results in CDS catch levels in excess of the reported catch (although this is significantly closer).

また南アフリカは、依然として標識データと他の CDS 文書との照合に問題を抱えており、セクション 2.2 の 4 点目で指摘したとおり、南アフリカが ESC 30 に提出した文書に示された変換係数を用いたとしても CDS 上の漁獲量の水準は（大幅に近い値にはなるものの）報告漁獲量を上回る。

5.3. Indonesia

インドネシア

Indonesia had been unresponsive to the 2024 CDS reconciliation issues until mid-August 2025. Indonesia has also not submitted nine (9) CMFs for small scale/artisanal SBT catch reported on tagging data as being harvested between April and November 2024 that were reported in tagging data provided to the Secretariat at the end of February 2025. These catches have been reported on documents using 2025 CDS references, despite some SBT being harvested as early as April 2024.

インドネシアは、2025 年 8 月中旬まで 2024 年の CDS 照合上の問題に対して返答しなかった。またインドネシアは、2024 年 4 月から 11 月までの間に漁獲されたとして標識データが報告された小規模／沿岸零細漁業による SBT 漁獲物（なお、当該標識データが事務局に提出されたのは 2025 年 2 月末であった）にかかると 9 件の CMF を提出していない。これらの漁獲情報は、一部の SBT は 2024 年 4 月に漁獲されたにもかかわらず、2025 年の CDS 様式を用いて報告された。

6. National Reports

国別報告書

The European Union did not submit National reports to ERSWG 14, ESC 27, ESC 28, ESC 29 and ESC 30. ESC 28 noted that:

欧州連合は、ERSWG 14、ESC 27、ESC 28、ESC 29 及び ESC 30 に対する国別報告書を提出していない。ESC 28 は以下に留意した。

“... 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].

「ESC は、EU が国別報告書を提出しない理由を受け入れていないことに留意した。また ESC は、UAM（未考慮死亡量）の推定作業をサポートする文脈において EU の報告書に含まれる内容は有益であるとした。」

ESC29 also noted that:

また ESC 29 は以下に留意した。

“...no national report had been received from the EU. The Chair reiterated the EU's previous advice that this is because, strictly speaking, as the EU does not have a southern

bluefin tuna (SBT) fishery, it does not target SBT, and it has not reported any by-catches of SBT in the relevant reporting period.”

「EU が国別報告書を提出しなかった...議長は、 「EU にはみなみまぐろ (SBT) 漁業が存在しておらず、 SBT を漁獲対象としておらず、 また関連する報告期間において SBT の混獲は何ら報告されなかったので、 厳密に言えば EU は国別報告書を提出する必要がない」 として EU による過去の発言を改めて述べた。」

The European Union has continued to submit its report to the annual meetings of the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission, and the report to CC20/CCSBT32 has been received by the Secretariat. The EU has confirmed it will not attend CC20 and CCSBT 32, stating that:

欧州連合は、遵守委員会及び拡大委員会に対する年次報告書は引き続き提出しており、事務局は CC 20/CCSBT 32 に対する国別報告書を受領した。EU は、以下を述べつつ CC 20 及び EC 32 には出席しないことを確認した。

“While the EU remains fully committed to Southern Bluefin Tuna conservation matters and to the hosting and chairing of the CCSBT meetings in 2026, our currently limited resources and overlapping international commitments, coupled with the absence of active and targeted Southern Bluefin Tuna fisheries, do not allow for such a participation this year.

「EU は引き続きみなみまぐろの保存に関する事項に全面的にコミットしており、2026 年の CCSBT 会合をホストするとともに議長を務めることとしている一方、現在における我が方のリソースが限定的であること及び国際的なコミットメントとの重複、さらにみなみまぐろを積極的に漁獲対象とする漁業が存在しないことから、今年は会合に参加することができない。」

7. MISSING IMPORT COPIES OF CDS DOCUMENTS

輸入 CDS 文書の写しの不提出

7.1. Non-Provision of Import Copies of CDS Forms (Korea)

輸入 CDS 様式の写しの不提出（韓国）

As noted in the fourth paragraph of Section 2.1 of this paper, of the CDS obligations reported against by the Secretariat, the submission of import copies of CDS documents saw the greatest level of non-compliance in 2024. In 2024, four Members failed to provide import CDS documents to the Secretariat.

本文書セクション 2.1 の 4 点目で指摘したとおり、事務局が報告している CDS 義務のうち、輸入 CDS 文書の写しの提出については 2024 年の遵守レベルが過去最低を記録した。2024 年において、4 メンバーが事務局に輸入 CDS 文書を提出することができなかった。

7.1.1. Korea

韓国

Korea’s non-submission of import CDS documents has been outlined in previous papers to the Compliance Committee, including most recently [CCSBT-CC/2410/04](#). Korea’s national report to CC19 advised that:

韓国による輸入 CDS 文書の不提出については、直近の CCSBT-CC/2410/04 を

含め、遵守委員会に提出した過去の文書の中で総括されている。CC 19 に対する韓国の国別報告書では以下が述べられている。

“Last year, “frozen SBT” was designated as one of the imported fish species that are subject to the “Import/Transaction History Management System” requirements. In this system, certain information/data of the imported fish products is required to be compiled and stored in a database which can be accessed by authorized officers of the MOF, NFQS, KCS and MFDS. This system was developed in addition to Korea’s existing SBT CDS management regime which does not have specific provisions in relation to data/information sharing and exchange arrangements among the relevant Ministries and agencies and does not replace it.

「昨年、「冷凍 SBT」は「輸入／取引履歴管理システム」要件の対象となる輸入魚種の一つに指定された。同システムでは、輸入水産物にかかる特定の情報／データをデータベースに集計及び保存することが義務付けられ、MOF、NFQS、KCS 及び MFDS の権限を付与された担当間がこれにアクセスすることができる。同システムは韓国の既存の SBT CDS 管理体制に追加する形で開発されたもので、関連省庁間でのデータ／情報共有及び交換の取決めに関する特別な規定を有するものではなく、またそれに置き換わるものでもない。

It is expected that we should be able to locate the CDS of imported SBT and submit them to the Secretariat in a more systematic and timely manner using the system, and we will make further improvements and refinements, if necessary, after our experience with the system for one year or two.

このシステムを用いることにより、より体系的かつ適時的に輸入 SBT にかかる CMF を特定し事務局に提出できるようになるものと考えており、今後数年間における当システムを用いた経験を踏まえ、必要に応じてさらなる改善及び精緻化を図っていく予定である。

In any case, we will continue our effort to rectify the situation and hope that the eCDS that CCSBT will be implementing would also assist us in one way or another in dealing with this issue.”

いずれにしても状況を改善するための努力を続けていく考えであり、CSBT が導入を予定している eCDS が何らかの形でこの問題への対応に資することを期待する。」

Despite this, there has been no improvement in the provision of import copies of CDS documents in 2024.

しかしながら、2024 年における輸入 CDS 文書の写しの提出に関して改善は見られなかった。

7.1.2. European Union

欧州連合

The challenges for the European Union in locating import copies of CDS documents was exacerbated by the CDS documents issued by South Africa listing “EU” as the export destination, instead of the destination State as required by the CDS Resolution. This meant that the EU was unable to directly follow up with the State in which the import was received but had to try and locate the forms across its Members. Despite

not being able to provide import copies of 47 CDS documents, the EU has identified the import country and provided catch certificates related to 22 of these imports and has been proactive in trying to locate all missing import CDS documents.

欧州連合が輸入 CDS 文書の写しを発見することの困難性は、南アフリカから発行された CDS 文書において輸出し向け先を CDS 決議が定める「国」ではなく「EU」と記載していたことによりさらに悪化した。これにより EU は輸入 SBT を受け取った国と直接フォローアップを行うことができず、EU 加盟国全体で様式の所在を捜索しなければならなかった。47 件の輸入 CDS 文書の写しを提出することができなかったものの、EU はこれらの輸入のうち 22 件について関連する漁獲証明書を提出し、所在不明の輸入 CDS 文書の全てを発見するべく積極的に対応した。

7.1.3. Australia

オーストラリア

Australia have also been proactive in trying to locate all missing import CDS documents. Australia advised the Secretariat in April 2025 that:

オーストラリアも所在不明の輸入 CDS 文書を発見するべく積極的に対応した。オーストラリアは、事務局に対して 2025 年 4 月に以下を述べた。

“We continue to work through what is required for domestic regulation of CCSBT CDS, including where responsibility would sit in our government agencies. As previously mentioned, our legislative process can be complex and requires consultation with stakeholder at key points, so there is some to go still.”

「我が国は、CCSBT の CDS にかかる国内規制のために何が必要かについて、どの政府機関が担当官庁となるのかも含め、引き続き検討する。以前にも述べたとおり、我が国の立法プロセスは複雑であり、重要な段階において利害関係者との協議を要することから、まだ完了に至っていない。」

In this response, Australia also noted that it had updated the Commission of its approach previously, and that it may take some time. However, it was willing to report on progress to improve its compliance with the CDS to the CC20.

またオーストラリアは、同メンバーの対応方針については以前より委員会に対してアップデートしてきていること、及びまだ時間を要する可能性があることを合わせて述べた。しかしながら、同メンバーは、CC 20 に対して CDS にかかる遵守の改善に向けた進捗状況について報告する用意があるとした。

7.1.4. South Africa

南アフリカ

South Africa only received one import of SBT in 2024, but to date the Secretariat communication about the missing form has not received a response.

南アフリカが 2024 年に受領した輸入 SBT は 1 件だけであるが、これまでのところ、未提出の様式に関する事務局からの連絡に対して返答は得られていない。

8. Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (South Africa)

港内検査の最低基準（南アフリカ）

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

港内検査の最低基準に関する CCSBT 決議は以下を規定している。

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.”*

「寄港国であるメンバーは、検査の完了から 14 日以内に、CCSBT 事務局に対して検査報告書の写しを送付するものとする。検査報告書を 14 日以内に送付することができない場合、寄港国であるメンバーは、14 日の期間内において、CCSBT 事務局に対し、当該遅延の理由及び当該報告書を提出する時期について通知するものとする。」

For the calendar years 2017 to 2022 inclusive, South Africa did not provide any port inspection reports within the required 14-day timeframe. In 2023, one port inspection report (of four received) was provided within the required 14-day timeframe. The port inspection information section of their national report provided to CC19 was incomplete with information only complete up until 2021. It is therefore unclear whether all port inspection reports were provided in 2023.

2017 暦年から 2022 暦年までの期間において、南アフリカが 14 日間の提出期限内に港内検査報告書を提出したことはない。2023 年には、受領した港内検査報告書のうち 1 件を 14 日の提出期限内に受領した。CC 19 に提出された国別報告書の港内検査関連情報セクションは不完全で、2021 年までの情報しか記載されていなかった。このため、2023 年に全ての港内検査報告書が提出されたのかどうかは不明である。

In 2024, three port inspection reports were provided to the Secretariat. However, none of these inspection reports related to vessels carrying, landing or transshipping SBT, and all three port inspection reports were provided late. We know from CDS data that there was at least one landing of SBT in South Africa during 2024, for which no inspection report was received. Therefore, South Africa again did not comply with its obligations in CCSBT's Resolution on Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port during 2024.

2024 年については、事務局は 3 件の港内検査報告書を受理した。しかしながら、これらの検査報告書は SBT の運搬、水揚げ又は転載に関連するものではなく、またいずれも提出期限より遅れて提出された。事務局は、CDS データから 2024 年に少なくとも 1 回の SBT の水揚げがあったことを把握しているが、これにかかる港内検査報告書は受領していない。このため、南アフリカは 2024 年においても港内検査の最低基準に関する CCSBT 決議に関する義務を遵守しなかった。

Prepared by the Secretariat

事務局作成文書

Compliance with CCSBT Measures

For CDS data, these tables cover the 2024 Calendar year only

Table 1: Compliance with Measures		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Data	Monthly Catch Reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	✓
	Quota Allocation & Final Catch per entity (due between 01/07/24 & 30/06/25)								
	• Initial Allocation	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	X ²	✓
	• Final Catch by Vessel	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	F ³	✓
	Scientific Data Exchange ⁴								
	• Total Catch by Fleet	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• Catch and Effort	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• Size Data	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓ ⁵	✓	✓	✓
	• Direct Ageing	tba ⁶	n/a ¹	n/a	X ⁷	✓	✓	X	✓
	• Other ⁸	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CDS (during 2024 Calendar year)	Catching Member CMFs submitted within required timeframe ⁹	✓ ¹⁰	n/a	✓ ¹¹	✓	✓	✓ ¹²	✓ ¹³	✓
	Were compliant CMFs used?	✓	n/a	✓ ¹⁴	✓	✓	✓	✓ ¹⁵	✓
	Has the Member responded to the issues identified in the Secretariat's 2024 final reconciliation report yet?	✓	✓ ¹⁶	F	✓	F	✓	F	✓
	CMFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate (no. of CMFs with an unauthorised validator is in brackets)/ CMFs were validated correctly	99.9% ¹⁷ (2)	n/a	100% ¹⁸	100%	100%	100% ¹⁹	100%	100%
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information ²⁰	100%	n/a	100% ²¹	100%	100%	100%	98.6%	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports that contain complete and accurate information	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	99.1%	98.4% ²²
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	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%
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings where the catch/harvest weight differs from the landed weight by <= 5%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1: Compliance with Measures

		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
CDS (during 2024 Calendar year): Continued	% of CMFs for Exports where catch/ harvest <u>weights</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ²³	99.4%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.1%	99.88%	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports where SBT catch/harvest <u>numbers</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ²³	99.6%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.6%	99.8%	100%
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	97.2%	100%
	% of CTFs where fish numbers exactly match CMF	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	96.8%	100%
	% of CTFs where fish weights within 5% of CMF	99.9%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	12.7% ²⁴	100%
	% of expected Export CMFs submitted to the Secretariat	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	99.5%	100%
	% of expected import copies of CMFs submitted to the Secretariat by the importing Member ²⁵ (number missing is shown in brackets)	80.9% (31)	20% (47) ²⁶	n/a	100% ²⁷	0% (23)	n/a	0% (1)	n/a
	% 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% ²⁸	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100%
	% of expected import copies of REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the intended importing Member ²⁵ (number missing is shown in brackets)	0% (2)	n/a	n/a	100%	100% ²⁹	n/a	n/a	100%
	Number of Duplicate Tag Numbers Submitted in Tagging Data	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0

		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Transshipments (data is for the 2024 calendar year)	Deployment Requests received	n/a	n/a	P ³⁰	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓
	Transshipment Declarations received for transshipments at sea ³¹	n/a	n/a	P ³²	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓
	Transshipment Declarations received for known transshipments in port ³¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓
	Carrier vessel authorised on transshipment date	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓
	Fishing Vessel authorised on transshipment date	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓
Transshipment	Members Reports submitted in <u>2024</u> (relating to the most recent fishing season)	n/a	n/a	F ³³	✓ ³⁴	✓	n/a	n/a	✓ ³⁴
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 2024)								
	Fishing Season:	2023/24	2024	2024	2024/25	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2024/25
	Commercially caught/retained mortality	✓	n/a	✓ ³⁵	✓	✓	✓	F ³⁶	✓
	Release/discard/other sources of mortality	(0t)	n/a	(0t)	✓ (58t)	✓ (7.01t)	✓ (20t)	F ³⁷	✓ (10t)
	Recreational mortality	✓ (364.5 t)	n/a	(0t)	n/a	n/a	✓ (69.9t)	F (5t) ³⁸	n/a
	Customary or artisanal mortality	n/a	n/a	(0t)	n/a	n/a	✓ (0t)	n/a	n/a
2024 Members' Reports: Is all information required by Templates provided	CC/CCSBT	✓	✓	F ³⁹	✓	✓	✓	F ⁴⁰	✓
	ESC	✓ ⁴¹	X ⁴²	✓ ⁴³	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	ERSWG	✓	X ⁴⁴	F ⁴⁵	✓	F ⁴⁶	✓	✓	✓

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	
2024	Domestic Landings CMFs	1,498	920	70	1	251	28	138	n/a	2,906
2024	Export CMFs	960	145	0	8	668	64	549	n/a	2,394
2024	TOTAL CMFs	2,399	1,065	70	9	919	92	687	0	5300

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	
2024	Number of REEFs on the System	59	729	274	12	4	2	0	0	1080

✓	- 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 2024 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 South Africa have not provided their initial allocation for the 2025 season and, to date, have not responded to requests for this information.

³ South Africa provided their catch by vessel information for the 2024 calendar year to the scientific data exchange on 23 May 2025. Monthly reports submitted by South Africa report no SBT catch during January and February in both 2024 and 2025. Therefore, this information can be viewed as equivalent to the final catch by vessel information required as part of the initial allocation vs final catch requirements.

⁴ For Scientific Data and ERSWG Exchange, this table records whether the required information due between 1 August 2024 and 31 July 2025 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 2024 calendar year have been provided.

⁵ Korea submitted length data but has not provided raised length data.

⁶ Members were required to provide direct ageing data as part of the scientific data exchange by 30th of April 2025. Australia notified the Secretariat on 7th of May 2025 that it would be providing this data late. At the time of completing this paper Australia had not yet provided this data.

⁷ Japan advised that it has no direct age data to submit to the 2025 Data Exchange. The most recent direct age data Japan submitted were for 2018, however data are required to have been submitted for at least the 2022 calendar year.

⁸ 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.

⁹ The compliance assessment for “catching Member CMFs submitted within required timeframe” only indicates if 2024 CMFs have been received. However, in this report the Secretariat has also noted in footnotes those CMFs that were received more than seven months after the form was validated. This is provided only as an indication of timeliness of all submissions, where documents issued or received in a quarter may not have been provided at the end of the following quarter as required in the MPRs. This is provided for information only and has not impacted Members compliance assessment in the table.

¹⁰ 188 CMFs related to catch in 2024 were received seven months or more after validation. This represents 7.8% of the total 2024 CMFs submitted.

¹¹ Based on CTF data and import records received, 16 CMFs have not been provided by ID to date. 2 CMFs related to catch in 2024 were received seven months or more after validation. This represent 0.2% of the total 2024 CMFs submitted or that should have been submitted.

¹² 4 CMFs related to catch in 2024 were received seven months or more after validation. This represents 0.4% of the total 2024 CMFs submitted.

¹³ Based on import CMF records received, 3 CMFs have not been provided by ZA to date. 11 CMFs related to catch in 2024 were received seven months or more after validation. This represents 1.6% of the total 2024 CMFs submitted or that should have been submitted.

¹⁴ All CMF's submitted by Indonesia were compliant CMFs, however there are eleven CMF's related to artisanal catch that the Secretariat has not, at this stage, received from Indonesia which are unable to assessed.

¹⁵ All CMF's submitted by South Africa were compliant CMFs, however there are three CMF's that the Secretariat has not, at this stage, received from South Africa which are unable to assessed, two CMFs were also submitted with duplicate numbers, and one CMF was validated and submitted at three different times.

¹⁶ The EU have not reported any SBT catches in 2024, however the EU has received imports of SBT and have been responsive and sought to address missing CDS forms for SBT imports into the EU.

¹⁷ Two import copies of AU CMFs that had been validated by unauthorised validators were received from an importing Member. AU subsequently cancelled these CMFs, and they were reissued and validated by correctly by authorised validators.

¹⁸ While all CMFs were validated by an authorised validator, Indonesia also submitted one CMF that had not been signed by the validator (since resolved) and there are eleven CMF's that the Secretariat has not, at this stage, received from Indonesia so were unable to be assessed.

¹⁹ While all CMFs received from New Zealand were validated by authorised validators, other issues were noted with the validation of 2024 CMFs submitted by New Zealand. These issues included the validation of incomplete forms and forms with incorrect information, the same people validating and certifying CMFs, and validators completing the validation on sections of the form that had no details completed (which indicated that the validation may in some circumstances be completed before any details were entered on this section of the form).

²⁰ 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.

²¹ Previous CMF errors related to the incomplete (unsigned) certification of High Seas transshipments. However, these issues were resolved in CMFs submitted on 7 August 2025. There are also eleven CMF's related to artisanal catch in 2024 that the Secretariat has not, at this stage, received from Indonesia

²² Taiwan submitted one incomplete CMF (out of 64 export CMFs) that was not signed by the exporter. Taiwan have responded to the Secretariat with regards this issue and indicated that they are unable to get this CMF updated at this stage. All other details on the CMF were complete.

²³ 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.

²⁴ The majority of these issues appear to relate to current default conversion factor applied to catch that is reported in a different processed state on the CMF (DRO) and CTF (GGO). South Africa have previously stated that whilst the 1.8 DRO conversion factor is used, the percentage of CTFs where fish weights are within 5% of the CMF will reflect a poor result in the Compliance with Measures table.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ Whilst the European Union has not been able to provide the import copies of 47 CMFs, it has identified the import country and provided catch certificates related to 22 of these imports and has been proactive in trying to locate all missing import CMFs. This has been made more difficult due to many CMFs listing the EU as the export destination, rather than listing the import country, as required on the CMF. The EU advised on 6 August 2025 that, despite extensive efforts, it was not in a position to be able to provide filled and signed copies of the CMF forms related to the imports of SBT, reported for this period. The reasons stated for this were:

- France provided copies of catch certificates by which SBT imports (related to 22 CMFs) could be identified but was not able to provide copies of CMF forms for any of these imports;
- Other destination Member State(s) in the EU could not be identified for 25 imports of Q3. Our enquiries with all EU Member States to identify these imports and to provide the related CMF forms were unsuccessful.

²⁷ There were an additional eight missing 2024 import CMFs, but Japan have confirmed that all of these CMFs related to consignments that were not received until after 31 December 2024 and will be provided in its Q1 2025 data submission.

²⁸ Whilst copies of all REEFs were provided by ID for 2024, 36 of these copies of REEFs were provided late. Thirty (30) were not provided until 7 August 2025, and six (6) were provided on 14 August 2025.

²⁹ Korea provided eleven (11) missing import copies of REEFs late on 18 September 2025. The import sections of these forms had also not been completed. So, whilst all import copies were received, only 79% of import REEFs contained complete information.

³⁰ Deployment requests are now consistently being received, but these are not received at least 15 days prior to the trip (as required in the Resolution) and amendments to the deployment requests are only received well after the trip has been completed.

³¹ 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.

³² 541 transshipment declarations were received from ID for transshipments that involved SBT in 2024, but CMFs submitted by Indonesia to date report 647 transshipments during 2024. Transshipment declarations from Indonesian carrier vessels are consistently received by the Secretariat after the completion of the trip and not within 24 hours of the completion of the transshipment as required in the Resolution. Transshipment declarations were also not received for 2 transshipments in 2024, where the observer report includes a transfer of SBT and no transshipment declarations were received for 4 carrier vessel trips/deployments that included time at sea during 2024.

³³ Indonesia did not provide any information for section 2.4iii. of the CC/EC report (SBT Transshipment) other than noting that the observer report for at-sea transshipments during the 2023 season was in process for submission to the IOTC. This section should contain a comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received at-sea transshipments.

³⁴ Members provided some comments on infractions identified by observers (or lack thereof), 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.

³⁵ Indonesia continues to repay its past over-catch so is currently unable to carry-forward unfished total available catch until the repayment period is complete. However, Indonesia has submitted its commercially caught/retained mortality in monthly catch reports and its report of SBT catch against quota allocation.

³⁶ No carry forward advice has been received from South Africa, and the Secretariat has not received a report of South Africa's SBT catch by quota holder. However, South Africa did provide their catch by vessel information for the 2024 calendar year to the scientific data exchange on 23 May 2025, so this has been assessed as partially compliant.

³⁷ Previous national reports provided by South Africa have noted "no discards" or "no reliable estimate" for non-retained SBT. However, South Africa has provided its non-retained catch data to the 2025 scientific data exchange, but it remains unclear how this is attributed by South Africa to ensure accurate total SBT mortalities are reported.

³⁸ South Africa's national report submitted to CC19 noted an allocation of 5 tonne for recreational catch in the 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 seasons. South Africa have also reported in the 2025 scientific data exchange that it has no recreational data to report.

³⁹ The ID CC/EC report did not contain details of the type of audits undertaken in accordance with Section 5.8 of the CDS Resolution to validate the information contained in the CDS documentation. The report also notes the number of vessels required to report to VMS in 2023 that was lower than those ID flagged vessels on the CCSBT Record of Authorised Vessels during 2023. However, there were no details provided on this non-compliance with the VMS Resolution and plans for further improvement. It is also unclear whether these vessels were operating only within areas under national jurisdiction and, if so, what monitoring they were subject to.

⁴⁰ South Africa's national report submitted to CC19 was provided late and did not contain information about the number of landing/ transshipment operations that foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product made in its ports.

⁴¹ At ESC27 Members agreed that EMS activities should be reported to the ESC in Member's National Reports. The agreed EMS information should include how EMS has been implemented, particularly in the context of the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program, how observer coverage has been calculated, what information previously collected by human observers is no longer collected and what information cannot be collected by EMS. Australia did not provide the agreed EMS information requested by Members in their report to ESC29. In addition, some catch and effort data was merged or not completely reported.

⁴² 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."* In response to a query from Members following the conclusion of CCSBT 30, the EU further stated that *"in the past the EU provided, on a voluntary basis, a report to the ESC on our tropical tuna fisheries. However, the ESC report is, strictly speaking, only applicable to Members with SBT fisheries. The ESC report deals with the specificities of the SBT fishery and provides advice on SBT management and ecologically related species. A report on tropical tunas is of little, if any, value to the ESC."* In their response the EU further stated *"The EU has been compliant with the obligation to submit the annual report for the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission. Nevertheless, as noted above, the EU does not have a SBT fishery. Consistent with this, there should no expectation that the EU's annual report will address the parts of the report directly related to the SBT fishery"*. These points were further reiterated in the EU annual report submitted to the Compliance Committee and Extended Commission in 2024.

⁴³ In Section 5 of its national report to ESC29, Indonesia did not provide catch/effort distribution map as required and also did not submit a separate paper on this topic.

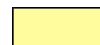
⁴⁴ The European Union advised ERSWG13 that it did not submit its Annual Report to the ERSWG since it recorded no recent SBT fishing activity. It was also reported to CC18 that the EU had commented that since it did not have a fishery for SBT, they are not in a position to provide information on interactions with ERS.

⁴⁵ Tables for the ERSWG Data Exchange were included in the report, but there was no "Table 1" of the template included.

⁴⁶ The sections on 'Information obtained concerning ERS related fishing activities of non-party fleets' was not included in the report, and no information was provided on 'measures to minimise Seabird and other species bycatch under development/testing'.

I. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the “2018 Season” to the “2023 Season”
(all Sources of Mortality must be Attributed Against Members’ Total Available Catch Limit)

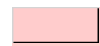
Key:



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 ¹	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 ²	64.7	1,087.7	1,086.6 (CC)	0	1086.6	1,086.6	1,086.6	1,086.6
Japan	1-Apr-18 to 31-Mar-19	6,117 ²	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	1008.1	1008.0
South Africa	1-Feb-18 to 31-Jan-19	450 ²	32.352 ³	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 ⁴	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) ⁵	250	6,074.135	6,094.3 ¹	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 ²	1.118	1,024.118	1,206.034 (CC) ⁶	0	1,206.034	1,206.0	1206.0	1,206.0
Japan	1-Apr-19 to 31-Mar-20	6,117 ²	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 ²	84.6 ⁷	507.6 ⁷	177.073 (CF)	5	172.073 ⁸	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 ⁴	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) ⁵	6,124.709	5,679 (CC)	250	5,429	5,444.2 ¹	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 ²	(-181.916) ⁶	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 ²	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 ²	84.6 ⁷	507.6 ⁷	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 ⁴	1,124.2 ⁹	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 ¹⁰	445.405	6,683.8	5,956.9 (CF)	311.9	5,645.0	5,644.0 ¹	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 ¹⁰		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 ¹⁰	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 ¹¹	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 ¹⁰	84.6 ¹²	512.9 ¹²	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 ¹⁰	726.885	6,965.3	6,283.6 (CC)	311.9	5,971.7	5,978.7 ¹	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 ¹⁰	(-91.3) ¹³	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 ¹⁰	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 ¹⁰	85.66 ¹⁴	513.96 ¹⁴	Not available	Not available	Not available	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	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-22 to 30-Nov-23	6,238.4 ¹⁰	681.7	6,920.1	6347.4	311.9	6035.5	6,034.03 ¹	6,035.50	6,046.23
EU	1-Jan-23 to 31-Dec-23	11		11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-23 to 31-Dec-23	1,122.8 ¹⁰	(-91.3) ¹³	1,031.5	1031.35	0	1031.35	1,029.40	1,031.35	1,031.35
Japan	1-Apr-23 to 31-Mar-24	6,197.4 ¹⁰	476.0	6,673.4	6387	155	6232	5,986.66	6,231.81	6,334.86
Korea	1-Apr-23 to 31-Mar-24	1,256.8	147.7	1,404.5	1304.7	5	1299.7	1,302.38	1,299.74	1,299.74
New Zealand	1-Oct-22 to 30-Sep-23	1,102.5	220.5	1,323.0	1186.9	89.3	1097.6	1,082.21	1,097.58	1,102.75
South Africa	1-Mar-23 to 28-Feb-24	455.3 ¹⁰		455.3	114.1	5	109.1	159.71	109.17	109.22
Taiwan	1-Mar-23 to 28-Feb-24	1,256.8	28.9	1,285.7	1245.2	10	1235.2	1,226.39	1,235.22	1,134.96

“2024 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-23 to 30-Nov-24	7,295	572.7	7,867.7	6,689	364.5	6,234.5	6,311.9 ¹	6,324.53	6,327.94
EU	1-Jan-24 to 31-Dec-24	13		13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-24 to 31-Dec-24	1,244.7 ¹⁵		1,244.7	1,224.4	0	1,224.4	1,223.2	1,224.38	1,224.38
Japan	1-Apr-24 to 31-Mar-25	7,247 ¹⁵	286.0	7,533.0	6599	58	6541	6,367.98	6,540.51	6,504.60
Korea	1-Apr-24 to 31-Mar-25	1,468	99.8	1,567.8	1,513.7	7	1,506.7	1,525.4	1,506.69	1,506.69
New Zealand	1-Oct-23 to 30-Sep-24	1,288	136.1	1,424.1	985	89.9	895.1	878.1	895.06	890.85
South Africa	1-Mar-24 to 28-Feb-25	527 ¹⁵	85.6	612.6	244	0	244	355.6*	251.95	251.95
Taiwan	1-Mar-24 to 28-Feb-25	1,468	40.5	1,508.5	1,287.1	10	1,277.1	1,256.7	1,268.08	1,357.34

* South Africa tabled a paper at ESC30 (2025) reporting that a review of SBT weights collected at the quayside and in the processing establishment for 6 216 SBT from 2019 to 2024 showed a mean conversion factor of 1.28 for DRO. If this conversion factor is applied to the reported catches in the CDS for South Africa, this results in a total estimated catch from the CDS of 263.55t in 2024. This figure still exceeds the reported catch, but to a much lesser degree (exceeding reported commercial catch by 8% instead of 46%).

“2025 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 ¹⁶	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports ¹⁶
					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-24 to 30-Nov-25	7,295	1,178.6	8,473.6	Not yet available			5,090.57	5,075.39	
EU	1-Jan-25 to 31-Dec-25	13		13	Not yet available			0	0	
Indonesia	1-Jan-25 to 31-Dec-25	1,244.7 ¹⁵		1,244.7	Not yet available			208.93	208.93	
Japan	1-Apr-25 to 31-Mar-26	7,247 ¹⁵	934	8,181	Not yet available			4,479.16	4,531.10	
Korea	1-Apr-25 to 31-Mar-26	1,468	54	1,522	Not yet available			1407.33	1407.33	
New Zealand	1-Oct-24 to 30-Sep-25	1,288	257.6	1,545.6	Not yet available			502.93	500.09	
South Africa	1-Mar-25 to 28-Feb-26	527 ¹⁵		527	Not yet available			82.94	82.94	
Taiwan	1-Mar-25 to 28-Feb-26	1,468	230.4	1,698.4	Not yet available			1,328.99	1,339.98	

II. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the “2010 Season” to the “2017 Season”¹⁷
(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) ¹⁸	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes) ¹	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 ¹⁹	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 ²⁰	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 ²¹	4,538 ²² (CC)	4,541.2	4,539.1	4,524.1
1-Dec-11 to 30-Nov-12	4,528	n/a	4,508.93 ²³	4,543.5(OL)	4,516.7	4,542.9	4,737.6
1-Dec-09 to 30-Nov-11 ²⁴	8,540	n/a	8,030	8,049 ²⁴ (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) ¹⁸	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) ²⁵	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) ¹⁸	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 ²⁴	1,302	n/a	1,302	1,494 ²⁶ (CC)	1,345.1	1,474.8 ²⁷	1,474.8 ²⁷

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) ¹⁸	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) ²⁸	4,566.01	4,563.58	4,567.82
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	4,737	49	4,786	4,708 (CC) ²⁹	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 ³⁰	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 ²⁴	4,522	n/a	4,800 ³¹	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) ¹⁸	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) ³²	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 ²⁴	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) ¹⁸	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 ³³ (CC)	898.04	913.51	913.33
1-Oct-15 to 30-Sep-16	1,000	48	1,048	950.8 ³⁴ (CC)	949.19	949.2	950.7
1-Oct-14 to 30-Sep-15	1,000	69	1,069	922.3 ³³ (CC)	903.99	923.08	922.29
1-Oct-13 to 30-Sep-14	918	58	976	825 ³⁴ (CC)	816.68	824.64	825.56
1-Oct-12 to 30-Sep-13	833	0	833	758.2 ³⁴ (CC)	751.4	758.9	756.4
1-Oct-11 to 30-Sep-12	800	n/a	800	775 ³⁴ (CC)	775.31	775.1	775.5
1-Oct-09 to 30-Sep-11 ²⁴	1,508	n/a	1,140 ³¹	1,047 ³⁴ (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) ¹⁸	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 ³⁴	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 ³⁵ (DE)	57.62	53.33	53.33
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	40	n/a	40	56.5 ³⁵ (DE)	46.50	50.50	50.50
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	40	n/a	40	67.3 ³⁵ (DE)	62.28	65.61	65.61
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	40	n/a	40	109.8 ³⁵ (DE)	76.93	72.2	72.2
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	40	n/a	40	63.7 ³⁵ (DE)	53.3 ³⁶	53.9	53.9
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	40	n/a	40	54.4 ³⁵ (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) ¹⁸	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 ³⁷ (CC)	1,186.05 ⁴	1,174.92	1,171.48
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	0	1,140	1,026 ³⁷ (CC)	1,033.09 ⁴	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 ⁴	1,146.14 ³⁸	1,163.58
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	0	1,045	968 (CC)	988.23 ⁴	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 ²⁴	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) ¹⁸	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 This figure uses the farm stocking form data which is based on an average weight of fish taken from 100-fish sample within a cage.
- ² The effective catch limit reflects the voluntary transfers of 21t that Japan provided to Indonesia, and 27t that Japan provided to South Africa for the 2018 to 2020 quota block.
- ³ 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.
- ⁴ 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.
- ⁵ 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."*
- ⁶ 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."*
- ⁷ 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.
- ⁸ 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.
- ⁹ 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.
- ¹⁰ 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.
- ¹¹ 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.
- ¹² 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.

¹³ 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

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ These figures include voluntary transfers to Indonesia of 21 t from Japan and a special temporary allowance of 130 t. It also includes a voluntary transfer of 27 t to South Africa from Japan. Indonesia's effective catch limit also does not include 91.3 t to be repaid by Indonesia every year until 2026 as part of an agreed Payback Plan for a previous overcatch.

¹⁶ Data from monthly catch reports are only available for catches up until the end of July 2025.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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.

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- ²² 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.
- ²³ 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).
- ²⁴ CCSBT17 decided that 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.
- ²⁵ 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.
- ²⁶ Indonesia's combined 2010-2011 reported catch was updated from 1,477.9t to 1,494t at CC10.
- ²⁷ 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.
- ²⁸ 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.
- ²⁹ 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.
- ³⁰ This figure was increased by approximately 34t as the result of a previously missing CDS form being filed in late 2016.
- ³¹ 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.
- ³² 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.
- ³³ 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.
- ³⁴ 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.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ This figure includes a total of 2.3t of exports recorded on CDS forms that have been reported as fraudulent by South Africa.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ 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 (2024 calendar year)

Member	Catch (t) (from Scientific Data Exchange Data)	No. of vessels ¹	Size of authorised vessels in Fleet ²
Australia <i>(all methods except purse seine)</i> ³	1,822t	38	18.7m average (4.9m – 34.9m)
Australia <i>(purse seine)</i>	4,394	5	35.2m average (27.4m – 45.5m)
Australia <i>(Recreational)</i>	For its 2023/24 season (Dec 2023 – Nov 24), Australia set aside 364.5t to account for recreational mortality.		
EU	0t	None	N/A
Indonesia	1224	201 ⁴	27.4m average (16.2m – 36.9m)
Japan	6505t	65	50.2m average (38.6m – 56.2m)
Korea	1514t	9	49.6m average (47.5m – 51m)
New Zealand ⁵	891t	27	27.8m average (13m – 82.9m)
New Zealand <i>(Recreational)</i>	NZ's recreational charter fleet has compulsory reporting. For its 2023/24 (Oct 2023 – Sep 24) season, NZ's best estimate of its recreational catch is 69.9 tonnes.		
South Africa <i>(all methods except pole and line)</i>	243t	26 ⁶	25.9m average (21m – 35.9m)
South Africa <i>(pole and line)</i>	0.4t	4	12.9m average (11.6m – 14.1m)
Taiwan	1353t	57	42.3 average (34m – 59.2m)

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, handline, rod and reel and trolling

⁴ The catch by fleet data submitted by Indonesia lists 211 vessels that caught SBT in 2024.

⁵ Fishing methods included long-lining, mid-water trawling and gill netting.

⁶ The catch by fleet data submitted by South Africa to the Scientific data exchange lists 27 longline vessels that caught SBT in 2024.

(B) Transporting / landing (2024 calendar year)

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Number of carrier vessels authorised⁷	0	0	17	15	13	0	0	21
Number of at-sea transhipments⁸	0	0	543 ⁹	7	0	0	0	43
Number of in-port transhipments⁹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
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 2024.

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.

⁹ 541 transshipment declarations were received from ID for transshipments that involved SBT in 2024. However, transshipment declarations were not received for 2 transshipments in 2024, where the observer report includes a transfer of SBT. No transshipment declarations were received for 4 CV trips/deployments that included time at sea during 2024 and 647 CMFs involving harvest activities during 2024 submitted by ID to date report transshipments. Therefore, it is very likely that the actual number of SBT transshipments is higher than what is reported in this table.

¹⁰ Based on information provided to the Secretariat by Members and/or the most recent information included in National Reports.

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

(C) Markets (2024 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 2024)

Importer	Exporter						Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
Australia				52.50			52.50
Canada	4.90			2.10			7.00
China	885.10			0.70			885.80
European Union					13.00		13.00
Hong Kong	0.30						0.30
Japan	6754.20	49.20	941.20	459.60	29.10	731.00	8968.20
Korea	12.10						12.10
Singapore	0.10						0.10
South Africa						1.10	1.10
Switzerland				0.70			0.70
United States	265.90			119.30	97.00		482.20
Total Net Weight (t)	7922.60	49.20	941.20	634.90	139.10	732.10	10419.10

ii) SBT Exported by Members on REEFs and the Corresponding Importers (based on the (re-)export date being in 2024)

Importer	Re-exporter						Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	
Australia					0.08		0.08
Brunei Darussalam	0.93						0.93
Canada		0.86					0.86
China	23.19	0.10					23.29
Fiji	1.23						1.23
Hong Kong	0.10	0.03					0.13
India	0.44						0.44
Japan	30.24	1.38		127.50	0.15	2.03	161.29
Korea			88.41				88.41
Lebanon		1.95					1.95
Philippines (the)		15.13	1.20				16.33
Saudi Arabia		0.05					0.05
Singapore	0.28						0.28
Taiwan			81.09				81.09
Thailand		11.67	1.90				13.57
United Kingdom			0.002				0.00
United States of America	9.52	728.84	43.24	4.38		0.07	786.05
Viet Nam	0.05	8.53					8.58
Total Net Weight (t)	65.98	768.53	215.84	131.88	0.23	2.10	1184.57

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 2024)

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					52.58			52.58
Brunei Darussalam	0.93							0.93
Canada	4.9	0.86			2.10			7.86
China	908.29	0.10			0.70			909.09
European Union						13.00		13.00
Fiji	1.23							1.23
Hong Kong	0.40	0.03						0.43
India	0.44							0.44
Japan	6784.44	50.58		1068.70	459.75	29.10	736.93	9,125.59
Korea	12.10		88.41					100.51
Lebanon		1.95						1.95
Philippines (the)		15.13	1.20					16.33
Saudi Arabia		0.05						0.05
Singapore	0.38							0.38
South Africa							1.10	1.10
Switzerland					0.70			0.70
Taiwan			81.09					81.09
Thailand		11.67	1.90					13.57
United Kingdom			0.002					0.002
United States of America	275.42	728.84	43.24	4.38	119.30	97.00	0.07	1268.25
Viet Nam	0.05	8.53						8.58
Total Net Weight (t)	7988.58	817.73	215.84	1073.08	635.13	139.10	734.20	11,603.67

iv) COMTRADE Table of Imports of Fresh plus Frozen SBT (for 2024)

Note: Non-cooperating Non-Members are shaded

NYA: Means "Not Yet Available"

Importer	Total Net Weight (tonnes)
	2024
Australia	72.57
EU	12.89 (212.37) ¹³
Indonesia	NYA (0) ¹⁴
Japan	8309.43
Korea	63.24
South Africa	0.30 ¹⁵
Antigua and Barbuda	0.79
Canada	8.59
China	841.05
Hong Kong	4.34
Malaysia	5.25
Maldives	0.11
Mauritius	0.18
Norway	0.01
Panama	0.73
Philippines	5.60
Switzerland	0.65
Thailand	3.16
USA	510.01
Grand Total	10038.38 ¹⁶

v) COMTRADE Table of Exports of Fresh plus Frozen SBT (for 2024)

Note: Non-cooperating Non-Members are shaded

NYA: Means "Not Yet Available"

Exporter	Total Net Weight (tonnes)
	2024
Australia	7973.52
EU	0 (187.66) ¹³
Indonesia	NYA (0) ¹⁴
Japan	0.41
Korea	1149.01
New Zealand	631.64
South Africa	181.27
Taiwan	NYA
Brazil	5.66
India	0.04
Mauritius	11.28
USA	1.40
Grand Total	10141.89 ¹⁶

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 No net weight figure was available in COMTRADE for South Africa, so the figure shown is the reported quantity figure.

¹⁶ 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 2024 calendar year)

Note: Only those NCNMs recorded as intended export destinations on CMFs/REEFs or recorded with more than 2t of exports/imports in the COMTRADE database in 2024 are included here.

*CDS data columns are shaded grey**NA: Means 'Not Applicable'**NYA: Means "Not Yet Available"*

Type of Data		CDS Catch/ Harvest	Exports		Imports		CDS Catch Harvest minus CDS Exports plus CDS Imports
Column Label		A	B	C	D	E	F
2024		CDS Estimate (tonnes, net weight)	CDS: Exports (tonnes, net weight)	UN COMTRADE EXPORTS (tonnes, net weight)	CDS: Imports (tonnes, net weight)	UN COMTRADE IMPORTS (tonnes, net weight)	(provided in response to Japan's paper CCSBT-EC/2010/19 - refer to Attachments 3 and 4) ¹⁶
Members	Australia	8602.76	7,988.58	7973.52	52.58	72.57	666.76
	EU	0.00	0.00	0 (187.66)	13.00	12.89 (212.37)	13.00
	Indonesia	1058.38	766.71	NYA (0)	0.00	NYA (0)	291.67
	Japan	5551.32	214.31	0.41	9125.59	8309.43	14462.60
	Korea	1326.42	1,073.08	1149.01	100.51	63.24	353.85
	New Zealand	758.33	635.13	631.64	0.00	0.00	123.20
	South Africa	196.33	139.10	181.27	1.10	0.30 ¹⁵	58.33
	Taiwan	1179.96	738.10	NYA	81.09	NYA	522.95
NCNMs	Brazil	NA	NA	5.66			Calculation not possible
	Canada	NA	NA		30.85	8.59	
	China	NA	NA		885.90	841.05	
	Hong Kong	NA	NA		0.43	4.34	
	Malaysia	NA	NA			5.25	
	Mauritius	NA	NA	11.28		0.18	
	Philippines	NA	NA		16.33	5.60	
	Thailand	NA	NA		13.57	3.16	
	USA	NA	NA	1.40	1217.43	510.01	
	Vietnam	NA	NA		8.58		

vii) Members/NCNMs Where SBT Imports are Indicated as Being Greater than 100t in 2022 to 2024 inclusive by the CDS &/or COMTRADE

This information is provided to meet CC16's request and is derived from Table vi) above for 2024 and from Table vii) in paper CCSBT-CC/2310/04-Rev (p35) for 2022 and 2021.

Type of Data		2024 (calendar year)		2023 (calendar year)		2022 (calendar year)	
		CDS (Imports)	UN COMTRADE (imports)	CDS (Imports)	UN COMTRADE (imports)	CDS (Imports)	UN COMTRADE (imports)
Members	Japan	9125.59	8309.43	10,436.01	10,278.79	9,916.30	10,194.54
	Korea	100.51	63.24	168.95	NYA	347.85	324.19
NCNMs	China	909.09	841.05	157.50	142.85	1.90	2.10
	USA	1268.25	510.01	929.04	389.30	796.87	364.01

(D) Monitoring (2023 or 2024 fishing year unless otherwise stated)

	Observer Coverage¹⁷			
	As a Percentage of Catch		As a Percentage of Effort (purse seine set or longline hook)	
	2023 fishing season	2024 fishing season	2023 fishing season	2024 fishing season
Australia	12.7 % (purse seine) ¹⁸ 9.5 % (longline/minorline sector) ¹⁹	14.5 % (purse seine) ¹⁸ 11.7 % (longline/minorline sector) ¹⁹	8.1 % (purse seine) ¹⁸ 9.0 % (longline/minorline sector) ²⁰	11.9 % (purse seine) ¹⁸ 11.6 % (longline/minorline sector) ²⁰
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	2.22 %	5.09 %	0.98 %	2.16 %
Japan	17.4 %	22 %	21.3%	31.3 %
Korea	20%	21 %	20%	21 %
New Zealand ²⁰	4.6%	92.3 %	3.3%	90.8 %
South Africa	10.9% (domestic longline) N/A (charter) N/A (domestic pole-line)	17.4 % (domestic longline) N/A (charter) N/A (domestic pole-line)	13.9% (domestic longline) N/A (charter) N/A (domestic pole-line)	19.7% (domestic longline) N/A (charter) N/A (domestic pole-line)
Taiwan	17.62 %	17.51 %	15.43 %	12.65 %
	Vessel Monitoring Systems (2024 fishing season)¹⁷			
Australia	All vessels operating in Australia's Commonwealth fisheries must be fitted with an operational VMS. This includes all vessels authorised to take SBT. During the 2023/24 season 83 vessels were required to report to the national VMS and all vessel reported.			
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 the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 23/2021 concerning Legal Operation Standard of Fishing Vessels and the fishing vessel monitoring system, Indonesian fishing vessels licensed by central government or operating in the high seas are required to report to a National VMS System. 260 CCSBT authorised Indonesian fishing vessels and 17 carrier vessels were required to report. 278 fishing vessels and 17 carrier vessels reported to a national VMS during 2024.			
Japan	Mandatory for all far seas fishing vessels. 65 authorised fishing vessels and 6 authorised carrier vessels actually reported to a national VMS in the 2024/25 fishing season.			
Korea	Mandatory for all CCSBT authorised fishing vessels. 9 active fishing vessels required to report to a national VMS in the 2024/25 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 27 of the NZ CCSBT authorised vessels that caught SBT in 2024 reported to the national VMS system.			
South Africa	VMS has been mandatory since 1998. During the 2024/2025 fishing season thirty (30) domestic longline, fifty-one (51) domestic pole-line vessels were required to report to the Department's national VMS centre.			
Taiwan	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 57 authorised fishing vessels and 6 authorised carrier vessels reported to the national VMS during the 2024/25 fishing season.			

¹⁷ Based on Members' National Reports¹⁸ Figures are for the 2022/23 and 2023/24 fishing seasons for the purse seine fleet¹⁹ The percentages represent the percentage of retained SBT that were observed when caught.²⁰ Figures are for the 2022/23 and 2023/24 fishing seasons and the 2023/2024 figures report monitoring by cameras.

Member Compliance Issues from CC19

As provided in letters sent to all CCSBT Members before CC20

Member	Compliance Issue	Comment from Secretariat (if any)
AU	Non-compliance with the CDS data provision requirements, specifically the late or non-submission of CDS documents related to SBT imports into Australia.	Australia noted its Annual Report to CC19/EC31 that after an intensive trial working with importers to improve the voluntary return of CDS documents, Australia was considering regulation that would require the return of these forms. It noted that the regulatory change process in Australia can take a long period of time, with the likely need for consultation periods with affected importers, and a parliamentary regulatory process. It undertook to report on progress with this in next year's (CC20/EC32) Annual Report.
	Australia undertook to provide a paper to CC 20 providing information on the development by CSIRO of in-situ rapid genetic testing to discriminate all Thunnus and skipjack tuna species.	This is <u>not a compliance issue</u> but is a reminder of the commitment given at CC19.
EU	CC19 noted that the EU did not participate in the meeting and that the EU's response to questions to its national report failed to address the issues raised.	The EU may wish to consider the questions asked by Members in relation to its annual report provided to CC19/EC31 and address these questions in its Annual Report to CC20/EC32.
	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.	Following EC30 (2023) the Secretariat wrote to the EU on behalf of Members. The EU responded that they remain dedicated to fulfilling their obligations towards the CCSBT and to actively contributing to SBT conservation issues.
	The EU has not submitted National Reports to ERSWG 14, ERSWG 15, ESC 27 and ESC 28.	The EU did not submit a report to ERSWG15 (2024) and ESC 29 (2024) and (at the time of writing) ESC 30 (2025). The EU Annual Report to CC19 and EC31 noted that the targeting of SBT by EU vessels is prohibited. The EU response stated that the EU fleet does not target SBT, nor does it have an active SBT fishery. The EU felt that providing a report on tropical tunas (as had been done previously) was of little, if any, value to the ESC.
ID	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.	Indonesia presented to CC19 a paper on the implementation of its work plan to remain within TAC for 2024. It may assist if progress against the workplan was reported and this workplan was updated for CC20.
	CC19 noted that Indonesia was not fully meeting the obligations of the Transshipment Resolution, including requirements relating to the two-year national transshipment observer trial. CC19 supported undertaking a quality assurance review (QAR) of Indonesia's 2-year at-sea transshipment trial, noting that the information from it would be beneficial to the Commission in deciding whether to continue the trial transshipment in the future and would also assist Indonesia to improve the program.	The final QAR report will be presented to CC20 but, to date, some queries from the consultant have not been responded to by Indonesia, despite several requests being made.
	Indonesia's Annual Report to CC19/EC31 noted that its scientific observer coverage in 2023 represented 0.98% of observed effort and 2.22% of observed catch. This does not meet the observer	Indonesia reported to CC19 that it was facing challenges in deploying scientific observers below 25 degrees latitude, due to safety concerns and this is further hindering the minimum coverage rate targets being achieved. It may assist if an update

Member	Compliance Issue	Comment from Secretariat (if any)
	coverage target level of 10% for catch and effort specified in the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards.	was provided on effort to resolve these challenges.
	Non-compliance with the CDS data provision requirements, including submission of late and incomplete forms.	The completion of high seas transshipment information on CMFs has improved, but this remains an issue. Indonesia still has missing CDS documents and has, to date, not responded to any issues identified in the Secretariat's reconciliation reports ¹ .
	Indonesia stated in its Annual Report to CC19/EC31 that monitoring of catch of SBT from other sectors, such as recreational fishing and or other artisanal fishery using hook and line that operated in relatively deep water, had not been conducted.	Indonesia reported to CC19 that there had been changes to the small-scale fishery allocation that would be further detailed in next year's report (to CC20), including the process to estimate and manage small scale catch.
	Incomplete information provided in the Annual Report to CC19/EC31.	Indonesia's Annual Report to CC19/EC31 did not contain details of the type of audits undertaken in accordance with Section 5.8 of the CDS Resolution to validate the information contained in the CDS documentation. Indonesia also did not provide any information for section 2.4iii. of the Annual Report other than noting that the observer reports for at-sea transshipments during the 2022 season were in process for submission to the IOTC. Indonesia's Annual Report also noted that the number of vessels required to report to VMS during 2022 was lower than those flagged vessels on the CCSBT Record of Authorised Vessels, however, there was no explanation of the reason for this and what monitoring these non-reporting vessels were subject to.
JP	Japan did not provide any direct ageing data to the Scientific Data Exchange.	The due date for submission of direct ageing data to the Scientific Data Exchange was 30 April 2025.
	It was noted at CC19 that (in its ERS reporting) Japan reported several observed trips where only a tori line was used while operating in areas where two mitigation methods were required.	Japan may wish to update CC20 on measures undertaken to improve the compliance of its vessels with seabird mitigation measure requirements outlined in the ERS Resolution.
	At CC19, Japan noted that the number of unintentional SBT caught by Japanese fleet has increased in recent years as the stock has increased. Japan further noted that in order to minimise the risk of over-catch Japan had more than doubled its National Allowance for Release and/or Discards for the 2024 fishing year, from 109t to 250t.	Whilst not a compliance issue, it may assist CC20 if Japan were to provide a further update on its management of SBT discards during the 2024 fishing year.
KR	Korea has persistently not submitted copies of all expected import copies of CDS documents to the Secretariat.	In its Annual Report to CC19/EC31, Korea highlighted the inclusion of SBT in the Import/Transaction History Management System and noted that it was expected that this would support the systematic and timely location and submission of CDS documents related to imported SBT. However, no CDS documents relating to SBT imported into Korea during 2024 have been received to date. It may assist CC20 if Korea were able to provide an update on the management of SBT imports.
NZ	During the 2022/23 fishing year, New Zealand's overall observer coverage rate for the SBT fleet	New Zealand reported to CC19 that its lower observer coverage in 2023 was primarily due to observer deployments not

¹ Indonesia responded to the CDS issues during August 2025, after these tables were compiled and the letters sent to Members.

Member	Compliance Issue	Comment from Secretariat (if any)
	was 4.6% of catch and 3.25% of effort.	proceeding because of health and safety concerns relating to inadequate watchkeeping practices onboard the fishing vessels. It further noted that it had implemented electronic monitoring (EM) that meets CCSBT EM standards and had placed onboard cameras on all surface longline fishing vessels in January 2024.
TW	It was noted at CC19 that (in its ERS reporting) Taiwan had recorded several observed trips where only a tori line was used while operating in areas where two mitigation methods were required.	Taiwan may wish to update CC20 on measures undertaken to improve the compliance of its vessels with seabird mitigation measure requirements outlined in the ERS Resolution.
	Incomplete information provided in Section 2.4iii of its Annual Report to CC19/EC31.	Section 2.4iii of Taiwan's Annual Report to CC19/EC31 contained no information on the conclusions of observers onboard Taiwan's carrier vessels (e.g. reported infractions or issues or lack thereof) and only contained metrics on the number of transshipments and the number of vessels involved.
ZA	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 CC19, the Chair noted the renewed commitment made by South Africa in terms of providing a Corrective Action Plan prior to 31 December 2024 but noted that previous similar commitments made by South Africa had not been kept and encouraged greater follow through on this occasion.	The Corrective Action Plan from South Africa was received on 31 December 2024. However, South Africa has not responded to Secretariat attempts to engage on the implementation of this plan subsequent to the receipt of the Corrective Action Plan.
	Late submission of the Annual Report to CC19 / EC31 in 2024.	Annual Reports for this year's meetings are due on 4 September 2025. ²
	CC19 noted that South Africa submitted late port inspection reports, and it was unknown if it met its required level of port inspections because this was not reported in its Annual Report. This issue has persisted since 2017.	South Africa advised CC19 that delays associated with communication with individual ports was making it difficult to meet the existing 14-day requirement. It further noted that transmission of the reports to the Secretariat seems to be the challenge. It may assist to provide an update on efforts to resolve these communication issues.
	Non-reporting of observer coverage of SBT catch and effort.	South Africa's Annual Report submitted to CC19 did not contain observer coverage figures for the latest season and this information was not provided to the Secretariat.
	Non-compliance with the CDS data provision requirements, including the late or incomplete submission of CDS forms, inconsistencies between Catch Tagging Form (CTF) data and Catch Monitoring Forms (CMF) data, and the use of duplicate numbers on CMFs.	There has again been improvement in South Africa's CDS submissions, but late and incomplete CDS form submissions persist. The use of duplicate numbers has decreased, but this also remains an issue.
	The late or non-submission of initial allocation and final catch by vessel information.	To date, initial allocation information for the 2025/2026 fishing season that was due on 1 May 2025 has not been provided to the Secretariat.
	South Africa did not provide any direct ageing data to the Scientific Data Exchange.	The due date for submission of direct ageing data to the Scientific Data Exchange was 30 April 2025.

² South Africa has provided its annual report to CC20 and CCSBT32 as required.