Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna

みなみまぐろ保存委員会

**CCSBT-CC/2610/04**

# COMPLIANCE WITH CCSBT MANAGEMENT MEASURES

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper provides a summary of compliance with CCSBT conservation and management measures by Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs). Reporting on the implementation of the Ecologically Related Species (ERS) measure is provided in paper **CCSBT-CC/2610/05**.

The main issues addressed in this paper include:

**Catch Monitoring (Indonesia)**
Indonesia over-caught its Total Available Catch in both its 2019 and 2020 seasons, resulting in a combined 2019-2020 over-catch of 456.584t. Indonesia is in the process of paying back this over-catch, with 2026 being the last year for this payback period (2022 to 2026 inclusive).

Indonesia's reported catches in 2025 equated to 96% of its total available catch (1,192,221[1] tonnes of 1,244,700 available). Indonesia has previously reported challenges in the monitoring of this artisanal catch[2] but noted in its report to CC20/CCSBT32 that some SBT monitoring for artisanal fisheries had been undertaken at landing sites outside of Bali and Jakarta[3]. During 2025, Indonesia's final catch by vessel reported 19 tonnes of artisanal catch, but to date no CDS documents have been received (including catch tagging data) related to any of this catch. There has again been overutilisation[4] reported on REEFs issued by Indonesia during 2025, but this appears not to have occurred to the same level as seen in 2024, and only a small number of issues were identified during the second half of 2025. Both these issues continue to create uncertainty around the reporting by Indonesia during 2025.

**Implementation of CCSBT's Transhipment Resolution Requirements (Indonesia)**
Required transhipment reports from Indonesia are still being received as a retroactive package submission. This submission often includes revisions to earlier reports that had been previously provided, and this is received well after the trip has been completed. At the time of completing this paper, the Secretariat has not yet received the required documents for 20 observer deployments that had confirmed transhipments during 2025. All but one of these trips with missing transhipment declarations and observer reports had five-day reports that noted transfers of SBT. There remain issues with the timeliness of submissions[5] and concerns

[1] This figure is taken from Indonesia's reported catch by vessel for 2025. This figure was amended by Indonesia on 4 September 2025 from 1172t.
[2] See Paragraph 2.2.7 of Indonesia's Annual Report to CC19/CCSBT 31.
[3] Indonesia's annual report to CC20/CCSBT32 noted that artisanal fisheries landed in Cilacap, Pondokdadap, and Labuhan Lombok, where fish were caught using handline and trolling gear with vessels size between 20 and 30 GT.
[4] 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".
[5] Transhipment declarations received for transhipments completed during 2025 were received, on average, 50 days later than those received for transhipments completed during 2024.

around the independence of the transhipment observer programme. These issues are discussed in more detail in papers **CCSBT–CC/2610/12**.

**Corrective Action Plan (South Africa)**
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. South Africa provided this plan on 31 December 2024 (in advance of CCSBT 32) and this is included as an attachment to, and discussed in more detail in, **CCSBT–CC/2610/06**. The Secretariat has continued to engage virtually with South Africa on its compliance issues and corrective action plan during 2026, but this has not, as yet, resulted in any substantive discussions on the progress towards implementation. So, the Secretariat is again unable to report on whether progress has been made in the implementation of the plan. However, South Africa has confirmed to the Secretariat that it will provide an update on the implementation of its Action Plan to Address its Non-Compliance to the CCSBT annual meetings in 2026.

During 2025, many of the same issues were identified for South Africa. These included:

- the submission of duplicate CDS forms (both duplicate numbers and duplicate versions of forms validated on different dates, or containing different information);
- issues with reported SBT weights, such as weights matching between CTF and CMF documents despite reporting different product types; and
- discrepancies in reported SBT numbers and weights between CDS documents.

At the time of completing this paper, the majority of issues identified through the Secretariat's CDS reconciliations completed for CDS data relating to the 2025 calendar year remain unresolved.

**Other Matters**
Other prevailing areas of compliance concern that CC may wish to further consider include:

- South Africa:
    - Has again submitted retrospective vessel authorisations in the last twelve months, including authorisations submitted after the vessels had harvested SBT during the season;
    - Was very late reviewing information, or have not resolved, most irregularities in CDS documents as required by Paragraph 7.2 of the Resolution; and
    - Has not submitted its 2025 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.
- Indonesia:
    - Did not submit authorisations for 77 artisanal vessels that are reported as catching SBT during 2025;
    - Continues to not comply with all the transhipment data submission requirements; and
    - Submitted REEFs during 2025 that again overutilised SBT reported on preceding documents.
- The EU has not submitted National Reports to ERSWG 16 and ESC 31.[6]

[6] 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".

- Korea, Australia and the European Union[7] have again not submitted all expected import copies of CDS documents to the Secretariat, although the timeliness of the submission of import CDS documents by Korea improved for 2025.

## 1. Introduction

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 31/08/2026. This table reports compliance with data submission and reporting requirements for the most recent calendar year or most recent fishing season.

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 2026. Information from other reports to CCSBT have also been included where applicable.

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

## 2. Summary of Overall Compliance with CCSBT Measures

### 2.1. Attachment A – Compliance with Measures Tables

- In examining the catch data provision requirements included in **Attachment A**, all Members met these reporting requirements, although South Africa provided its final catch by vessel late for the 2024/2025 season[8]. South Africa also did not meet the submission deadlines for providing its monthly catch reports during 2025.
- In relation to reporting all SBT mortality, all Members reported SBT mortalities are included in section v) of Table 1. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa all reported recreational mortality, and Japan, Korea, New Zealand and Taiwan all reported release/discards or other sources of mortality.
    - South Africa's national report to CC20/CCSBT32 noted a small number of discards by the Domestic Longline Fleet and "no reliable estimate" for non-retained SBT for other sectors. South Africa has provided details of its non-retained catch data to the 2026 scientific data exchange, but this does not appear to have been included in total mortalities reported in South Africa's 2026 carry-forward notification. It therefore remains unclear how this discarded catch is attributed by South Africa to ensure accurate total SBT mortalities are reported.
- Compliance with catch reporting obligations remains consistent with overall compliance when compared to 2024.
- In examining the scientific data provision requirements, only one Member met all of the data exchange requirements in 2026. This represents a further decrease in overall compliance with scientific data reporting obligations when compared with the assessment reported to CC 20.

[7] Although the European Union provided all import copies in 2023, and before this has not had any SBT imports since 2019.
[8] South Africa provided its final catch by vessel on 3 October 2025, which was 33 days after the required submission date.

- Overall compliance with the CDS reporting obligations improved, however late action and responses to the issues identified in the Secretariat's CDS reconciliations remains a continual issue.
- Of the CDS obligations reported against by the Secretariat, the submission of import copies of CDS documents again saw the greatest level of non-compliance in 2025. The level of compliance with this obligation increased in 2025 when compared with 2024, both in terms of the number of Members and the number of import copies of CDS documents that have not been submitted to the Secretariat.
- Compliance with transhipment reporting requirements remained consistent with levels reported in 2024, however, the Indonesian transhipment programme continues to not comply with all the transhipment data submission requirements, and a small number of vessel authorisation issues have been identified in 2025 and 2026. These issues are discussed in more detail in papers **CCSBT-CC/2610/12**.
- Compliance with the authorised vessels and authorised farm requirements remain high. However, whilst there was some improvement, retrospective vessel authorisations continue to be received from South Africa.
- The submission of national reports to ESC and ERSWG has improved when compared with 2024 and 2025[9], however the EU has again not submitted reports to either meeting, noting lack of a SBT fishery as the reason for this.

### 2.2. Attachment B – Compliance with Measures Tables

- The reported 2025 catch for all Members for the 2025 season is compared to reported catch on CDS documents in **Attachment B**.
- Similar to 2023 and 2024, two Members (Korea and South Africa) again reported catch levels lower than the estimated catches from the CDS, although the overall difference for both Members was lower in 2025.
- For Korea, the estimated catch based on CDS documents was less than 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.
- For South Africa, the estimated catch based on CDS documents was 3.2% higher than the reported catch in 2025. This is significantly lower than the difference reported in 2024 (46%). Much of this decrease appears to be the result of applying the Member notified conversion factor for DRO catch in 2025.[10]

### 2.3. Attachment C – Characterisation of Global Fisheries for Southern Bluefin Tuna

- Exports of SBT to China and the United States of America remained significant, but were down on reported quantities during 2024, with an increase in exports going to Japan.
- No Members in 2025 had CDS exports that exceeded the balance of reported CDS catch and imports.

[9] There was no ERSWG meeting in 2025, so this comparison relates to 2024 only.

[10] 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 (as opposed to the default conversion factor of 1.8 applied by CCSBT).

## 3. Corrective Actions

### 3.1. Indonesia

Indonesia over-caught its Total Available Catch in both its 2019 and 2020 fishing seasons, resulting in a total over-catch for the two seasons combined of 456.584t. Indonesia is paying back this over-catch between 2022 to 2026 inclusive according to its Payback Plan. 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 2025 is included in paper **CCSBT–CC/2610/06.**

CC 20 recommended that CCSBT 32 approve a one-year extension to the Indonesian Transhipment trial to 31 October 2026, subject to Indonesia providing, by 31 December 2025, a detailed plan with a timeline for the development and implementation of recommendations from the QAR completed in 2025[11]. Indonesia provided its improvement plan by the required date, and this included as **CCSBT–CC/2610/Info04**.

### 3.2. South Africa

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 provided any updates on implementation to the Secretariat, so no report on progress with implementation is able to be provided (refer to paper **CCSBT–CC/2610/06** for further details).

## 4. Authorised Vessel Issues

### 4.1. South Africa

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. South Africa notified most of its 2026 authorised vessels to the Secretariat prior to the authorisation start date. However, it has continued to submit retrospective vessel authorisations subsequent to this initial notification, and at the time of writing 16% of South Africa's 2026 vessel authorisations have been submitted after the authorisation start date (between 9 and 140 days after authorisation commencement). The majority of these retrospective vessel authorisations appear to have been preceded by harvesting of SBT.

### 4.2. Indonesia

All of the vessel authorisation notifications received from Indonesia between 1 July 2025, and 30 June 2026 were received at the time of, or prior to the authorisation commencement. However, one ID vessel was reported on CDS documents as harvesting SBT more than three months prior to the authorisation commencement.

### 4.3. Korea

In March 2026, Korea notified the Secretariat of an issue that had occurred with one of its vessels. The authorisation for the vessel in question expired on 22 September 2025, and the vessel subsequently landed SBT in Mauritius during early October 2025. The company became aware of the issue and applied for a new authorisation from 22 September 2025. Korean authorities conducted an internal review of this issue and the

[11] The QAR report was provided to CC 20 as paper **CCSBT-CC/2510/21**.

review indicated that the failure to renew the authorisation was due to administrative oversight, without any intentional wrongdoing. Korea questioned the Secretariat about backdating vessel authorisations. The Secretariat responded that the Resolution on a CCSBT Record of Vessels Authorised to Fish for Southern Bluefin Tuna required Members to "promptly" notify any modification of the CCSBT Record at any time such changes occur, so the Secretariat did not recommend seeking to back date any authorisation for the vessels.

The Secretariat also looked into the issue and noted that:

- The vessel was authorised at the time of SBT harvest, and it was only the landing that occurred after the vessel authorisation ended;
- There had been no further catches of SBT by this vessel during the period that it was not authorised;
- When Korea became aware of the issue, it conducted its own review which found the non-compliance was due to an administrative oversight; and
- Korea had notified the Secretariat promptly after becoming aware of this issue.

The Secretariat also notes that Korea has reported this issue in its annual report to CC 21, including that it "imposed an administrative monetary penalty of KRW 28 million (approx. USD 19,828) on the operator". Korea has also reported in its annual report to CC 21 that "the Ministry has taken a measure to develop an internal alarming system targeting operators to prevent similar violations from occurring from July 2026".

## 5. CDS Issues

### 5.1. Validation of CDS Forms

#### 5.1.1. New Zealand

There were again several validation issues for CDS documents issued by New Zealand during 2025. In 2025, the Secretariat received CDS documents that appeared to have the validation and certification completed by the same person. These issues were restricted to only a small number of certifiers or validators and seemed to be related to the validation of empty or incomplete sections of CDS documents reported in 2024[12].

The Secretariat reported these potential issues to New Zealand and was informed that the issues had been referred to the NZ compliance team for follow up. New Zealand has subsequently reported that these inquiries did not identify any potential violations of the NZ legislation implementing the CDS. New Zealand has also reported that it has again followed up with its validators to remind them of their obligations.

#### 5.1.2. Other Validation Issues

CDS documents were also received from other Members that had not been correctly validated during 2025. These incomplete forms were received from both exporting and importing CCSBT Members. Members are reminded to please ensure that forms are complete and validated correctly for any transhipment, landing of domestic product, export, import, or re-export of SBT.

[12] In relation to the 2024 validation issues, New Zealand reported that it had 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. New Zealand further stated that, in response to the issues identified in 2024, additional checks had been implemented within the domestic reconciliation process to help identify and resolve similar issues going forward.

### 5.2. South Africa CDS Issues

The Secretariat noted to previous Compliance Committee meetings that South Africa had extensive submission and quality issues with its CDS data for 2017 to 2022 inclusive. South Africa has made improvements in some areas, however, many issues were again identified in the 2025 CDS data. In addition, South Africa has not responded to the majority of issues identified in the CDS reconciliation carried out by the Secretariat.

Some examples of the ongoing CDS issues for South Africa include:

- the persistent submission of CDS documents with duplicate numbers;
- submission of duplicate CDS forms which report different SBT weights or details;
- import information for South Africa exports that reports different document numbers to those provided by South Africa;
- more than 30 2025 CMFs (reported in CTF data or by importers) have not been provided to the Secretariat; and
- two unresolved duplicate tags in South Africa's reported CDS data.

South Africa has also continued to submit CDS documents that list "EU" as the export destination, instead of the destination "State/Fishing Entity" 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 been raised with South Africa multiple times in relation to both 2024 and 2025 CDS documents.

### 5.3. Indonesia

The reported overutilisation on REEFs by Indonesia, as reported in CCSBT–CC/2510/06 remained an issue for Indonesia during 2025. This issue is being addressed by Indonesia as part of its improvement plan and a significant decrease in the number of overutilised REEFs was noted during the second half of 2025. This issue is discussed further in paper **CCSBT–CC/2610/06**.

In addition, CMFs were submitted by Indonesia during 2025 that reported large quantities of SBT that were caught and transhipped by vessels operating out of Jakarta. Transhipment reporting related to these vessels reported no SBT transhipped. This raised questions about the efficacy of SBT monitoring in Indonesia, and particularly for vessels operating out of Jakarta.

## 6. National Reports

The European Union did not submit annual reports to ERSWG 14 or 16 and has not submitted an annual report to the Extended Scientific Committee since ESC 26 (2021). ESC 28 noted that:

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

ESC29 also noted that:

> *"…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.".*

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 CC21 / CCSBT33 has been received by the Secretariat.

## 7. Non-Provision of Import Copies of CDS Forms

As noted in Section 2.1 of this paper, the submission of import copies of CDS documents continues to be the area of CDS implementation with the highest rate of non-compliance. In 2025, three Members failed to provide all import copies of CDS documents to the Secretariat. However, there have also been some significant improvements in the provision of import copies of CDS documents during 2025.

### 7.1.1. Korea

Korea's non-submission of import CDS documents has been outlined in previous papers to the Compliance Committee[13]. Korea had previously advised the Compliance Committee of improvements to domestic data/information sharing and exchange arrangements that were expected to assist with locating import copies of CDS documents.

Korea's provision of import documents has improved significantly in 2025, both in terms of completeness (number of forms) and timeliness of submissions. In 2024, no import copies of CMFs were provided by Korea, and more than 20% of the import copies of REEFs were received incomplete and well after the submission deadline.

For 2025 CDS documents, Korea had only one missing import CMF and has submitted 96% of import REEFs to the Secretariat. So, whilst a small number of missing import CDS documents remain, the number of missing documents has significantly decreased and more 2025 import CDS documents were provided by Korea by the required submission deadlines.

### 7.1.2. European Union

The European Union has again been responsive to the Secretariat's CDS reconciliation reports and has been proactive in seeking to locate and submit import CDS documents. However, there remain challenges for the European Union in locating import copies of CDS documents.

This has again been exacerbated by the CDS documents issued by South Africa listing only "EU" as the export destination. This meant that the EU was unable to directly follow up with the State in which the import was received but has had to try and locate the forms across its Members. The Secretariat, with the support of exporting Members, has been able to provide importer details to the EU for a number of the missing import copies of CDS documents during 2025. Despite this, these documents remain outstanding.

[13] Including CCSBT-CC/2510/04 – Rev 2 and CCSBT-CC/2410/04

### 7.1.3. Australia

Australia have also been active in trying to locate missing import copies of CDS documents. At the time of completing this paper a small number of import copies of CDS documents remain outstanding and the majority of import copies of CDS documents have been received by the Secretariat outside of the reporting deadlines. Australia had previously advised the Secretariat[14] that:

*"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."*

More than 62% of the 2025 CDS import documents received from Australia were received between 14 August and 1 September 2026. A small number of these documents had been completed incorrectly[15] and most appeared to have been completed by the importer closer to the date of submission, rather than at the time of import. Where CDS documents are not completed correctly or at a time that is close to the receipt of the SBT import, this can diminish the value these documents can provide through verifying the export data contained in the form.

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

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

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

For the calendar years 2017 to 2022 inclusive, South Africa did not provide any port inspection reports within the required 14-day timeframe. In 2023, one port inspection report (of four received) was provided within the required 14-day timeframe. In 2024, no port inspection reports were provided to the Secretariat for vessels carrying, landing or transhipping SBT. Despite this South Africa reported in its annual report inspecting three SBT "landing/transhipment operations" during 2024.

In 2025, South Africa has reported five (5) SBT "landing/transhipment operations" despite six (6) port inspection reports being received by the Secretariat that report foreign flagged fishing vessels landing or transhipping SBT in South African ports. Of these six port inspection reports, only two were received within the required 14-day timeframe.

Therefore, South Africa has met the requirement to inspect at least 5% of landing and transhipment operations by foreign fishing vessels in their designated ports in 2025. However, it again did not comply with the submission timeframe specified in CCSBT's Resolution on Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port.

**Prepared by the Secretariat**

[14] This was communicated in April 2025.

[15] However, Australia did follow up on these issues and clarify the missing details with the importers concerned.

**Compliance with CCSBT Measures**

**For CDS data, these tables cover the 2025 Calendar year only**

## Table 1: Compliance with Measures

| | | Australia | European Union | Indonesia | Japan | Korea | New Zealand | South Africa | Taiwan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **i) Data** | Monthly Catch Reports | ✓ | ✓ | F[1] | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | F | ✓ |
| | Quota Allocation & Final Catch per entity *(due between 01/07/25 & 30/06/26)* | | | | | | | | |
| | • *Initial Allocation* | ✓ | n/a[2] | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | n/a[3] | ✓ |
| | • *Final Catch by Vessel* | ✓ | n/a[2] | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | F[4] | ✓ |
| | Scientific Data Exchange[5] | | | | | | | | |
| | • *Total Catch by Fleet* | ✓ | n/a[2] | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | • *Catch and Effort* | ✓ | n/a[2] | F[6] | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | • *Size Data* | P[7] | n/a[2] | ✓ | ✓ | X[8] | P[9] | ✓ | ✓ |
| | • *Direct Ageing* | ✓ | n/a[2] | n/a | X[10] | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ |
| | • *Other*[11] | ✓ | n/a[2] | ✓[12] | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| **ii) CDS (during 2025 Calendar year** | Catching Member CMFs submitted within required timeframe[13] | ✓[14] | n/a | ✓[15] | ✓ | ✓ | ✓[16] | ✓[17] | ✓ |
| | Were compliant CMFs used? | ✓ | n/a | ✓[18] | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓[19] | ✓ |
| | Has the Member responded to the issues identified in the Secretariat's 2025 final reconciliation report yet? | ✓[20] | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | F | ✓ |
| | CMFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate (no. of CMFs with an unauthorised validator is in brackets)/ CMFs were validated correctly | 100% | n/a | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100%[21] | 100% |
| | % of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information[22] | 100% | n/a | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 98.5% | 100% |
| | % of CMFs for Exports that contain complete and accurate information | 100% | n/a | 100% | n/a | 100% | 100% | 91% | 100% |
| | % of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets) | 100% | n/a | 100% (1) | 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 2025 Calendar year): Continued** | % of CMFs for Exports where catch/ harvest weights are the same on both exporter and importer copies[23] | 99.7% | n/a | 100% | n/a | 100% | 97.5% | 99.5% | 100% |
| | % of CMFs for Exports where SBT catch/harvest numbers are the same on both exporter and importer copies[23] | 99.7% | n/a | 100% | n/a | 100% | 98.9% | 99.3% | 100% |
| | % of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required) | 99.9% | n/a | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 94.7% | 100% |
| | • *% of CTFs where fish numbers exactly match CMF* | 100% | n/a | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 99% | 100% |
| | • *% of CTFs where fish weights within 5% of CMF* | 99% | n/a | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 89.9%[24] | 100% |
| | % of expected Export CMFs submitted to the Secretariat | 100% | n/a | 100% | n/a | 100% | 100% | 96% | 100% |
| | % of expected import copies of CMFs submitted to the Secretariat by the importing Member[25] (number missing is shown in brackets) | 95.8% (6)[26] | 9.1% (10)[27] | n/a | 100%[28] | 80% (1) | 100% | n/a | 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% | 100% | 100% |
| | % of expected (re-)export REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the (re-)exporter (number missing is shown in brackets) | 100% | n/a | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | % of expected import copies of REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the intended importing Member [25] (number missing is shown in brackets) | 82.1% (5)[26] | 60% (2) | n/a | 100% | 96% (2) | 97.8 (1) | n/a | 100% |
| | Number of Duplicate Tag Numbers Submitted in Tagging Data | 0[29] | n/a | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

| | | Australia | European Union | Indonesia | Japan | Korea | New Zealand | South Africa | Taiwan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **iii) Transhipments** (data is for the 2025 calendar year) | Deployment Requests received | n/a | n/a | P[30] | ✓[31] | ✓[32] | n/a | n/a | ✓ |
| | Transhipment Declarations received for transhipments at sea[33] | n/a | n/a | P[34] | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | ✓ |
| | Transhipment Declarations received for known transhipments in port[33] | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a | ✓ |
| | Carrier vessel authorised on transhipment date | n/a | n/a | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | ✓ |
| | Fishing Vessel authorised on transhipment date | n/a | n/a | X[35] | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | ✓ |
| **Transhipment** | Members Reports submitted in <u>2025</u> *(relating to the most recent fishing season)* | n/a | n/a | F[36] | ✓ | n/a[37] | n/a | n/a | ✓ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **iv) Authorised Vessels/Farms** | All Fishing Vessel authorisations received and cover all catch/harvest days | ✓ | ✓ | X[38] | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓[39] | ✓ |
| | 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 **<u>as advised by Member/CNM</u>** (as advised in Members' carry-forward advice received in 2026) | | | | | | | | |
| | **Fishing Season:** | **2024/25** | **2025** | **2025** | **2025/26** | **2025/26** | **2024/25** | **2025/26** | **2025/26** |
| | Commercially caught/retained mortality | ✓ (6332.9) | n/a | ✓ (1192.2)[40] | ✓ (7458.2) | ✓ (1489) | ✓ (680.2) | ✓ (226.5) | ✓ (1585.7) |
| | Release/discard/other sources of mortality | (0t) | n/a | (0t) | ✓(112t) | ✓ (5.95t) | ✓ (20t) | ✓ F[41] | ✓ (10t) |
| | Recreational mortality | ✓ (364.75 t) | n/a | (0t) | n/a | n/a | ✓ (70.3t) | ✓ (5t)[42] | n/a |
| | Customary or artisanal mortality | n/a | n/a | (0t)[43] | n/a | n/a | ✓ (0t) | n/a | n/a |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **<u>vi) 2025</u> Members' Reports: Was all information required by Templates provided** | CC/CCSBT | ✓ | F[44] | F[45] | ✓[46] | ✓[47] | ✓[48] | F[49] | ✓ [50] |
| | ESC | F[51] | X[52] | F[53] | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓[54] | ✓ |
| | ERSWG[55] | ✓ | X[56] | F[57] | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| **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 | |
| **2025** | **Domestic Landings CMFs** | 2012 | 754 | 68 | 4 | 211 | 19 | 132 | n/a | **3,200** |
| **2025** | **Export CMFs** | 875 | 70 | 0 | 9 | 562 | 85 | 559 | n/a | **2,160** |
| **2025** | **TOTAL CMFs** | **2,887** | **824** | **68** | **13** | **773** | **104** | **691** | **0** | **5,360** |

**ii)**

| CDS Data Submission Period | | Number of REEFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Australia | Indonesia | Japan | Korea | New Zealand | Taiwan | South Africa | European Union | Total Number of REEFs |
| **2025** | **Number of REEFs on the System** | 94 | 397 | 245 | 11 | 28 | 5 | 6 | 0 | **786** |

✓ - 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

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[1] Whilst Indonesia did not provide some monthly catch reports by the required submission dates, it did inform the Secretariat that it was unable to do so due to it undertaking a process of data consolidation as part of an ongoing transitional phase in its national quota distribution mechanism.

[2] The EU had no SBT catch for 2025 and therefore there are no final catch by vessel, scientific data exchange data, or ERS data that need to be submitted by the EU.

[3] South Africa informed CC20 that its SBT sector was now being managed through an Olympic system and that allocation only occurred when 80 % of the SBT allocation was caught. The Secretariat has confirmed with South Africa that it continues to manage its SBT fishery through an Olympic System and so it is not required to provide its initial quota allocation.

[4] South Africa provided its final catch by vessel on 3 October 2025, which was 33 days after the required submission date. However, South Africa did provide its final catch by vessel for the 2025/26 fishing year by the required deadline.

[5] For Scientific Data and ERSWG Exchange, this table records whether the required information due between 1 August 2025 and 31 July 2026 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 2025 calendar year have been provided.

[6] This data from Indonesia was due 31 July 2026.

[7] Australia has provided its age data but has advised that no Indonesian age data will be exchanged this year. As this is a data provision requirement for Australia, it has been assessed as partial compliance. Australia has advised that it anticipates providing new Indonesian age data in 2027.

[8] Korea submitted length data but has not provided raised length data.

[9] New Zealand is required to provide raw observer length frequency data but has not done so.

[10] Japan advised that it has no direct age data to submit to the 2026 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 2023 calendar year.

[11] This category monitors the provision of other agreed primary data items for specific Members including catch at age, non-retained catches, CPUE indices and troll indices.

[12] Indonesia's provided confirmation that it had no non-retained catches for 2025 on 14 August 2026. This was due on 31 July 2026.

[13] The compliance assessment for "catching Member CMFs submitted within required timeframe" only indicates if 2025 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.

[14] 166 CMFs related to catch in 2025 were received seven months or more after validation. This represents 6% of the total 2024 CMFs submitted.

[15] 12 CMFs related to catch in 2025 were received seven months or more after validation. This represents 1% of the total 2025 CMFs submitted.

[16] 18 CMFs related to catch in 2025 were received seven months or more after validation. This represents 2% of the total 2025 CMFs submitted.

[17] Based on import CMF records received, 25 2025 CMFs have not been provided by ZA to date. In addition, 82 CMFs related to catch in 2025 were received seven months or more after validation. Together, this represents 15% of the total 2025 CMFs submitted or that should have been submitted.

[18] All CMF's submitted by Indonesia were compliant CMFs, however no CMF's have been received at this stage that relate to artisanal catch, so these are unable to assessed.

[19] All CMF's submitted by South Africa were compliant CMFs, however there are 25 CMF's that the Secretariat has not, at this stage, received from South Africa which are unable to assessed, five CMFs were also submitted with duplicate numbers, and multiple CMFs were validated and submitted in duplicate at different times.

[20] AU have been late responding to a large number of discrepancies identified in the Secretariat reconciliations of 2025 CDS data, particularly the provision of import CDS documents which were predominantly provided in August 2026.

[21] There were a number of validation issues on South African CDS documents in 2025, including duplicate forms validated at different times and missing validations. At the time of completing the preliminary tables these issues remain unresolved or have not been responded to.

[22] 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.

[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 new DRO conversion factor notified by South Africa in 2025 (1.28) has been applied to all applicable catch reported in the CDS in 2025. So, this figure no longer includes issues related to the default conversion factor (as previously reported). The issues identified in 2025 included the same weights reported on CTFs and CMFs despite product types differing, converted weights differing between CTFs and CMFs by between 5 and 42%. South Africa has, at this point, not responded to these discrepancies.

[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] While most import CMFs have now been provided by AU, the majority of these forms (86 CMFs, including some duplicates, and 22 REEFs) were received between 14 August 2026 and 1 September 2026. So, these were provided to the Secretariat significantly after the submission deadlines in the CDS Resolution.

[27] Whilst the European Union has not been able to provide the import copies of some CMFs, it 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 by the CDS Resolution.

[28] There were twenty-three missing 2025 import CMFs, but Japan have confirmed that all of these CMFs related to consignments that had not yet received customs clearance, or were not received until after 31 December 2025. These documents will therefore be provided as part of the 2026 CDS data submissions.

[29] Australia had a large number of duplicate tag numbers in its initial data submissions for 2025 CDS data, but Australia worked with the Secretariat to resolve all of these issues and none remain at the time of completion of the tables.

[30] Deployment requests continue to be consistently provided, 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] Deployment requests were not initially received by the CCSBT Secretariat for four (4) at-sea transhipments for JP flagged fishing vessels in 2025. However, these had been provided to IOTC and were able to be obtained from the IOTC Secretariat.

[32] Deployment requests were not received by the CCSBT Secretariat for three (3) at-sea transhipments for KR flagged fishing vessels in 2025. However, these had been provided to IOTC/ICCAT and were able to be obtained from the Secretariats.

[33] According to the CCSBT's 'Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transhipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels", the master of a receiving Carrier Vessel is required to complete and transmit a CCSBT Transhipment Declaration to the CCSBT Secretariat within 24 hours of the completion of the transhipment. This provision came into effect on 1 January 2015.

[34] At the time of completing these tables, 541 transhipment declarations had been received from ID for transhipments that involved SBT in 2025, but CMFs submitted by Indonesia to date report 607 transhipments during 2025. Transhipment declarations have also not been received for 155 transhipments that were planned to occur in 2025, which accounts for 13% of total 2025 transhipments. Transhipment declarations from Indonesian carrier vessels are consistently received by the Secretariat after the completion of the trip (on average 79 days after the transhipment occurred) and not within 24 hours of the completion of the transhipment as required in the Resolution. Transhipment declarations were also received for 5 transhipments in 2025 that were not included in the observer report related to that trip.

[35] One ID flagged fishing vessel (BANDAR NELAYAN 511) conducted an at-sea SBT transhipment three months before its CCSBT authorisation had started.

[36] Indonesia did not provide any information for section 2.4iii. of the CC/EC report (SBT Transhipment) other than noting that the observer report for at-sea transhipments during the 2024 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 transhipments.

[37] Korean LSTLVs did not conduct any transhipments of SBT in the 2024/25 fishing season, and all SBT was landed.

[38] One CMF was received in 2026 which reported catch by the vessel BANDAR NELAYAN 511 in July 2025, when the authorisation period for this vessel did not commence until 29 October 2025.

[39] Whilst all vessel authorisations received from South Africa during 2025 cover the harvest dates reported on CDS documents, some authorisatons were notified retrospectively, which means that at the time of the reported harvest, no current authorisation had been submitted to the Secretariat.

[40] 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. This total SBT mortalities figure includes a late amendment received from Indonesia on 4 September 2026, that altered its mortalities for 2025 from 1172.1 to 1192.2.

[41] South Africa's national report to CC20/CCSBT32 noted a small number of discards by the Domestic Longline Fleet and "no reliable estimate" for non-retained SBT for other sectors. South Africa has provided details of its non-retained catch data to the 2026 scientific data exchange, but this does not appear to have been included in total mortalities reported in South Africa's 2026 carry forward notification and it remains unclear how this discarded catch is attributed by South Africa to ensure accurate total SBT mortalities are reported.

[42] South Africa's national report submitted to CC20 reported no retained SBT by the recreational sector in the 2022/23, 2023/24 and 2024/25 seasons. South Africa have reported an estimated recreational catch of 5 tonne in the 2026 scientific data exchange, and this estimate has also been included in the 2026 carry forward notification from South Africa.

[43] Indonesia has not separated its artisanal catch to date in its reporting of SBT mortalities. However, it has included small amounts of artisanal catch by handline vessels up to 30t in its final catch by vessel information in 2024 (1.15t) and 2025 (19.05t). It is understood that this catch is sold locally, so may still constitute commercially caught/retained mortality and has not been separated in Secretariat reporting.

[44] The EU report reaffirms that the targeting of SBT by EU vessels is prohibited and that the EU quota for SBT is to be used exclusively to account for by-catch consistent with the applicable CCSBT allocation. Therefore, many sections of the report are answered as not applicable. There are details included in the report around the amendments to the EU catch certification scheme, but this does not extend to compliance with the CDS Resolution, specifically related to providing CDS import documentation. The information provided on the VMS implementation in 2024 only specifies the EU Regulation requirements but does not provide any information on actual reporting by vessels on the CCSBT authorised vessel record. Section 2.2.5 on at sea inspections reiterates that the targeting of SBT by EU vessels is forbidden and there is no active EU SBT fishery, but does not address the question, noting this requests "inspections of SBT authorised fishing vessels" not vessels targeting SBT. Much of Section 2.6 is not applicable to the EU, however question iv asks for the percentage of imports of SBT that were inspected but the EU report only includes the trade figures for 2024 here. Limited responses are provided in the Annex to the report including in sections applicable to the EU, such as Annex 1 sections 1.3, and 1.5.2.

[45] The ID Annual Report for 2024 again 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 (Section 2.7) and activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and market (Annex 1 1.5,3). There was also limited explanation of the MCS arrangements for monitoring domestic landings (Annex 1 1.4). Future planned improvements (1.3) are listed in the report, but there was no implementation timelines provided for these improvements. The report also notes the number of vessels required to report to VMS in 2024 (2.2.4 iii) that is lower than those ID flagged vessels on the CCSBT Record of Authorised Vessels during 2024 (provided under 2.2.1). It is also unclear whether these vessels were operating only within areas under national jurisdiction and, if so, what monitoring they were subject to. There was no explanation provided, nor any details provided related to this non-compliance with the VMS Resolution and plans for further improvement (2.2.4 v). The report does not specify penalties associated with non-compliance with VMS requirements (Annex 1 1).

[46] JP did not specify both specify the weight (in tonnes) and number of SBT in Table 3 but this information was available elsewhere in the report so is not assessed as missing information.

[47] KR did not specify both specify the weight (in tonnes) and number of SBT in Table 3 and only the quantities of SBT transhipped at sea and in port were included in table 7, with no percentages included. But as these details were either available elsewhere in the report, or could be calculated from the information provided, it is assessed that the report includes all information required by the template.

[48] NZ reported its 2024 observer coverage in terms of level of camera monitoring on board surface longline vessels, rather than the actual level of footage reviewed. This was discussed on the floor at CC 20, and as the table was completed it is not assessed as information not provided in the national report.

[49] The ZA Annual Report for 2024 discusses future planned improvements (1.3), but no implementation timelines were provided for these improvements. A descriptive table of areas for CDS improvement is included in the Annex to the report, rather than in Section 1.3. However, this also does not provide timeframes for implementation. ZA stated at CC 20 that its SBT fishery was managed as an Olympic fishery, however the report notes that "During the 2024/2025 fishing season the Department allocated the SBT quota to two tuna fisheries in South Africa, the Large Pelagic Longline and the Tuna Pole-line sectors… the Large Pelagic Longline sector was allocated 467.9 t and this was equally divided amongst 60 Rights Holders". No responses are provided for several mandatory questions in the report (such as 2.2.1, 2.5.2, 2.2.7 etc). Section 1.9 - Monitoring of trade of SBT point iv (Section 2.6 in the template) notes that there were no imports of SBT, however CDS data recorded one landing of SBT in South Africa in 2024 by a foreign flagged vessel. No information was provided on the processes to monitor the usage of bycatch mitigation measures (Annex 1 2 c).

[50] The text included in the TW report for improvements achieved in the current fishing season mainly reports historical changes and appears the same text reported to the previous CC meeting. However, as there are comments related to the reporting period (May 2024) this is not assessed as missing information.

[51] Table of Catch by gear by type (table 1) merged pole and purse seine as "surface" rather than separating. No longline effort data was provided, only the observed percentage is provided in appendix F. The 2024 longline effort number (number of hooks) is provided in text of the Observer program section (as a part of EM sentence) but no trend is provided. In the fleet size and distribution, only the recent fishing season (2023-2024) information is provided, rather than the last 5 years.

[52] 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 be 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 2025.

[53] ID reported "trend by fleet" instead of "trend by gear type" for both nominal CPUE and size composition. ID's report to this header is "all SBT catch was obtained from domestic fleets", which does not meet the requirement. The number of active vessels is provided by year by area as a table, but the required "Map" of catch and effort distribution was not provided. No data for handline was provided in this section also.

[54] No heading or information detailing research and monitoring to improve estimates of attributable catch was included in the ZA report, but some information on conversion factors and charter arrangements are noted in other sections.

[55] This assessment is of Member annual reports to ERSWG16 in 2026, as no meeting was held in 2025.

[56] The EU 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.

[57] Although some narrative information is provided, table 1 (reporting form for estimation of total mortality of ERS in CCSBT fisheries) is missing from the ID annual report to ERSWG. ID also included no description of Compliance Monitoring System (i.e. how compliance is measured) and the level of Compliance for each mitigation measure to minimise seabird and other species bycatch.

# I. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the "2018 Season" to the "2026 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 Commerc-ial Catch | c) Reported Retained Commerc-ial 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 Commerc-ial Catch | c) Reported Retained Commerc-ial 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 Commerc-ial Catch | c) Reported Retained Commerc-ial 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 Commerc-ial Catch | c) Reported Retained Commerc-ial 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 Commerc-ial Catch | c) Reported Retained Commerc-ial 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 | 1336[15] | (-91.3)[13] | 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[16] | 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 |

***"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 | 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 Commerc-ial Catch | c) Reported Retained Commerc-ial Catch | | | |
| Australia | 1-Dec-24 to 30-Nov-25 | 7,295 | 1,178.6 | 8,473.7 | 6697.65 | 364.75 | 6,332.9 | 6,265.6[1] | 6,340.5 | 6,378 |
| EU | 1-Jan-25 to 31-Dec-25 | 13 | | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indonesia | 1-Jan-25 to 31-Dec-25 | 1,336[15] | (-91.3) [13] | 1,244.7 | 1192.2 | 0 | 1192.2 | 1,040 | 1,192.2 | 1192.2 |
| Japan | 1-Apr-25 to 31-Mar-26 | 7,247[15] | 934 | 8,181 | 7569.9 | 111.7 | 7,458.2 | 7,322.8 | 7,458.2 | 7,374.8 |
| Korea | 1-Apr-25 to 31-Mar-26 | 1,468 | 54 | 1,522 | 1494.97 | 5.95 | 1489.02 | 1,492.5 | 1489.02 | 1489.02 |
| New Zealand | 1-Oct-24 to 30-Sep-25 | 1,288 | 257.6 | 1,545.6 | 770.5 | 90.3 | 680.2 | 658.5 | 680.2 | 679.5 |
| South Africa | 1-Mar-25 to 28-Feb-26 | 527[15] | | 527 | 231.5 | 5 | 226.5 | 233.8 | 229.4 | 229.4 |
| Taiwan | 1-Mar-25 to 28-Feb-26 | 1,468 | 230.4 | 1,698.4 | 1595.7 | 10 | 1585.7 | 1,582.1 | 1,553.9 | 1,564.9 |

***"2026 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[17] | Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports[17] |
| | | | | | 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-25 to 30-Nov-26 | 7,295 | 1,114.8 | 8,409.8 | *Not yet available* | | | | 6488.1 | 6435.4 |
| EU | 1-Jan-26 to 31-Dec-26 | 13 | | 13 | *Not yet available* | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Indonesia | 1-Jan-26 to 31-Dec-26 | 1,336[15] | (-91.3) [13] | 1,244.7 | *Not yet available* | | | | 357.8 | 357.8 |
| Japan | 1-Apr-26 to 31-Mar-27 | 7,247[15] | 611 | 7,858 | *Not yet available* | | | | 4663.4 | 4898.3 |
| Korea | 1-Apr-26 to 31-Mar-27 | 1,468 | 27 | 1,495 | *Not yet available* | | | | 1383.7 | 1383.7 |
| New Zealand | 1-Oct-25 to 30-Sep-26 | 1,288 | 257.6 | 1,545.6 | *Not yet available* | | | | 524.97 | 522.8 |
| South Africa | 1-Mar-26 to 28-Feb-27 | 527[15] | 100 | 627 | *Not yet available* | | | | 72.9 | 73 |
| Taiwan | 1-Feb-26 to 31-Jan-27 | 1,468 | 102.7 | 1,570.7 | *Not yet available* | | | | 1361.7 | 1361.7 |

## II. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the "2010 Season" to the "2017 Season"[18]

***(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)[19] | 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[20] | 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[21] | 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[22] | 4,538[23] (CC) | 4,541.2 | 4,539.1 | 4,524.1 |
| 1-Dec-11 to 30-Nov-12 | 4,528 | n/a | 4,508.93[24] | 4,543.5(OL) | 4,516.7 | 4,542.9 | 4,737.6 |
| 1-Dec-09 to 30-Nov-11[25] | 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)[19] | 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)[26] | 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)[19] | 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[25] | 1,302 | n/a | 1,302 | 1,494[27] (CC) | 1,345.1 | 1,474.8[28] | 1,474.8[28] |

***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)[19] | 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)[29] | 4,566.01 | 4,563.58 | 4,567.82 |
| 1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17 | 4,737 | 49 | 4,786 | 4,708 (CC)[30] | 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[31] | 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[25] | 4,522 | n/a | 4,800[32] | 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)[19] | 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)[33] | 1,133.18 | 1,106.12 | 1,084.52 |
| 1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17 | 1,140 | 89.4 | 1229.4 | 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) | 1044.26 | 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[25] | 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)[19] | 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[34] (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[34] (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[25] | 1,508 | n/a | 1,140[32] | 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)[19] | 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[35] | 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[36] (DE) | 57.62 | 53.33 | 53.33 |
| 1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14 | 40 | n/a | 40 | 56.5[36] (DE) | 46.50 | 50.50 | 50.50 |
| 1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13 | 40 | n/a | 40 | 67.3[36] (DE) | 62.28 | 65.61 | 65.61 |
| 1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12 | 40 | n/a | 40 | 109.8[36] (DE) | 76.93 | 72.2 | 72.2 |
| 1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11 | 40 | n/a | 40 | 63.7[36] (DE) | 53.3[37] | 53.9 | 53.9 |
| 1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10 | 40 | n/a | 40 | 54.4[36] (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)[19] | 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[38] (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[38] (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[39] | 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[25] | 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)[19] | 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 |

[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.

[16] 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%)

[17] Data from monthly catch reports are only available for catches up until the end of July 2026.

[18] 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.

[19] 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.

[20] 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.

[21] 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.

[22] 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.

[23] 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.

[24] 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).

[25] 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.

[26] 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.

[27] Indonesia's combined 2010-2011 reported catch was updated from 1,477.9t to 1,494t at CC10.

[28] 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.

[29] 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.

[30] 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.

[31] This figure was increased by approximately 34t as the result of a previously missing CDS form being filed in late 2016.

[32] 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.

[33] 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.

[34] 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.

[35] 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.

[36] 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.

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

[38] 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.

[39] 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 (*2025 calendar year*)

| Member | Catch (t) (from Scientific Data Exchange Data) | No. of vessels[1] | Size of authorised vessels in Fleet[2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australia *(all methods except purse seine)*[3] | 1,924t | 39 | 19.5m average (4.9m – 34.5m) |
| Australia *(purse seine)* | 4,592t | 3 | 34.3m average (27.4m – 45.5m) |
| Australia *(Recreational)* | For its 2024/25 season (Dec 2024 – Nov 25), Australia set aside 365t to account for recreational mortality. | | |
| EU | 0t | None | N/A |
| Indonesia | 1,192t[4] | 203[5] | 27.4m average (16.2m – 36.9m) |
| Japan | 7,375t | 60 | 50.5m average (48.2m – 56.2m) |
| Korea | 1,495t | 9 | 49.6m average (47.5m – 51m) |
| New Zealand[6] | 680t | 20 | 23.6m average (9.4m – 82.9m) |
| New Zealand *(Recreational)* | For its 2024/25 (Oct 2024 – Sep 25) season, NZ's reported recreational catch was 70.3t[7]. | | |
| South Africa *(all methods except pole and line)* | 225t | 19 | 28.5m average (23.2m – 48.9m) |
| South Africa *(pole and line)* | 1.7t | 7[8] | 13.4m average (11.6m – 14.4m) |
| Taiwan | 1594t | 52 | 42.4 average (35.2m – 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 as reported on CDS documents provided to date, *i.e.* not the size range of all authorised vessels in the fleet.

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

[4] Indonesia notified the Secretariat on 4 September that it had reviewed and corrected the 2025 SBT catch data and submitted a revision of its Data Exchange of Total Catch by Fleet for 2025. This amended the total catch from 1172.1t to 1192.2t.

[5] The catch by fleet data submitted by Indonesia lists 294 vessels that caught SBT in 2025. Of the 91 additional vessels listed in the ID catch by vessels in 2025, seventy eight (78) are handline vessels ranging from 10-30t and thirteen (13) are longline vessels ranging from 20 to 200t. It appears that most of the CDS documents relating to the longline vessels missing from CDS data are 2026 forms that are yet to be submitted to the Secretariat.

[6] Fishing methods included long-lining, mid-water trawling and gill netting.

[7] Estimated weights are for all reported retained fish. Figures are as reported by Charter Vessel Operators on Catch Activity Returns, Sport fishing clubs, and recreational take on commercial vessels.

[8] The catch by fleet data submitted by South Africa to the Scientific data exchange lists eight (8) pole and line vessels that caught SBT in 2025, but CDS documents have only been received for seven (7).

## (B) Transporting / landing (*2025 calendar year*)

| | Australia | EU | Indonesia | Japan | Korea | New Zealand | South Africa | Taiwan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of carrier vessels authorised**[9] | 0 | 0 | 20 | 13 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| **Number of at-sea transhipments**[10] | 0 | 0 | 541[11] | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 66 |
| **Number of in-port transhipments**[9] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| **Main ports: Domestic**[12] | 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: Foreign**[10] | N/A | Auckland, (New Zealand), Durban, (South Africa) Papeete (Tahiti, French Polynesia)[13] | 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) |

[9] These figures are for vessels which were on the CCSBT authorised carrier vessel list during 2025.

[10] The figures presented are based on transhipment 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 transhipment event in this table.

[11] 541 transhipment declarations have been received to date from ID for transhipments that involved SBT during 2025, but CMFs submitted by Indonesia to date report 607 transhipments occurring during 2025. Transhipment declarations have also not been received for 155 transhipments that were planned to occur in 2025 and because of this it is unclear how many of these missing declarations relate to transfers of SBT. The missing declarations account for 13% of total ID transhipments during 2025.

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

[13] The Secretariat has not been advised of any formally designated foreign ports.

## (C) Markets (*2025 calendar year*) Quantities are net weights in tonnes[14]

### i) SBT Exported by Members on CMFs and the Corresponding Importers[15]

| Importer | Exporter | | | | | | Total Net Weight (t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Australia | Indonesia | Korea | New Zealand | South Africa | Taiwan | |
| Australia | | | | 37.90 | | | **37.90** |
| Canada | 6.80 | | | 1.40 | | | **8.20** |
| China | 146.50 | 2.04 | | | | | **148.54** |
| European Union | | | | | 1.90 | | **1.90** |
| Hong Kong (China) | 7.30 | | | | | | **7.30** |
| Japan | 8,504.20 | 17.20 | 1,158.80 | 342.20 | 23.70 | 1,217.00 | **11,263.10** |
| Korea | 2.70 | | | | | | **2.70** |
| Malaysia | 0.10 | | | | | | **0.10** |
| New Zealand | 0.90 | | | | | | **0.90** |
| United Kingdom | 0.30 | | | | | | **0.30** |
| United States | 148.20 | | | 92.60 | 106.50 | | **347.30** |
| Vietnam | 0.20 | | | | | | **0.20** |
| **Total Net Weight (t)** | **8,817.20** | **19.24** | **1,158.80** | **474.10** | **132.10** | **1,217.00** | **11,818.44** |

### ii) SBT Exported by Members on REEFs and the Corresponding Importers[14]

| Importer | Re-exporter | | | | | | | Total Net Weight (t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Australia | Indonesia | Japan | Korea | New Zealand | South Africa | Taiwan | |
| Australia | | | | | 6.04 | | | **6.04** |
| Brunei Darussalam | 1.18 | | | | | | | **1.18** |
| Canada | | 1.25 | | | | | | **1.25** |
| European Union | 0.17 | | | | | | | **0.17** |
| Fiji | 1.35 | | | | | | | **1.35** |
| Hong Kong (China) | 20.29 | | 9.91 | | | | | **30.2** |
| India | 0.10 | | | | | | | **0.10** |
| Japan | 1.71 | 1.93 | | 242.60 | | | | **246.24** |
| Korea | | | 214.97 | | | | | **214.97** |
| Lebanon | | 2.13 | | | | | | **2.13** |
| Malaysia | | 0.07 | | | | | | **0.07** |
| New Zealand | 5.04 | | | | | | | **5.04** |
| Philippines | | 9.75 | | | | | | **9.75** |
| Singapore | | | 0.26 | | | | | **0.26** |
| Taiwan | | | 78.98 | | | | | **78.98** |
| Thailand | | | 0.58 | | | | | **0.58** |
| United Kingdom | 0.02 | | | | | | | **0.02** |
| United States of America | 4.73 | 347.34 | 24.12 | 2.48 | | 1.16 | 0.12 | **379.95** |
| **Total Net Weight (t)** | **34.59** | **362.47** | **328.82** | **245.08** | **6.04** | **1.16** | **0.12** | **978.28** |

[14] Export quantities (t) are calculated using information from CDS Catch Monitoring Forms (using the figures for overall net weights).
[15] Based on the export/re-export date being in 2025.

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

i.e. Tables i) and ii) added together[14]

| 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** | | | | | 43.94 | | | **43.94** |
| **Brunei Darussalam** | 1.18 | | | | | | | **1.18** |
| **Canada** | 6.80 | 1.25 | | | 1.40 | | | **9.45** |
| **China** | 146.50 | 2.04 | | | | | | **148.54** |
| **European Union** | 0.17 | | | | | 1.90 | | **2.07** |
| **Fiji** | 1.35 | | | | | | | **1.35** |
| **Hong Kong (China)** | 27.59 | | 9.91 | | | | | **37.50** |
| **India** | 0.10 | | | | | | | **0.10** |
| **Japan** | 8,505.91 | 19.13 | | 1,401.40 | 342.20 | 23.70 | 1,217.00 | **11,509.34** |
| **Korea** | 2.70 | | 214.97 | | | | | **217.67** |
| **Lebanon** | | 2.13 | | | | | | **2.13** |
| **Malaysia** | 0.10 | 0.07 | | | | | | **0.17** |
| **New Zealand** | 5.94 | | | | | | | **5.94** |
| **Philippines** | | 9.75 | | | | | | **9.75** |
| **Singapore** | | | 0.26 | | | | | **0.26** |
| **Taiwan** | | | 78.98 | | | | | **78.98** |
| **Thailand** | | | 0.58 | | | | | **0.58** |
| **United Kingdom** | 0.32 | | | | | | | **0.32** |
| **United States of America** | 152.93 | 347.34 | 24.12 | 2.48 | 92.60 | 107.66 | 0.12 | **727.25** |
| **Vietnam** | 0.20 | | | | | | | **0.20** |
| **Total Net Weight (t)** | **8,851.79** | **381.71** | **328.82** | **1,403.88** | **480.14** | **133.26** | **1,217.12** | **12,796.72** |

**iv) COMTRADE Table of Imports of Fresh plus Frozen SBT** (for 2025)

Note: Non-cooperating Non-Members are shaded

***NYA: Means "Not Yet Available"***

| Importer | Total Net Weight (tonnes) |
|---|---|
| | **2025** |
| Australia | 37.82 |
| EU | **2.31** *(236.20)*[16] |
| Indonesia | **0** *(0)*[17] |
| Japan | 11404.37 |
| Korea | 193.70 |
| New Zealand | 2.64 |
| Canada | 5.44 |
| China | 20.60 |
| Malaysia | 36.39 |
| Maldives | 0.11 |
| Malta | 0.008 |
| Norway | 0.01 |
| Panama | 10.08 |
| Philippines | 9.23 |
| Singapore | 38.45 |
| USA | 322.50 |
| Grand Total | **12317.55**[18] |

**v) COMTRADE Table of Exports of Fresh plus Frozen SBT** (for 2025)

Note: Non-cooperating Non-Members are shaded

***NYA: Means "Not Yet Available"***

| Exporter | Total Net Weight (tonnes) |
|---|---|
| | **2025** |
| Australia | 9783.25 |
| EU | **0** (28.73)[15] |
| Indonesia | **379.05** *(35.00)*[16] |
| Japan | 135.86 |
| Korea | 1581.81 |
| New Zealand | 476.13 |
| South Africa | 142.13 |
| Brazil | 5.97 |
| China | 0.64 |
| Singapore | 0.26 |
| USA | 5.17 |
| **Grand Total** | **12194.95**[17] |

[16] 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.

[17] 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.

[18] 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 2025 calendar year)

Note: Only those NCNMs recorded as intended export destinations on CMFs/REEFs or recorded in the COMTRADE database in 2025 with more than 2t of exports/imports 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 |
| 2025 | | 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 | 9617.21 | 8851.79 | 9783.25 | 43.94 | 37.82 | 809.36 |
| | EU | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 (28.73) | 2.07 | 2.31 (236.20) | 2.07 |
| | Indonesia | 841.99 | 381.71 | 379.05 (35) | 0.00 | 0 (0) | 460.28 |
| | Japan | 6279.24 | 328.82 | 135.86 | 11,509.34 | 11404.37 | 17459.76 |
| | Korea | 1572.52 | 1403.88 | 1581.81 | 217.67 | 193.70 | 386.31 |
| | New Zealand | 571.36 | 480.14 | 476.13 | 5.94 | 2.64 | 97.16 |
| | South Africa | 181.51 | 133.26 | 142.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 48.25 |
| | Taiwan | 1376.99 | 1217.12 | N/A | 78.98 | N/A | 238.85 |
| NCNMs | Brazil | NA | NA | 5.97 | NA | NA | Calculation not possible |
| | Canada | NA | NA | NA | 9.45 | 5.44 | |
| | China | NA | NA | 0.64 | 148.50 | 20.60 | |
| | Hong Kong | NA | NA | NA | 37.50 | NA | |
| | Lebanon | NA | NA | NA | 2.13 | NA | |
| | Malaysia | NA | NA | NA | 0.17 | 36.39 | |
| | Panama | NA | NA | NA | NA | 10.08 | |
| | Philippines | NA | NA | NA | 9.75 | 9.23 | |
| | Singapore | NA | NA | 0.26 | 0.26 | 38.45 | |
| | USA | NA | NA | 5.17 | 727.25 | 322.50 | |

## vii) Members/NCNMs Where SBT Imports are Indicated as Being Greater than 100t in 2023 to 2025 inclusive by the CDS &/or COMTRADE

*This information is provided to meet CC16's request and is derived from Table vi) above for 2025 and from Table vii) in paper CCSBT-CC/2510/04 for 2023 and 2024.*

| Type of Data | | 2025 (calendar year) | | 2024 (calendar year) | | 2023 (calendar year) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CDS (Imports) | UN COMTRADE (imports) | CDS (Imports) | UN COMTRADE (imports) | CDS (Imports) | UN COMTRADE (imports) |
| Members | Japan | 11,509.34 | 11404.37 | 9125.59 | 8309.43 | 10,436.01 | 10,278.79 |
| | Korea | 217.67 | 193.70 | 100.51 | 63.24 | 168.95 | NYA |
| NCNMs | China | 148.54[19] | 20.60 | 909.09 | 841.05 | 157.50 | 142.85 |
| | USA | 727.25 | 322.50 | 1268.25 | 510.01 | 929.04 | 389.30 |

[19] The total CDS imports is 178.74 when imports to Hong Kong are included.

## (D) Monitoring (*2025 or 2025 fishing year unless otherwise stated*)

| | ***Observer Coverage***[20] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ***As a Percentage of Catch*** | | ***As a Percentage of Effort (purse seine set or longline hook)*** | |
| | ***2024 fishing season*** | ***2025 fishing season*** | ***2024 fishing season*** | ***2025 fishing season*** |
| Australia | 12.8 % (purse seine)<br>11.7 % (longline/minorline sector) | 17.5 % (purse seine)<br>8.1 % (longline/minorline sector) | 13.8 (purse seine)<br>11.6 (longline/minorline sector) | 13.8 % (purse seine)<br>8.8 % (longline/minorline sector) |
| EU | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Indonesia | 5.09 % | 9.20 % | 2.16 % | 4.14 % |
| Japan | 22 % | 24.8 % | 31.3 % | 34.8 % |
| Korea | 21 % | 13.9 % | 21 % | 13.9 % |
| New Zealand | 90 % [21] | 91 %[22] | 89 % [20] | 92 %[21] |
| South Africa | 17.4 % (domestic longline)<br>N/A (charter)<br>N/A (domestic pole-line) | 19.1% (domestic longline)<br>N/A (charter)<br>N/A (domestic pole-line) | 19.7% (domestic longline)<br>N/A (charter)<br>N/A (domestic pole-line) | 16.8% (domestic longline)<br>N/A (charter)<br>N/A (domestic pole-line) |
| Taiwan | 17.72 % | 14.78 % | 13.20 % | 13.14 % |
| | ***Vessel Monitoring Systems (2025 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 2024/25 season 96 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. 299 CCSBT authorised Indonesian fishing vessels and 20 carrier vessels were required to report. 299 fishing vessels and 20 carrier vessels reported to a national VMS during 2025[23]. | | | |
| Japan | Mandatory for all far seas fishing vessels. 60 authorised fishing vessels and 6 authorised carrier vessels actually reported to a national VMS in the 2025/26 fishing season. | | | |
| Korea | Mandatory for all CCSBT authorised fishing vessels. Nine (9) active fishing vessels required to report to a national VMS in the 2025/26 fishing season did report. | | | |
| New Zealand | New Zealand has implemented mandatory geospatial positional reporting (GPR) across 100 percent of the commercial fishing fleet. All fishing vessels operating in New Zealand waters were required to report electronically per domestic regulations and did so during the 2025 fishing season. | | | |
| South Africa | VMS has been mandatory since 1998. During the 2025/2026 fishing season 30 domestic longline, 51 domestic pole-line vessels were required to report to the Department's national VMS centre. | | | |
| Taiwan | Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 52 authorised fishing vessels and 20 authorised carrier vessels reported to the national VMS during the 2025/26 fishing season. | | | |

[20] Based on Members' National Reports

[21] These figures report monitoring by cameras.

[22] This figure is based on camera monitoring, with NZ noting that less than 100% of catch/effort was covered by camera monitoring in 2025 due to some temporary technical issues.

[23] This was initially reported by Indonesia as 251 fishing vessels and 20 carrier vessels (both required to report and that did report) but this was updated to 299 vessels in a revised annual report received on 4 September 2026.

## Member Compliance Issues from CC20

*As provided in letters sent to all CCSBT Members before CC21*[1]

| 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. | At CC20, Australia noted it had taken steps towards introducing regulation to require importers to provide these documents, however the Australian legislative process can take some time, and prioritises urgent issues. Australia further stated that it will monitor the effect of eCDS, once commenced, to gauge the need for additional regulation.<br><br>The number of import CDS documents that have not been submitted by Australia increased during 2025, with a total of 113 import CDS documents (85 CMFs and 28 REEFs) yet to be submitted to the Secretariat. |
| EU | CC20 expressed its disappointment that the EU was not participating in the meeting and suggested that the response provided by the EU during the premeeting exchange had failed to address the issues raised. | The EU may wish to consider the questions asked by Members in relation to their national report provided to CC20/CCSBT32 and address these questions in its national Report to CC21/CCSBT33. |
| ID | Indonesia over-caught its SBT effective catch limit 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 CC20 an update on the implementation of its work plan to remain within TAC for 2025. It was noted at CC20 that the activities in this workplan would not address all the issues creating uncertainty related to Indonesia's reported SBT catch levels. Noting the payback period is due to conclude at the end of 2026, it may be beneficial to demonstrate progress against the workplan that was reported to CC21, with a particular focus on progress to ensure that SBT catches remain within its SBT effective catch limit. |
| | At CC20 Indonesia acknowledged the findings of the CCSBT quality assurance review (QAR) of its national transhipment observer programme and the challenges identified, including the timeliness of report submission and the availability and capacity of observers. | CC20 agreed to recommend a twelve-month extension to Indonesian Transhipment trial to 31 October 2026, subject to Indonesia providing, by 31 December 2025, a detailed plan with a timeline for the development and implementation of recommendations from the QAR, including;<br><br>• A policy on the Indonesia National Observer Programme, covering, among other things, roles, responsibilities and accountability;<br>• An Observer Manual (similar in style and content to the IOTC ROP Manual) to serve as a reference guide to observers on data collection protocols, compliance monitoring and processes to complete forms (including a Transhipment Details Form and Boarding Inspection Report Form);<br>• Dedicated training for transhipment observers on SBT species identification and CCSBT Resolutions, particularly the observer-related compliance monitoring requirements of the Transhipment and CDS Resolutions;<br>• A robust, practical process to independently estimate the weight of individual SBT; and<br>• Stronger communications arrangements to better meet reporting obligations (e.g. satellite communications to support the submission of transhipment declarations within 24hrs).<br><br>Indonesia submitted the plan as required and its progress against the plan will be reviewed at CC 21.<br><br>There has not been a noticeable improvement in the timeliness of data submissions from the Indonesian Transhipment trial during |

[1] Please note that these issues are compiled at the end of July, so Members may have resolved some issues identified in the tables prior to CC 21.

| Member | Compliance Issue | Comment from Secretariat (if any) |
|---|---|---|
| | | 2025, and to date transhipment declarations have not been received for 155 transhipments that were planned to occur in 2025, which accounts for 13% of total 2025 transhipments. |
| | Indonesia was late providing its data to the 2025 ERSWG Data Exchange (EDE), and it provided insufficient information on its usage of mitigation measures with its EDE data. | Indonesia advised CC20 that there had been delays in collecting the EDE data. It acknowledged that more Indonesian vessels were fishing in the southern Indian Ocean where seabird interactions are more likely and that it would raise awareness with fishers of the required mitigation measures to improve compliance.<br><br>Indonesia's 2026 EDE data is due to be submitted by 31 July 2026. |
| | Indonesia's national report noted that its scientific observer coverage in 2024 represented 2.16% of observed effort and 5.09% of observed catch. This does not meet the observer coverage target level of 10% for catch and effort specified in the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. | Indonesia reported to CC20 that it had been facing a shortage of observers as well as limited budget support for several years. It further noted that the government budget could only finance observer deployment until June 2025, but that it was changing the mechanism for managing and financing observers to address this issue. It also noted that it would take necessary measures to improve observer coverage under the new system, including the recruitment of new observers, observer training and certification. It may be beneficial for Indonesia to provide an update on the progress of these changes to national observer programme. |
| | Overutilisation was identified on Re-Export/Export After Landing of Domestic Product Forms (REEFs) issued by Indonesia during 2024. | Indonesia acknowledged at CC20 that the issue arose from weaknesses in the national CDS application system, as well as insufficient monitoring by validation officers in the field. At the time, these weaknesses had not been addressed due to budget constraints.<br><br>The CC workplan for 2026 included a requirement for Indonesia to provide a detailed plan with a timeline by 31 December 2025 that detailed how the current discrepancies between REEFs and CMFs would be minimised. Indonesia provided this plan which noted several activities to address this issue.<br><br>It may be beneficial for Indonesia to provide an update to CC21 on the implementation of these activities. |
| | Indonesia submitted late vessel authorisations for its artisanal vessels. These were submitted up to twelve months after the SBT catch was reported as harvested. | The catch by fleet data submitted by Indonesia lists 292 vessels that caught SBT in 2025, but only 203 are listed on CDS documents received to date. Of the additional 89 vessels listed in the ID catch by vessel in 2025, seventy-eight (78) are handline vessels ranging from 10-30t and eleven (11) are longline vessels ranging from 20 to 200t.<br><br>All longline vessels appear to have been authorised during 2025, but most handline vessels appear, at this stage, not to have been included in the CCSBT list of authorised vessels during 2025. |
| 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 2026. |
| | It was reported to CC20 that the use of a single mitigation method (primarily tori line) persists in a significant portion of the Japanese fleet. | Japan acknowledged at CC20 that some Japanese vessels did not apply mitigation measures fully enough and will reiterate the requirements to fishing masters targeting SBT before the 2026 season. It noted that inspections at the landing ports after a fishing trip include an inspection of mitigation measures on board and it can apply sanctions depending on the results of the inspection.<br><br>It may be beneficial for Japan to provide a further update on the actions taken prior to the 2026 season to improve the use of |

| Member | Compliance Issue | Comment from Secretariat (if any) |
|---|---|---|
| | | mitigation measures by its vessels. |
| KR | Korea has not submitted all expected import copies of CDS documents to the Secretariat. | In its national report to CC20/CCSBT32, Korea noted that the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF), National Fishery Products Quality Management Service (NFQS), Korean Customs Service (KCS) and the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) continued consultations to improve communication and data exchange. It was noticed that this issue with submitting import CDS documents may be due to the processing type of the imported SBT and the corresponding HS codes, and that Korea were looking into this issue in more detail.<br><br>Korea stated that it expected to be able to locate the CDS documents related to imported SBT and submit them to the Secretariat in a more systematic and timelier manner using the system.<br><br>The Secretariat has noted improved submission of completed REEF documents during 2025, but there remain three (3) 2025 import REEFs that have not been submitted by Korea, and no 2025 import CMFs have been received by the Secretariat. It may be beneficial for Korea to provide an update on developments in its management of SBT imports.<br><br>Korea has also not yet responded to the Secretariat's final 2025 CDS reconciliation and this has meant that a small number of other CDS issues remain unresolved for 2025. |
| NZ | Achievement of the target observer coverage level of 10% for catch and effort specified in the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. There was also a related compliance issue concerned with reporting observed seabird bycatch to allow for the calculation of a bycatch rate per hook. | It was reported at CC20 that New Zealand transitioned to electronic monitoring in 2024 but did not provide information to allow the Secretariat to determine the percentage of effort and catch that was observed. New Zealand noted that there was work needed to incorporate EMS data to CCSBT systems, but New Zealand was confident that it met and exceeded the required 10 % observer coverage in 2024.<br><br>At CC20, New Zealand clarified that a seabird bycatch rate per hook was not available because the seabird bycatch information provided to the data exchange for 2024 was in the form of "verified fisher-reported seabird bycatch". The Secretariat advised that, because the seabird bycatch rate is calculated using observer reported seabird captures, that it was unable to calculate New Zealand's bycatch rate.<br><br>New Zealand indicated at ERSWG16 that it will provide ERS data from reviewed EM footage that will also satisfy the minimum 10 % observer coverage rate. It also committed to work with the Secretariat to ensure that its data are appropriately integrated into CCSBT datasets. It may be beneficial if New Zealand were able to provide a further update to CC21 on its progress to ensure that it meets the EDE data reporting requirements and that it can achieve the target minimum 10% observer coverage rate. |
| TW | The use of a single mitigation method (primarily tori line) persists in a significant portion of the Taiwanese fleets. The Secretariat also noted an increase in trips where no mitigation was used in the Taiwanese fleet. | Taiwan acknowledged at CC20 that a portion of its fleet was in partial non-compliance with respect to mitigation measures used. Internal investigations showed that fishers failed to set gear entirely at night. It is committed to its fleet using two of the three relevant mitigation measures and will apply administrative penalties to vessels that are found to be non-compliant.<br><br>Taiwan may wish to update CC21 on measures undertaken to improve the compliance of its vessels with seabird mitigation |

| Member | Compliance Issue | Comment from Secretariat (if any) |
|---|---|---|
| | | measure requirements outlined in the ERS Resolution. |
| ZA | The Compliance Committee workplan for 2026 includes an item for South Africa to progress its Corrective Action Plan according to the timeframes identified in the plan. | At CC20, South Africa noted it had "strengthened its implementation and was committed to reporting measurable improvements".<br>South Africa's Corrective Action Plan identified 2025 and 2026 as the target timeframe to address the following issues:<br>• Uncertainties regarding South Africa's total Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) attributable mortalities as the Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) estimated catch is substantially higher than the catch reported in South Africa's National Report and Monthly Catch Reports.<br>• Occasional unauthorized vessels.<br>• Data submission issues, including some CDS documents not being submitted or submitted up to six months late, CDS forms submitted with duplicate numbers, and submission of incomplete or non-compliant CDS forms.<br>• Participate regularly in a contact group convened by the Executive Secretary.<br>It may be beneficial for South Africa to provide an update to CC21 on the implementation of activities to address these issues. |
| | The late submission of final catch by vessel information. | This data was received in early October 2025.<br>The due date for submission of South Africa's final catch by vessel for the 2025/26 season is 31 August 2026. |
| | 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 2026. |
| | South Africa submitted retrospective vessel authorisations during 2024, with these generally being received on average more than a month after the due date. | All authorised vessel lists submitted by South Arica during 2025 were again submitted late (on average 51 days late). |
| | The late and non-submission of port inspection reports. | Previous CC meetings have noted that issues with the submission of port inspection reports have persisted since 2017.<br>South Africa's national report to CC20/CCSBT32 noted that in 2024 alone, a total of 453 foreign fishing vessels entered South African ports and were subject to inspection protocols. South Africa only submitted three inspection reports to the Secretariat in 2024. These inspection reports did not relate to SBT landings or transhipments and were submitted after the 14-day period. CDS data indicated that there was at least one SBT landing occurred in 2024 for which no inspection report was received.<br>A total of 22 port inspection reports were received from South Africa during 2025. Seven (7) inspection reports received related to vessels that were reported as having SBT onboard. Of these, only two (2) inspection reports were received within 14 days after the completion of the inspection as required by the Resolution. |
| | Reporting of recreational and release/discard/other sources of SBT mortality. | South Africa's national report to CC20/CCSBT32 noted a small number of discards by the Domestic Longline Fleet and "no reliable estimate" for non-retained SBT for other sectors. South Africa has provided details of its non-retained catch data to the 2026 scientific data exchange, but this does not appear to have been included in the total mortalities reported in South Africa's |

| Member | Compliance Issue | Comment from Secretariat (if any) |
|---|---|---|
| | | 2026 carry forward notification, and it remains unclear how this discarded catch is attributed by South Africa to ensure accurate total SBT mortalities are reported.<br><br>South Africa advised CC20 that 5 tonne was still set aside for recreational purposes, including in 2024. South Africa noted that it made an error in Table 2 in the National Report by not reporting such, and it will correct that in future reports.<br><br>The CCSBT Compliance Plan includes an action that is due for completion in 2026 to ensure Members meet reporting requirements as they relate to describing how they monitor, estimate and report all SBT mortalities. |
| | South Africa continued to submit CDS documents with duplicate numbers and did not respond to some issues identified in the reconciliation of its 2024 CDS data. | Five CDS documents were submitted by South Africa during 2025 with duplicate numbers and more than twenty (20) duplicate CMFs (the same CMF validated separately at different times) were submitted to the Secretariat in duplicate.<br><br>To date, South Africa has not responded to any of the issues identified in the Secretariat's reconciliation of South Africa's 2025 CDS data. |