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
CCSBT 管理措置の遵守状況

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
概要

This paper provides a summary of compliance with CCSBT conservation and management measures by Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs). Reporting on the implementation of the Ecologically Related Species (ERS) measure is provided in paper **CCSBT-CC/2610/05**.
本文書では、メンバー及び協力的非加盟メンバー（CNM）による CCSBT 保存管理措置の遵守状況の概要を提示する。生態学的関連種（ERS）関連措置の実施状況に関する報告は文書 CCSBT-CC/2610/05 のとおりである。

The main issues addressed in this paper include:
本文書が取り扱う主要課題は以下のとおりである。

Catch Monitoring (Indonesia)
漁獲量モニタリング（インドネシア）

Indonesia over-caught its Total Available Catch in both its 2019 and 2020 seasons, resulting in a combined 2019-2020 over-catch of 456.584t. Indonesia is in the process of paying back this over-catch, with 2026 being the last year for this payback period (2022 to 2026 inclusive).
インドネシアは、2019 年及び 2020 年の両漁期において同メンバーの総漁獲利用可能量を超えて漁獲し、両漁期を合わせた総過剰漁獲量は 456.584 トンとなった。インドネシアは、この過剰漁獲分を返済するプロセスの途中にあり、2026 年は返済期間（2020 年から 2026 年まで）の最終年となっている。

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,

[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. インドネシアによる 2025 年の船舶別漁獲量報告に基づく数字。インドネシアは 2025 年 9 月 4 日に 1,172 トンからのこの数字に修正した。

[2] See Paragraph 2.2.7 of Indonesia's Annual Report to CC19/CCSBT 31. CC19/CCSBT 31 に対するインドネシアの年次報告書パラグラフ 2.2.7 を参照

[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.
CC20/CCSBT32 に対するインドネシアの年次報告書では、沿岸零細漁業（手釣又は曳縄を用いる総トン数 20 トンから 30 トンの間の漁船）により漁獲された場合、チラチャップ、ロンボクダタプ及びラブハンロンボクで水揚げされたとしている。

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.
2025 年におけるインドネシアの報告漁獲量は、同メンバーに対する総漁獲利用可能量の 96 %相当（1,244.700 トンのうち 1.192.221 トン）となった。以前、インドネシアは沿岸零細漁業による漁獲量のモニタリングに関する問題を報告したが、CC 20/CCSBT 33 に対する年次報告書の中で、バリ及びジャカルタ以外の水揚げ地の一部において沿岸零細漁業に関する SBT モニタリングが実施されていることを述べた。2025 年のインドネシアによる漁船別最終漁獲量では、沿岸零細漁業による漁獲量として 19 トンが報告されたが、今日までのところ、これらの漁獲物に関する CDS 文書（漁獲標識データを含む）は提出されていない。2025 年にインドネシアが発行した REEF において再び過剰利用が報告されたが、その発生状況は 2024 年に確認されたほどの水準ではないようであり、2025 年後半に確認された件数はごく少数であった。これらの問題はいずれも、依然として 2025 年におけるインドネシアからの報告をめぐる不確実性の要因となっている。

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

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 around the independence of the transhipment observer programme. These issues are discussed in more detail in papers **CCSBT–CC/2610/12**.
インドネシアに対して義務付けられている転載報告書は、依然として遡及的な一括提出の形で受領されている。この一括提出には以前に提出された報告書の修正を含む場合が多く、また航海終了から相当時間の経過後に受領されている。本文書の作成時点において、事務局は、2025 年に関して確認された 20 件のオブザーバー配乗に関して義務付けられている文書をまだ受領していない。これらのうち、転載申告書及びオブザーバー報告書が欠落している操業航海のほとんどにおいて、5 日間報告書では SBT の移送が記録されていた。提出の適時性に関する問題、及び転載オブザーバー計画の独立性に関する懸念が依然として残されている。これらの問題については、文書 CCSBT-CC/2610/12 において詳細に検討した。

[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". CDS 決議ではこれを「CMF に記載されていた魚のその後の輸出／再輸出の量が当該 CMF で報告されていた当初の量を超過している場合」と定義している。
[5] Transhipment declarations received for transhipments completed during 2025 were received, on average, 50 days later than those received for transhipments completed during 2024. 2025 年に実施された転載に関して受領された転載申告書の受領は、2024 年に実施された転載に関して受領した転載申告書に比べて平均で 50 日間遅れた。

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

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commission and Extended Commission (CCSBT 29) requested that South Africa provide a Corrective Action Plan in advance of CCSBT 30. 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.
第 29 回委員会年次会合（CCSBT 29）に付属する拡大委員会は、南アフリカに対し、CCSBT 30 までに是正行動計画を提出するよう要請した。南アフリカは、同計画を 2024 年 12 月 31 日（CCSBT 32 より前）に提出した。より詳細な検討のため、同計画を文書 CCSBT-CC/2610/06 に別紙として貼付した。事務局は、2026 年も同メンバーの遵守上の課題及び是正行動計画に関するオンライン協議を継続したが、同計画実施の進捗に関する実質的な議論には至っていない。このため、事務局は今回も同計画の実施に進捗があったのかどうかを報告することができない。しかしながら、南アフリカは事務局に対し、2026 年の CCSBT 年次会合に対し、同メンバーの非遵守に対処するための是正行動計画の実施状況に関するアップデートを提示する予定であることを確認した。

During 2025, many of the same issues were identified for South Africa. These included:
2025 年においては、以下に示したとおり、南アフリカに関して過去と同様の問題が多数確認された。

- the submission of duplicate CDS forms (both duplicate numbers and duplicate versions of forms validated on different dates, or containing different information);
  重複した CDS 様式の提出（文書番号の重複、異なる日に確認された様式の重複、又は異なる情報が記載された様式の重複）
- issues with reported SBT weights, such as weights matching between CTF and CMF documents despite reporting different product types; and
  報告された SBT の重量にかかる問題（CTF と CMF との間で製品タイプが異なるのに重量が合致している等）
- discrepancies in reported SBT numbers and weights between CDS documents.
  CDS 文書間の報告 SBT 個体数と報告重量との不調和

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.
本文書の作成時点において、2025 暦年の CDS データについて事務局が実施した CDS 照合プロセスを通じて特定された問題の大部分は未解決のままとなっている。

Other Matters
その他の事項

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

- South Africa:
  南アフリカに関して、
  - Has again submitted retrospective vessel authorisations in the last twelve months, including authorisations submitted after the vessels had harvested SBT during the season;
    過去 12 ヶ月間において、遡及的漁船許可（該当漁船が漁期中に SBT を漁獲した後に提出された許可を含む）を再度提出した。
  - Was very late reviewing information, or have not resolved, most irregularities in CDS documents as required by Paragraph 7.2 of the Resolution; and
    CDS 決議パラグラフ 7.2 が定める CDS 文書にいう不正行為の大部分に関する情報のレビューが非常に遅く、又は解決されていない。
  - 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.
    同メンバーによる 2025 年の港内検査報告書において「*港内検査の最低基準を定めた CCSBT 制度に関する決議*」が規定する 14 日間の提出期限内に事務局に提出されたものはなく、又は 14 日の提出期限よりも提出が遅れる理由に関する通知も行われなかった。
- Indonesia:
  インドネシアに関して、
  - Did not submit authorisations for 77 artisanal vessels that are reported as catching SBT during 2025;
    2025 年に SBT を漁獲したものとして報告された 77 隻の沿岸零細漁船に関する漁船許可を提出しなかった。
  - Continues to not comply with all the transhipment data submission requirements; and
    依然として、転載データ提出要件の一部を遵守していない。
  - Submitted REEFs during 2025 that again overutilised SBT reported on preceding documents.
    2025 年においても、提出された REEF において先行する文書で報告された SBT の過剰利用があった。
- 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". EU は、「EU には SBT 漁業がなく、SBT を漁獲対象としておらず、関連する報告期間において SBT の混獲も一切報告されていない」ので、この要件は EU に適用されず、したがって評価されるべきではないとの立場を従前から繰り返し述べている。

EU は、ERSWG 16 及び ESC 31 に対して年次報告書を提出しなかった。

- 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.
  韓国、オーストラリア及び欧州連合は、2025 年においても、想定される輸入 CDS 文書の写しの全ては事務局に提出しなかった。なお、韓国による輸入 CDS 文書の提出の適時性については改善が 2025 年に見られた。

1. Introduction
序論

To assist with a review of compliance, the Secretariat has compiled a table (**Attachment A**) summarising compliance with CCSBT measures (especially for the CDS) for submissions received by 31/08/2026. This table reports compliance with data submission and reporting requirements for the most recent calendar year or most recent fishing season.

遵守状況のレビューに資するため、事務局は、2026 年 8 月 31 日までに受領した CCSBT 措置（特に CDS）の遵守状況の総括表（**別紙 A**）を取りまとめた。同総括表では、直近の暦年又は漁期に関するデータ提出及び報告要件の遵守状況を報告している。

The Total Allowable Catch is CCSBT's primary conservation measure. A comparison of total SBT mortalities against total available catch (which takes into account allocations, transfers and carry-forward of unfished allocations) by Member/Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) since the 2010 season is provided in **Attachment B**. Monthly catch reports are usually the most up-to-date source of information for catch reporting and these have been included in tables for comparative purposes up to and including July 2026. Information from other reports to CCSBT have also been included where applicable.

総漁獲可能量は CCSBT における第一義的な保存措置である。2010 年漁期以降におけるメンバー／協力的非加盟メンバー（CNM）別の総漁獲利用可能量（国別配分量と自主的移譲分及び未漁獲の配分量の繰越しを考慮したもの）に対する総 SBT 死亡量の比較は**別紙 B** のとおりである。通常、漁獲量の報告については月別漁獲報告が最も直近の情報源となっており、比較のために 2026 年 7 月までの分をこれに含めた。適当な場合は、CCSBT に対する他の報告から得られた漁獲量についてもこれに含めている。

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

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

[7] Although the European Union provided all import copies in 2023, and before this has not had any SBT imports since 2019.
欧州連合は 2023 年の輸入 CMF の写しを全て提出したが、それ以前の SBT の輸入に関しては 2019 年以降一度も提出していない。

2. Summary of Overall Compliance with CCSBT Measures
CCSBT 措置の全体的な遵守状況の概要

2.1. Attachment A – Compliance with Measures Tables
別紙 A - 措置の遵守状況に関する総括表

- In examining the catch data provision requirements included in **Attachment A**, all Members met these reporting requirements, 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.
  別紙 A に示した漁獲量データ提供要件を精査した結果、全てのメンバーがこれらの報告要件を履行した。ただし、南アフリカは 2024／2025 年漁期の漁船別最終漁獲量データの提供が遅れた。また南アフリカは、2025 年における月別漁獲報告の提出期限を履行しなかった。

- 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.
  全ての SBT 死亡量の報告に関しては、メンバーが報告した全ての SBT 死亡量を表 1 の第 5 セクションに示した。オーストラリア、ニュージーランド及び南アフリカはいずれも遊漁死亡量を報告し、また日本、韓国、ニュージーランド、台湾は放流／投棄量又はその他の死亡要因を報告した。

  - 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.
    南アフリカの CC 20／CCSBT 32 に対する国別報告書では、国内はえ縄船団による少量の投棄があったこと、及び他の漁業種類において保持されなかった SBT については「信頼性の高い推定値がない」ことが言及されている。南アフリカは、2026 年の科学データ交換に対して非保持漁獲量データの詳細を提供したが、この数量は南アフリカによる 2026 年漁期への繰越通知の中で報告された総死亡量には含まれていなかったようである。このため、総 SBT 死亡量の正確な報告を確保するために南アフリカがこうした投棄量をどのように計上したのかについては明らかでない。

- Compliance with catch reporting obligations remains consistent with overall compliance when compared to 2024.
  全体的な遵守状況を 2024 年と比較すると、漁獲量報告義務の遵守状況はほぼ同様であった。

- 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

[8] South Africa provided its final catch by vessel on 3 October 2025, which was 33 days after the required submission date.
南アフリカは漁船別最終漁獲量を 2025 年 10 月 3 日（義務付けられた提出期限の 33 日後）に提出した。

assessment reported to CC 20.
科学データ交換要件について精査した結果、2026 年に全てのデータ交換要件を履行したメンバーは一つのみであった。このことは、CC 20 に対して報告された評価の結果と比較した場合、科学データ報告義務の遵守状況は全体としてさらに低下したことを示している。

- 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.
CDS 報告義務に関する全体的な遵守状況は改善したが、事務局による CDS 照合プロセスの中で特定された問題に対する行動及び回答が遅れる問題は依然として継続している。

- 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.
事務局が報告を行った CDS 義務のうち、輸入 CDS 文書の写しの提出にかかる遵守レベルは 2025 年が過去最低となった。2024 年と比較すると、この義務にかかる非遵守レベルは、この要件を遵守しなかったメンバー数と事務局に提出されていない輸入 CDS 文書の写しの数の両方において増加した。

- Compliance with 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**.
転載報告要件の遵守状況は 2024 年に報告された水準と同等であった。しかしながら、インドネシアの転載プログラムについては以前として転載データ提出要件の全ては遵守していない状況が続いており、また 2025 年及び 2026 年において少数ながら漁船許可の問題が特定された。これらの問題については、文書 CCSBT-CC/2610/12 においてより詳細に検討した。

- Compliance with the authorised vessels and authorised farm requirements remain high. However, whilst there was some improvement, retrospective vessel authorisations continue to be received from South Africa.
許可漁船及び許可蓄養場にかかる遵守の水準は引き続き高い。しかしながら、いくらかの改善は見られたものの、南アフリカによる遡及的な船舶許可は継続している。

- 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.
ESC 及び ERSWG に対する国別報告書の提出は 2024 年及び 2025 年より改善しているが、EU は再度、SBT 漁業が存在しないことを理由にこれらの会合に対する国別報告書を提出しなかった。

[9] There was no ERSWG meeting in 2025, so this comparison relates to 2024 only.　2025 年は ERSWG 会合がなかったので、ここでの比較は 2024 年に関するもののみとなっている。

2.2. Attachment B – Compliance with Measures Tables
別紙 B‐措置の遵守状況にかかる総括表

- The reported 2025 catch for all Members for the 2025 season is compared to reported catch on CDS documents in **Attachment B**.
  2025 年漁期に関して報告された全てのメンバーの漁獲量と CDS 文書上の報告漁獲量との比較を**別紙 B** に記載した。

- 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.
  2023 年及び 2024 年と同様に、2 メンバー（韓国及び南アフリカ）が再度、CDS に基づく推定漁獲量よりも低い水準の漁獲量を報告した。ただし、2025 年の両メンバーにおける差異は以前より小さかった。

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

- For South Africa, the estimated catch based on CDS documents 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]
  南アフリカに関して、CDS 文書に基づき推定された漁獲量は 2025 年の報告漁獲量より 3.2 % 高かった。これは 2024 年に報告された差異（46 %）よりも大幅に低い。この低下の大部分は、2025 年にメンバーが通知した DRO の変換係数を適用した結果であるものと考えられる。

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

- Exports of SBT to China and the United States of America remained significant, but were down on reported quantities during 2024, with an increase in exports going to Japan.
  依然として中国及び米国への SBT 輸出量が多くなっているが、2024 年に報告された数量より減少しており、一方で日本向け輸出量が増加した。

- No Members in 2025 had CDS exports that exceeded the balance of reported CDS catch and imports.
  2025 年において、CDS に記録された輸出量が報告 CDS 漁獲量及び輸入量の

[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). 南アフリカは ESC 30 に対して文書を提出し、2019 年から 2024 年までに岸壁及び加工施設で収集された 6,216 個体の SBT の重量をレビューした結果、DRO の平均変換係数は（CCSBT が適用しているデフォルト変換係数 1.8 ではなく）1.28 であったことを示した。

和を超過したメンバーはなかった。

3. Corrective Actions
是正措置

3.1. Indonesia
インドネシア

Indonesia over-caught its Total Available Catch in both its 2019 and 2020 fishing seasons, resulting in a total over-catch for the two seasons combined of 456.584t. Indonesia is paying back this over-catch between 2022 to 2026 inclusive according to its Payback Plan. CCSBT 30 agreed to provide a special temporary allowance of 130t to Indonesia per year from 2024 to 2026 inclusive that would be subject to an annual review of Indonesia's compliance undertaken at the Compliance Committee. A detailed report on Indonesia's compliance in 2025 is included in paper **CCSBT–CC/2610/06.**
インドネシアは、2019 年及び 2020 年の両漁期において同メンバーの総漁獲利用可能量を超過して漁獲し、両漁期を合わせた総過剰漁獲量は 456.584 トンであった。インドネシアは、同メンバーの返済計画に基づき、2022 年から 2026 年までの期間にこの過剰漁獲分を返済するプロセスの途中にある。CCSBT 30 は、遵守委員会が実施するインドネシアの遵守状況にかかる年次レビューを条件に、2024 年から 2026 年までの各年においてインドネシアに 130 トンの一時的な特別枠を提供することに合意した。2025 年におけるインドネシアの遵守状況の詳細は文書 CCSBT-CC/2610/06 のとおりである。

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**.
CC 20 は、CCSBT 32 に対し、インドネシアが 2025 年に完了した QAR からの勧告の実施に関する詳細な計画（実施スケジュールを含む）を 2025 年 12 月 31 日までに提出することを条件に、インドネシアによる試行的洋上転載プログラムを 2026 年 10 月 31 日までの一年間を対象に延長することを承認するよう勧告した。インドネシアは、提出期限までに文書 CCSBT-CC/2610/Info 04 に示した改善計画を提出した。

3.2. South Africa
南アフリカ

South Africa's submitted its corrective action plan on 31 December 2024. This plan included timeframes for addressing its non-compliance issues, however South Africa has not 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).
南アフリカは、2024 年 12 月 31 日に同メンバーの是正行動計画を提出した。当該計画には同メンバーの非遵守に対処するための措置の実施スケジュールが示さ

[11] The QAR report was provided to CC 20 as paper **CCSBT-CC/2510/21**. QAR 報告書は CC 20 に対して文書 CCSBT-CC/2510/21 として提出された。

れているものの、南アフリカは同計画の実施状況に関するアップデートを事務局に提示していないので、同計画の進捗状況に関して報告できる内容はない（詳細は文書 CCSBT-CC/2610/06 を参照）。

4. Authorised Vessel Issues
漁船許可に関する問題

4.1. South Africa
南アフリカ

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.
許可船舶決議のパラグラフ 5 は、CCSBT 許可船舶記録への追加、削除及び／又は修正が生じた場合、各メンバー及び協力的非加盟メンバーは事務局長に対して「速やかに通知」しなければならないと規定している。南アフリカは、同メンバーにおける 2026 年の許可漁船の大部分を許可期間開始日より前に事務局に通知した。しかしながら、最初の通知以降の遡及的な漁船許可の提出は継続しており、本文書の作成時点において、2026 年における南アフリカの漁船許可のうち 16 % が許可期間開始日より後（許可期間開始後 9 日から 140 日の間）に通知された。これらの遡及的漁船許可の大部分において、許可前に SBT の漁獲が行われていたようである。

4.2. Indonesia
インドネシア

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.
2025 年 7 月 1 日から 2026 年 6 月 30 日までの間にインドネシアから受領した漁船許可通知は全て許可期間の開始時点又は開始前に提出された。しかしながら、1 隻のインドネシア漁船について、CDS 文書上では許可期間の開始より 3 ヶ月以上前に SBT を収穫したものとして報告されていた事例があった。

4.3. Korea
韓国

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 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.
2026 年 3 月において、韓国は事務局に対し、同メンバー船団のうちの一隻に発生した問題について通知した。該船に対する許可は 2025 年 9 月 22 日に失効していたが、その後の 2025 年 10 月初旬にモーリシャスにおいて SBT を水揚げした。漁業会社はこの問題を認識し、2025 年 9 月 22 日以降の新規許可を申請した。韓国当局は本件にかかる内部調査を実施し、その結果として許可が更新されていなかったのは行政上の過失が原因であって、意図的な不正行為はなかったことが判明した。韓国は事務局に対し、漁船許可期間の遡及に関する問合せを行った。これに対し、事務局は、みなみまぐろ漁業許可船の記録に関する決議では CCSBT 許可漁船記録に変更が生じた際に「速やかに」通知することをメンバーに義務付けていることから、漁船に対する一切の許可を遡及させることは勧告しなかった。

The Secretariat also looked into the issue and noted that:
また事務局は、本件について調査した結果として、以下を指摘する。

- The vessel was authorised at the time of SBT harvest, and it was only the landing that occurred after the vessel authorisation ended;
  該船は、SBT を漁獲した時点では許可を受けており、漁船許可失効後の行為は水揚げだけであった。
- There had been no further catches of SBT by this vessel during the period that it was not authorised;
  許可が失効していた期間において、該船によるさらなる SBT の漁獲はなかった。
- When Korea became aware of the issue, it conducted its own review which found the non-compliance was due to an administrative oversight; and
  韓国が本件を認識した時点で、同メンバーは内部調査を実施し、当該非遵守は行政上の過失が原因であったことを確認した。
- Korea had notified the Secretariat promptly after becoming aware of this issue.
  韓国は、本件を認識後、事務局に対して速やかな通知を行った。

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".
また事務局は、本件について韓国が CC 21 に対する年次報告書の中でも報告したこと（「操業者に対し 2,800 万韓国ウォン（約 19,828 米ドル）の罰金の行政処分を科した」ことを含む）に留意する。また韓国は、CC 21 に対する年次報告書の

中で、「海洋水産部は、同様の違反を防止するため、2026 年 7 月から操業者を対象とする内部的警報システムを設立するための措置をとった」ことを報告した。

5. CDS Issues
CDS に関する問題

5.1. Validation of CDS Forms
CDS 様式の確認

5.1.1. New Zealand
ニュージーランド

There were 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].

2025 年にニュージーランドが発行した CDS 文書の一部において確認（Validation）にかかる問題があった。2025 年において、事務局は、ニュージーランドが発行した CDS 文書であって、確認と証明が同一の者によって行われたように見受けられる文書を受領した。これらは極めて少数の証明者及び権限を付与された確認者に限った問題であり、2024 年に報告された CDS 文書の確認の部が空欄又は不完全であった事例にも関係しているようである。

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.

事務局は、これらの問題についてニュージーランドに通報し、ニュージーランドからはフォローアップのために遵守チームに回付されたとの連絡を受けた。その後、ニュージーランドは、これらの指摘は CDS を実施するためのニュージーランド国内法に抵触する潜在的違反は何ら特定されなかったとの報告を行った。またニュージーランドは、国内の権限を付与された確認者に対し、確認者としての義務について改めて周知したことについても報告した。

[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.　2024 年の確認に関する問題について、ニュージーランドは、権限を付与された確認者に対し、特に証明者としての役割と確認者としての役割の分離、また確認の前に文書を完成させる要件にかかる義務を再度周知するべく、直接的にフォローアップを行ったことを報告した。さらにニュージーランドは、2024 年に特定された問題に関し、今後の同様の問題の特定及び解決に資するよう、国内の照合プロセスに追加的な確認を導入したことを述べた。

5.1.2. Other Validation Issues
確認に関するその他の問題

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.
また、2025 年において、他のメンバーからも適正な確認が行われていない CDS 文書を受領した。これらの不完全な様式は、いずれも輸出及び輸入を行う CCSBT メンバーから受領したものである。メンバーには、様式を完成させ、また全ての SBT の転載、国産品の水揚げ、輸出、輸入又は再輸出が適正に確認されるよう確保する必要があることを想起されたい。

5.2. South Africa CDS Issues
南アフリカにおける CDS に関する問題

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.
事務局は、以前の遵守委員会に対し、南アフリカが 2017 年から 2022 年までの期間における CDS データの提出及び品質に広範な問題を抱えていたことを指摘してきた。一部の分野に改善は見られているものの、2025 年の CDS データにおいても再度多くの問題が確認されている。さらに、南アフリカは、事務局が実施した CDS 照合プロセスにおいて特定された課題の大部分に対して回答しなかった。

Some examples of the ongoing CDS issues for South Africa include:
南アフリカにおける継続的な CDS に関する問題には以下のようなものがある。

- the persistent submission of CDS documents with duplicate numbers;
  CDS 文書番号が重複した CDS 文書の継続的な提出
- submission of duplicate CDS forms which report different SBT weights or details;
  重複しているが SBT の重量又は魚の詳細の報告は異なっている CDS 様式の提出
- import information for South Africa exports that reports different document numbers to those provided by South Africa;
  南アフリカからの輸出 SBT に関する輸入情報において、南アフリカ側から提出された文書とは異なる書類番号が記載されている
- more than 30 2025 CMFs (reported in CTF data or by importers) have not been provided to the Secretariat; and
  30 件以上の CMF（CTF データ又は輸入側から報告されているもの）が事務局に提出されていない

- two unresolved duplicate tags in South Africa's reported CDS data.
  南アフリカが報告した CDS データのうち、未解決となっている 2 件の標識番号の重複

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.
また南アフリカにおいては、輸出仕向け先を CDS 決議が規定する「州／漁業主体」ではなく「EU」と記載した CDS 文書の提出が継続している。このことにより、EU が輸入 CDS 文書の写しの特定や提出を行うことがさらに困難になっている（本文書のセクション 7.1.2 を参照）。この問題は、南アフリカの 2024 年及び 2025 年の CDS 文書でも何度も提起されてきたところである。

5.3. Indonesia
インドネシア

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**.
文書 CCSBT-CC/2510/06 で報告したインドネシアの REEF における過剰利用は、2025 年においても依然として問題となっている。この問題はインドネシアの改善計画の一部として対処されることとされており、2025 年後半における REEF の過剰利用の件数は大幅に減少した。この問題については文書 CCSBT-CC/2610/06 においてさらに検討した。

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.
さらに、2025 年において、ジャカルタを拠点に操業する漁船により大量の SBT が漁獲及び転載されたことを報告した複数のインドネシア CMF が提出された。これらの漁船に関する転載報告では、SBT の転載はなかったものとして報告されている。このことは、インドネシアにおける、特にジャカルタを拠点に操業する船舶に関する SBT のモニタリングの有効性に対する疑問を惹起するものである。

6. National Reports
国別報告書

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:
欧州連合は、ERSWG 14 又は ERSWG 16 に対する年次報告書を提出せず、また ESC 26 （2021 年）以降は拡大科学委員会に対する年次報告書も提出していない。ESC 28 は以下に留意した。

> *"…. the ESC has not accepted the EU's reasoning for not submitting its national report. The ESC also stated that the information in the EU report would be beneficial in the context of supporting the work aimed at estimating UAM."* [UAM is unaccounted mortality].
> *「ESC は、EU が国別報告書を提出しない理由を受け入れていないことに留意した。また ESC は、UAM（未考慮死亡量）の推定作業をサポートする文脈において EU の報告書に含まれる内容は有益であるとした。」*

ESC29 also noted that:
また、ESC 29 は以下に留意した。

> *"…no national report had been received from the EU. The Chair reiterated the EU's previous advice that this is because, strictly speaking, as the EU does not have a southern bluefin tuna (SBT) fishery, it does not target SBT, and it has not reported any by-catches of SBT in the relevant reporting period.".*
> *「EU が国別報告書を提出しなかった…議長は、「EU にはみなみまぐろ（SBT）漁業が存在しておらず、SBT を漁獲対象としておらず、また関連する報告期間において SBT の混獲は何ら報告されなかったので、厳密に言えば EU は国別報告書を提出する必要がない」とした EU による過去の発言を改めて述べた。」*

The European Union has continued to submit its report to the annual meetings of the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission, and the report to CC21 / CCSBT33 has been received by the Secretariat.
欧州連合は、遵守委員会及び拡大委員会に対する年次報告書は引き続き提出しており、事務局は CC 21/CCSBT 33 に対する国別報告書を受領した。

7. Non-Provision of Import Copies of CDS Forms
輸入 CDS 様式の写しの不提出

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.
本文書のセクション 2.1 で指摘したとおり、輸入 CDS 文書の写しの提出は依然として CDS の実施において非遵守率が最も高い分野となっている。2025 年においては、三つのメンバーが事務局への全ての輸入 CDS 文書の写しを提出することができなかった。しかしながら、2025 年における輸入 CDS 文書の写しの提出にはいくらかの改善が見られた。

7.1.1. Korea
韓国

Korea's non-submission of import CDS documents has been outlined in previous papers to the Compliance Committee[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.
韓国による輸入 CDS 文書の不提出に関しては、過去に遵守委員会に提出した文書に総括したとおりである。韓国は、以前の遵守委員会に対し、輸入 CDS 文書の写しの所在確認に資することが期待される国内のデータ／情報共有及び交換の仕組みの改善を述べた。

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.
2025 年における韓国からの輸入 CMF 文書の提出は、完全性（様式数）及び提出の適時性の両面において大幅に改善した。2024 年においては、韓国から提出された輸入 CMF の写しは皆無であり、輸入 REEF の写しの 20 % 以上は不完全かつ提出期限より大きく遅れて受領された。

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.
2025 年の CDS 文書について、韓国における輸入 CMF の欠落は 1 件のみであり、輸入 CMF の 96 % が事務局に提出済となっている。したがって、ごく少数の輸入 CMF の不提出はあるものの、欠落した文書数は大幅に減少し、2025 年におけるほとんどの輸入 CDS 文書は義務付けられた提出期限内に提出された。

7.1.2. European Union
欧州連合

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.
欧州連合は本年も事務局による CDS 照合報告書に対応してきており、輸入 CMF の写しの所在確認及び提出要請に積極的に対応してきたところである。しかしながら、欧州連合における輸入 CDS 文書の所在確認には依然として問題がある。

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

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

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.
この点は、南アフリカから発行された CDS 文書において輸出仕向け先が単に「EU」と記載されていたことによりさらに悪化した。これにより EU は輸入 SBT を受け取った国と直接フォローアップを行うことができず、EU 加盟国全体で様式の所在を捜索しなければならなかった。事務局は、輸出したメンバーからの支援を得て、2025 年における輸入 CDS 文書の写しの多くが欠落していた EU に対して輸入者の詳細情報を提供することができた。これにもかかわらず、これらの文書は依然として未提出となっている。

7.1.3. Australia
オーストラリア

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:
オーストラリアも所在不明の輸入 CDS 文書を発見するべく積極的に対応した。本文書の作成時点において、少数の輸入 CDS 文書の写しが依然として未提出となっているものの、輸入 CMF 文書の写しの大部分は報告期限後に事務局により受領されている。以前、オーストラリアは事務局に対して以下を述べた。

> *"We continue to work through what is required for domestic regulation of CCSBT CDS, including where responsibility would sit in our government agencies. As previously mentioned, our legislative process can be complex and requires consultation with stakeholder at key points, so there is some to go still."*
>
> *「我が国は、CCSBT の CDS にかかる国内規制のために何が必要かについて、どの政府機関が担当官庁となるのかも含め、引き続き検討する。以前にも述べたとおり、我が国の立法プロセスは複雑であり、重要な段階において利害関係者との協議を要することから、まだ完了に至っていない。」*

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.
オーストラリアから受領した 2025 年の輸入 CDS 文書のうち、62 % 以上は 2026 年 8 月 14 日から 9 月 1 日までの間に受領された。これらのうちの少数は

[14] This was communicated in April 2025.　2025 年 4 月に連絡された。
[15] However, Australia did follow up on these issues and clarify the missing details with the importers concerned.　しかしながら、オーストラリアはこれらの問題に関するフォローアップを行い、欠落していた関係輸入業者に関する詳細情報を明確化した。

不正確な形で作成されており、また大部分は輸入時点ではなく提出期限が近くなってから輸入業者によって完成されたように見受けられる。CDS 文書が正確に完成されていない場合、又は SBT が近くなった段階で作成された場合は、当該文書でも裏されている輸出データの検証を通じて得られるはずの価値が損なわれる可能性がある。

8. Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (South Africa)
港内検査に関する最低基準（南アフリカ）

According to the CCSBT's Resolution on Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port:
港内検査の最低基準に関する CCSBT 決議は以下を規定している。

20. "The port Member shall transmit a copy of the inspection report to the CCSBT Secretariat no later than 14 days following the date of completion of the inspection. If the inspection report cannot be transmitted within 14 days, the port Member should notify the CCSBT Secretariat within the 14 day time period the reasons for the delay and when the report will be submitted."
「寄港国であるメンバーは、検査の完了から 14 日以内に、CCSBT 事務局に対して検査報告書の写しを送付するものとする。検査報告書を 14 日以内に送付することができない場合、寄港国であるメンバーは、14 日の期間内において、CCSBT 事務局に対し、当該遅延の理由及び当該報告書を提出する時期について通知するものとする。」

For the calendar years 2017 to 2022 inclusive, South Africa did not provide any port inspection reports within the required 14-day timeframe. In 2023, one port inspection report (of four received) was provided within the required 14-day timeframe. 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.
2017 暦年から 2022 暦年までの期間において、南アフリカが 14 日間の提出期限内に港内検査報告書を提出したことはない。2023 年には、受領した港内検査報告書のうち 1 件を 14 日の提出期限内に受領した。2024 年は、南アフリカが年次報告書の中で 2024 年に 3 件の SBT の水揚げ／転載活動に対する検査を行ったことを報告したにもかかわらず、事務局に対して提出された SBT を保持、水揚げ又は転載した船舶に関する港内検査報告書はなかった。

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.
2025 年において、南アフリカは 5 件の SBT「水揚げ／転載作業」が行われたことを報告した。ただし、南アフリカの港において SBT の水揚げ又は転載を行った外国船籍漁船に対する検査に関して事務局が受領した港内検査報告書は 6 件であった。これらの 6 件の港内検査報告書のうち、義務付けられた 14 日の期限内に提出されたものは 2 件のみであった。

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.
したがって、南アフリカは、2025 年に指定港における外国漁船による水揚げ及び転載活動のうち少なくとも 5 % を検査するとの要件は履行された。しかしながら、港内検査の最低基準に関する CCSBT 決議が定める提出期限については 2025 年も遵守されなかった。

Prepared by the Secretariat
事務局作成文書

Compliance with CCSBT Measures

For CDS data, these tables cover the 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) 11.7 % (longline/minorline sector)	17.5 % (purse seine) 8.1 % (longline/minorline sector)	13.8 (purse seine) 11.6 (longline/minorline sector)	13.8 % (purse seine) 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) N/A (charter) N/A (domestic pole-line)	19.1% (domestic longline) N/A (charter) N/A (domestic pole-line)	19.7% (domestic longline) N/A (charter) N/A (domestic pole-line)	16.8% (domestic longline) N/A (charter) 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. 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; • A policy on the Indonesia National Observer Programme, covering, among other things, roles, responsibilities and accountability; • An Observer Manual (similar in style and content to the IOTC ROP Manual) to serve as a reference guide to observers on data collection protocols, compliance monitoring and processes to complete forms (including a Transhipment Details Form and Boarding Inspection Report Form); • Dedicated training for transhipment observers on SBT species identification and CCSBT Resolutions, particularly the observer-related compliance monitoring requirements of the Transhipment and CDS Resolutions; • A robust, practical process to independently estimate the weight of individual SBT; and • Stronger communications arrangements to better meet reporting obligations (e.g. satellite communications to support the submission of transhipment declarations within 24hrs). Indonesia submitted the plan as required and its progress against the plan will be reviewed at CC 21. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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". South Africa's Corrective Action Plan identified 2025 and 2026 as the target timeframe to address the following issues: • 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. • Occasional unauthorized vessels. • 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. • Participate regularly in a contact group convened by the Executive Secretary. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.