



## COMPLIANCE WITH CCSBT MANAGEMENT MEASURES

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main points to note in this paper are:

- South Africa continues to submit Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) forms late and some contain many errors; in addition, there are sometimes large discrepancies between data submitted from different sources;
- Indonesia has not been tagging all SBT at the time kill nor advising of these exceptional circumstances;
- South Africa and Taiwan have submitted port inspection reports but not within the required timeframes of the Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port Resolution; and
- Korea, and to a lesser extent, Australia and South Africa, are persistently not submitting copies of all expected import copies of CDS documents to the Secretariat.

### 1. Introduction

This paper provides information on compliance by Members with aspects of some of CCSBT's key measures.

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

#### *Changes to this paper from Previous Years*

There are a number of small changes that have been made to **Attachment A** this year including:

- reporting on compliance with Ecologically Related Species (ERS) measures has been moved to paper CCSBT-CC/1910/05<sup>1</sup>,
- reporting on items from Members' annual reports to the Compliance Committee (CC) and Extended Commission (EC) is now generally based on only 2018 (and not also 2019) national reports; and
- reporting on all sources of mortality has been added as suggested by CC13 (paragraph 9) and does utilise information from 2019 national reports.

In addition, a new section (6) on areas of persistent non-compliance has been added to this paper.

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<sup>1</sup> ERS items removed from Attachment A and now included in paper CCSBT-CC/1910/05 are summaries of compliance with the ERSWG Data Exchange, ERS Recommendations and 2018 ERSWG Report

## 2. Catch and Allocation

The Total Allowable Catch is CCSBT's primary conservation measure. A comparison of total SBT mortalities against total available catch (which takes into account allocations, transfers and carry-forwards) by Member/Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) since the 2010 season is provided at **Attachment B**. Monthly catch reports are usually the most up to date source of information for this comparison and have been totalled up to and including August 2019. Information from other reports to CCSBT have also been included where possible.

There were no reported over-catches for the most recently completed (2018) fishing season.

## 3. Characterisation of Global SBT Fisheries

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**.

## 4. CDS Issues

### a) South Africa

At CC13 the Secretariat noted that South Africa had extensive submission and quality issues with its CDS data for 2017. This pattern has continued with South Africa's 2018 data, for example.

**Attachment A** provides summary information that:

- Approximately 17.3% (70) of South Africa's expected 404 CMFs<sup>2</sup> for 2018 had not been submitted to the Secretariat by 31 March 2019, which was the final due date for all 2018 CDS submissions. It was possible to determine that these CMFs were missing either because the import data had already been received or the associated tagging data (but no CMF) had already been submitted. 64 of these missing CMFs were submitted in June/July 2019 at the specific request of the Secretariat and 6 expected CMFs have not yet been submitted; and
- There was a large mismatch issue between South Africa's CMFs and its tagging data submissions – only 75.9% of CMFs could be matched with tagging forms, and of those only 76.2% had matching fish numbers on linked CMFs and CTFs<sup>3</sup>. A very low percentage (13.6%) of tagging forms had weights that were within 5% of the weight recorded on the matching CMF.

In addition:

- At least 13 duplicate CMF numbers were issued during the 2018/19 season;
- Tagging data spreadsheets received for the past two fishing seasons contained many errors and were extremely problematical to reconcile with CMFs, and in many cases the data remain unreconciled;
- Based on catch by fleet data submitted, no tagging data has been submitted yet for between 476 to 664 SBT that were caught during the 2018 season (Table 1), and for 365 SBT caught during the 2017 season (Table 2); and
- For 2018 and 2017 data submitted from different sources do not reconcile and there are sometimes large discrepancies between numbers submitted in different data sets - refer to Tables 1 and 2.

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<sup>2</sup> Catch Monitoring Forms

<sup>3</sup> Catch Tagging Forms

Therefore, the data quality of South Africa’s CDS submissions is a concern.

**Table 1: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2018 Fishing Season**

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	2958 <sup>4</sup>		235.4
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		235.3
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		207.1
CMF data	2770	188 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total	289.2
CTF data	2294	664 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total; 476 SBT less than the CMF total	Not currently available

**Table 2: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2017 Fishing Season**

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment Regarding Number of SBT	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	1575		136.4
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		147.65
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		147.65
CMF data	1187	388 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total; 23 SBT less than the CTF total	147.92
CTF data	1210	365 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total	Not currently available

***b) Indonesia***

Paragraph 4.1 of the CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) requires, for non-farming operations, that a southern bluefin tuna (SBT) tag be attached to each whole SBT at the time of kill, except for in exceptional circumstances where a vessel does not have sufficient tags on board, in which case the tag may be attached at landing. Tagging at the time of kill is an important requirement of CCSBT’s CDS and it is designed to help prevent unreported catches and other forms of fraud.

During April 2019 the Secretariat analysed Indonesia’s 2018 tagging data and demonstrated that at least 606 SBT caught by Indonesia recorded on 15 different CMFs, were not tagged at the time of kill, and in some cases could not have been tagged for up to 5 to 7 months after the time of kill. Any cases where a tag is not attached until landing are ‘Exceptional circumstances’ and a report needs to be provided to the Executive Secretary within 7 days of landing (paragraph 1.9).

In May 2019 Indonesia advised that:

*“We acknowledge that at present there are still many Indonesian vessels that capture SBT and only attach tags when landed. Owners and captains reasoned that their ships did not carry tags when sailing because they caught SBT as a **by catch**. ....*

<sup>4</sup> South Africa’s reported total catch by fleet was revised from 207.1t to 235.4t on 19/09/19 however no revised total number of SBT caught has been received to date

*But we will also continue to try to comply with the Resolution of the Implementation of a CCSBT CDS by guiding the captain and vessel owner to carry the tags before sailing by identifying the possibility of how many SBTs are caught during the operation / sailing so that they prepare how many tags will be brought to minimize unused tags ....”*

and,

*“Related to the requirement for submission of the notification on SBT tagged when landed to the CCSBT within 7 days after landing, we will inform and make coordination with related stakeholders on this matter so that they can comply with the resolution.”*

The Secretariat has not received any formal notification of any exceptional tagging circumstances having occurred since receiving Indonesia’s May 2019 response and therefore cannot confirm whether this practice of attaching tags at landing is continuing.

## **5. Port Inspection Issues**

According to the CCSBT’s Resolution on Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port, inspections are required to be conducted on at least 5 % of landing and transshipment operations in Members’ designated ports made by foreign fishing vessels carrying SBT/fish product originating from SBT.

The Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port Resolution also requires that:

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.”*

### **a) South Africa**

The Secretariat received 37 port inspection reports from South Africa for 2018 and only 3 (to date) for 2019, although only 20 of the 2018 inspection reports received were for vessels that still had SBT on board when arriving into port. It is not known whether there are any outstanding 2019 inspection reports that are yet to be submitted.

None of the inspection reports submitted by South Africa to date were received by the CCSBT Secretariat within the specified 14-day timeframe. Most were submitted between 2 to 10 months late and no advance notification was received concerning the reasons for the delay or the intended submission date as required by paragraph 20 of the Port Inspection Resolution.

### **b) Taiwan**

Taiwan’s 2019 National Report indicates that a port inspection of a foreign-flagged carrier vessel carrying SBT received from four transshipment operations was conducted during 2018. Taiwan submitted one late port inspection report for this which was not received by the Secretariat until 1 October 2019.

This item is also discussed in the Secretariat’s paper CCSBT-CC/1910/06.

## 6. Area of Persistent Non-Compliance

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

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

#### a) Korea

Since the beginning of the CDS, Korea has persistently not submitted import copies of CDS forms (especially CMFs) including significant quantities of SBT to the Secretariat.

Tables 3 and 4 provide the number and percentage of import copies of CMFs and REEFs<sup>5</sup> respectively not submitted by Korea since the CDS began, *i.e.* between 2010 and 2018, as well as the total tonnages of SBT associated with those missing forms.

**Table 3: Korea – Missing Import Copies of CMFs**

CMFs	Number Expected to be Submitted	Number Missing (not submitted)	Percentage Missing	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing CMFs
2010	14	14	100.0%	13.86
2011	40	27	67.5%	62.23
2012	73	70	95.9%	90.75
2013	36	26	72.2%	5.00
2014	29	27	93.1%	2.52
2015	27	25	92.6%	52.98
2016	4	4	100.0%	0.24
2017	33	4	12.1%	1.20
2018	21	17	81.0%	4.25

**Table 4: Korea – Missing Import Copies of REEFs**

REEFs	Number Expected to be Submitted	Number Missing (not submitted)	Percentage Missing	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing REEFs
2010	85	85	100.0%	77.33
2011	71	41	57.7%	28.88
2012	119	3	2.5%	1.12
2013	178	35	19.7%	46.03
2014	167	23	13.8%	26.74
2015	248	72	29.0%	123.25
2016	189	7	3.7%	1.37
2017	240	11	4.6%	12.97
2018	239	15	6.3%	9.69

<sup>5</sup> Re-export or Export after Landing of Domestic Product Forms

Korea's 2016 National Report (see section I(1) on pages 2-3) noted that:

*“The one of the recommendations is the mitigation of the weakness in cross-checking the imported fishery data management. To address these issues, the MOF (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries) and MFDS (Ministry of Food Drug Safety) made the agreement in June 2016 that the MFDC should submit all imported fish data to MOF and NFQS on a monthly base and take measures to prevent SBT importers from trading SBT in the market before the permission of NFQS.*

*The MOF is now able to keep records of all SBT's import on a monthly base, which contributes to reduce the potential risk of losing records of imported SBT. Additionally, both MOF and MFDS have notified all SBT fisheries importers that all SBT import in Korea should be submitted to NFQS before reporting to MFDS. The MOF had also revised the Ministerial Directive for “The implementation of SBT CDS” on 1st Sept 2016, which makes ground for the NFQS to verify properly the certificate submitted by SBT importers”, and ..... and 6b iv) on p16):*

*“Korea introduced the Ministerial Directive on the implementation of the CCSBT CDS Requirements to ensure the compliance with CDS Resolution. Korea also has a plan to revise DWFD Act in order to strengthen the implementation and oblige all stakeholders, including importers, involved in the SBT distribution processes to comply with the CDS Resolution.”*

In addition, in May 2019 Korea advised the Secretariat that:

*“Since the re-organization of Government which took place in 2013, the management authority of the import and export of fishery products was divided into two. Now, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries manages the exports while the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety manages imports and consequently, we are experiencing difficulties in managing the imported fishery products.*

*The Government of Korea recognizes this problem and this issue was discuss in the QAR process too, in 2016.*

*Therefore, in order to solve such a problem, we are planning to make it mandatory to retain catch documents for the imports of fish species managed by international fisheries management organization such as SBT by amending the relevant law, Distant Water Fisheries Development Act.*

*As such, we will make our best endeavor to deal with those gaps mentioned through enhanced information sharing until such time the relevant law is amended following discussions with relevant authorities including the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety.*

#### ***b) Australia***

In 2018, 8.5% (4) of Australia's expected importer copies of CMFs were missing and 100% (3) of expected importer copies of REEFs were missing – refer to **Attachment A**. These 7 missing forms combined included only 995kg of SBT. Australia has not submitted small numbers of import copies of CDS forms most years since the CDS commenced – refer to Tables 5 and 6.

**Table 5: Australia – Missing Import Copies of CMFs**

CMFs	Number Expected to be Submitted	Number Missing (before assistance from the Secretariat sought)	Final Number of Expected Forms Remaining Missing	Final Percentage of Expected Forms Remaining Missing	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing CMFs
2010	4	Not recorded	4	100.0%	0.47
2011	14	Not recorded	12	85.7%	1.21
2012	26	Not recorded	0	0.0%	Not applicable
2013	18	Not recorded	0	0.0%	Not applicable
2014	10	Not recorded	2	20.0%	0.45
2015	14	Not recorded	1	7.1%	0.14
2016	60	20	2	3.3%	0.39
2017	24	5	0	0.0%	Not applicable
2018	47	4 <sup>6</sup>	4	8.5%	0.85

**Table 6: Australia – Missing Import Copies of REEFs**

REEFs	Number Expected to be Submitted	Number Missing (not submitted)	Percentage Missing	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing REEFs
2018	3	3	100%	0.14

**c) South Africa**

While not an issue for 2018, South Africa has also consistently not returned import copies of CMFs in the past as presented in Table 7 below.

**Table 7: South Africa – Missing Import Copies of CMFs**

CMFs	Number Expected to be Submitted	Number Missing (not submitted)	Percentage Missing	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing CMFs
2010	3	3	100.0%	1.6
2011	2	2	100.0%	1.9
2012	4	4	100.0%	2.9
2013	2	2	100.0%	1.9
2014	None	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
2015	2	2	100.0%	7.3
2016	5	1	20.0%	1.0
2017	1	1	100.0%	8.8
2018	None	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Prepared by the Secretariat**

<sup>6</sup> No assistance from the Secretariat sought

**Compliance with CCSBT Measures**

For CDS data, these tables cover the 2018 Calendar year only.

<b>Table 1: Compliance with Measures</b>		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
<b>Data</b>	Monthly Catch Reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Quota Allocation & Final Catch per entity (due to be submitted between 01/07/18 & 30/06/19)								
	• Initial Allocation	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• Final Catch by Vessel	✓	n/a <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Scientific Data Exchange <sup>2</sup>								
	• Total Catch by Fleet	✓	n/a <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• Catch and Effort	✓	n/a <sup>3</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• Size Data	✓	n/a <sup>3</sup>	✓	✓	P <sup>4</sup>	✓	✓	✓
	• Direct Ageing	✓	n/a <sup>3</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	X <sup>5</sup>	✓
• Other <sup>6</sup>	✓	n/a <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<b>CDS (during 2018 Calendar year)</b>	Catching Member CMFs submitted within required timeframe	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	P <sup>7</sup>	✓
	Has the Member responded to the issues identified in the Secretariat's 2018 final reconciliation report yet?	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	P <sup>8</sup>	✓
	% of CMFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate (no. of CMFs with an unauthorised validator is in brackets)/ CMFs were validated	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information <sup>9</sup>	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	88.9%	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports that contain complete and accurate information <sup>9</sup>	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	95.2%	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%	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%	97.3%	100%	100%	100%	100%



**Table 1: Compliance with Measures**

	Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
<b>CDS (during 2018 Calendar year): Continued</b>	% of CMFs for Exports where catch/ harvest <u>weights</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies <sup>10</sup>	99.6%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.1%	99.7%	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports where SBT catch/harvest <u>numbers</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies <sup>10</sup>	99.4%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	98.2%	99.5%	100%
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	75.9%	100%
	• % of CTFs where fish numbers exactly match CMF	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	76.2%	100%
	• % of CTFs where fish weights within 5% of CMF	99.3%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	13.6%	100%
	% of expected Export CMFs submitted to the Secretariat	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	99% <sup>11</sup>	100%
	% of expected import copies of CMFs independently detected and submitted by the intended importing Member without assistance from the Secretariat <sup>12</sup> (number missing is shown in brackets)	91.5% (4)	n/a	n/a	99.9% (1)	19.0% (17)	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Final % of expected import copies of CMFs submitted to the Secretariat (if assistance from the Secretariat was provided; n/a if no assistance requested/provided)	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	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%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% 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%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of expected import copies of REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the intended importing Member <sup>12</sup> (number missing is shown in brackets)	0% (3)	n/a	n/a	100%	93.7% (15)	n/a	n/a	n/a <sup>13</sup>
	Number of Duplicate Tag Numbers Submitted in Tagging Data	74 <sup>14</sup>	n/a	0	0	0	13	2	0

		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
<b>Transhipments</b>	Deployment Requests received	n/a	n/a	n/a	P <sup>15</sup>	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Transhipment Declarations received for transhipments at sea	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Transhipment Declarations received for known transhipments in port <sup>16</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Carrier vessel authorised transhipment date	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Fishing Vessel authorised transhipment date	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Members Reports submitted in <u>2018</u>	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓ <sup>17</sup>	✓ <sup>17</sup>	n/a	n/a	✓ <sup>17</sup>
<b>Port Inspection Measure</b>	Designated ports/ points of contact provided	✓	✓	n/a <sup>18</sup>	F	F	✓	F	✓
<b>Authorised Vessels/Farms</b>	All Fishing Vessel authorisations received and cover all catch/harvest days	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	All Carrier Vessel authorisations received	n/a	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
<b>Reports and/or Allowances Made for all Sources of SBT Mortality</b>	All sources of SBT mortality <b>as advised by Member/CNM</b> (as advised in 2019 carry-forward notifications and/or the Member's National Report for 2019)								
	<b>Fishing Season:</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2018/19</b>
	Commercially caught/retained mortality	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Release/discard mortality	(0t)	n/a	(0t)	✓ <sup>19</sup> (29t)	✓ <sup>20</sup> (5t)	✓ (20t)	✓ (5t)	✓ <sup>21</sup> (10t)
	Recreational mortality	✓ <sup>22</sup> (250t)	n/a	(0t)	n/a	n/a	✓ (20t)	(0t)	n/a
	Customary or artisanal mortality	n/a	n/a	(0t)	n/a	n/a	✓ (2t)	?	n/a
<b>2018 Members' Reports: Is all information required by Templates provided</b>	CC/CCSBT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	ESC	F	✓	P	✓	P	✓	P	✓

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	
2018	Domestic Landings CMFs	820	211	113	2	161	14	27	n/a	1,348
2018	Export CMFs	694	100	0	9	450	74	371	n/a	1,698
2018	TOTAL CMFs	1,514	311	113	11	611	88	398	0	3,046

ii)

CDS Data Submission Period		Number of REEFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM								Total Number of REEFs
		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	South Africa	European Union	
2018	Number of REEFs on the System	83	174	413	19	0	0	0	0	689

- ✓ - 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
  
- 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
  
- ? - Unknown

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<sup>1</sup> The EU had no SBT catch for 2018 and therefore there are no final catch by vessel, scientific data exchange data, or ERS data that need to be submitted by the EU.

<sup>2</sup> For Scientific Data and ERSWG Exchange, this table records whether the required information due between 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019 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 2018 calendar year have been provided.

<sup>3</sup> The EU is encouraged to start collecting/providing this core information whenever there are encounters/catches of SBT by its longline fleet operating in the SBT distribution area

<sup>4</sup> Korea submitted length data but has not provided raised length data


<sup>5</sup> South Africa advised that it is not able to provide direct ageing data currently, but is hoping to be able to do so in the future

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- <sup>6</sup> This category monitors the provision of other agreed primary data items for specific Members, including: Catch at age, non-retained catches, CPUE indices, troll indices and historical catch and effort.
- <sup>7</sup> 70 (17.3%) of South Africa's expected 404 CMFs for 2018 had not been submitted to the Secretariat by 31 March 2019, which was the final due date for all 2018 CDS submissions. There remain 2 CMFs for which an importer copy has been received but no exporter copy has been received from South Africa, plus 4 CMFs for which South Africa has submitted tagging data but not the associated CMF, *i.e.* 6 out of a total of 404 expected CMFs (1.49%) still appear to be missing.
- <sup>8</sup> South Africa did not respond to many issues noted in the Secretariat's 2018 reconciliations of its CDS data and has not responded to the issues noted in the final reconciliation report. In addition, South Africa's quarter 3 tagging data was not submitted in sufficient quality to upload until 1 June 2019, 36 missing 2018 CMFs were not provided until 21 June 2019 (there are 6 CMFs still missing), and other late tagging data amendments for 2018 data were also not provided until June 2019. Therefore, these late submissions could not be processed until late June 2019 and a full 2018 reconciliation was not able to be provided to South Africa until 4 July 2019. A further late submission of a total of 28 previously missing CMFs on 4 and 5 July 2019, required the final 2018 reconciliation to be re-run in the first half of July 2019.
- <sup>9</sup> 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.
- <sup>10</sup> 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.
- <sup>11</sup> There are 2 known missing export CMFs (inferred from import copies of CMFs already provided by importers)
- <sup>12</sup> 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.
- <sup>13</sup> Taiwan advised there were 2 shipments of SBT that arrived in Taiwan on REEFs but they were not imported because in one case the buyer proactively cancelled the import application and in the other case there was a lack of proper import documentation. These shipments will be or have already been destroyed by customs.
- <sup>14</sup> Australia advised that these duplications were due to tag numbers inadvertently being duplicated during the tag manufacturing process
- <sup>15</sup> One deployment request was received for which no transshipment of SBT was indicated, but did subsequently occur
- <sup>16</sup> According to the CCSBT's 'Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels', the master of a receiving Carrier Vessel is required to complete and transmit a CCSBT Transshipment Declaration to the CCSBT Secretariat within 24 hours of the completion of the transshipment. This provision came into effect on 1 January 2015.

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- <sup>17</sup> Members provided some comments, however a comprehensive report including an assessment of the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which received transhipments from their tuna longline fishing vessels with freezing capacity (LSTLVs) was not provided.
- <sup>18</sup> At CC13 (October 2018) and in March 2019, Indonesia advised that currently CCSBT's Minimum Standards for Inspections in Port Measure is not applicable for Indonesia as no foreign vessels will be permitted to land catch in Indonesia until Indonesia's regulation for implementing Port State measures is finalised.
- <sup>19</sup> Japan's carry-forward notification advised that, "estimated mortalities by discard/release was 29 tonnes", for the 2018/19 fishing season.
- <sup>20</sup> In its carry-forward notification, Korea advised that its total SBT mortality for the 2018/19 season included 5t, "*for other sources of mortality such as releases/discards*", but in its 2018 National Report Korea noted that it, "*will count 7 tonnes against national allocation for releases/discards to implement attributable catch for 2018/19 fishing year.*" Korea advised that the figure of 7 tonnes mentioned in its 2018 National Report was based on its 2015/16-17/18 season's discard/release data. However, Korea subsequently took into account that its industry had been taking voluntary action to minimise discards/releases of SBT since 2016/17 season. As the number of discards/releases of the 2015/16 season was relatively large and the level of discards/releases in the following seasons decreased significantly, Korea concluded that it should adjust the 7 tonnes down to 5 tonnes. The trend in the discards/releases has been downward since 16/17 season.
- <sup>21</sup> Taiwan's carry-forward notification included information that its total mortalities for 2018/19 included, "*10t for discards and release*".
- <sup>22</sup> Australia's 2019 carry-forward notification advises that it set aside 250t for recreational mortality for its 2017/18 fishing season.

**I. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the “2018 Season” and the “2019 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

‘n/a’ Means ‘not applicable’

**Note:** No over-catches have been recorded to date for the “2018” or “2019” seasons.

**“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 (CC)	250	6,159.0	6,170.2	6,159.0	6,157.4
EU	1-Jan-18 to 31-Dec-18	11	2	13	0 (CC)	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-18 to 31-Dec-18	1,023	64.7	1,087.7	1,086.6 (CC)	0	1,086.6	1,086.6	1,086.6	1,086.6
Japan	1-Apr-18 to 31-Mar-19	6,117 <sup>1</sup>	139	6,256	5,992.0 (CF)	29	5,963.0	5,873.7	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	32.4 <sup>2</sup>	482.4	240.4 (CC)	5	235.4	289.2	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	1,215.3 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports <sup>4</sup>
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-18 to 30-Nov-19	6,165	118.8	6,283.8	<i>Not yet available</i>			6,026.7	6026.7	
EU	1-Jan-19 to 31-Dec-19	11	0	11	<i>Not yet available</i>			0	0	
Indonesia	1-Jan-19 to 31-Dec-19	1,023	1,118	1,024.1	<i>Not yet available</i>			366.0	366.0	
Japan	1-Apr-19 to 31-Mar-20	6,117	264	6,381	<i>Not yet available</i>			5,521.3	5,592.1	
Korea	1-Apr-19 to 31-Mar-20	1,240.5	41.5	1,282.0	<i>Not yet available</i>			1,244.9	1,244.9	
New Zealand	1-Oct-18 to 30-Sep-19	1,088	118.4	1,206.4	<i>Not yet available</i>			930.7	928.8	
South Africa	1-Feb-19 to 31-Jan-20	450	84.6 <sup>5</sup>	507.6 <sup>5</sup>	<i>Not yet available</i>			104.6	104.6	
Taiwan	1-Mar-19 to 28-Feb-20	1,240.5	34.7	1,275.2	<i>Not yet available</i>			1,201.7	1,201.7	




**II. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the “2010 Season” to the “2017 Season”<sup>6</sup>**  
*(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) <sup>7</sup>	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Dec-16 to 30-Nov-17	5,665	31.69	5,696.69	5,333.9 (CF)	5,338.85	5,333.88	5,332.99
1-Dec-15 to 30-Nov-16	5,665	37.72 <sup>8</sup>	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 <sup>9</sup>	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 <sup>10</sup>	4,538 <sup>11</sup> (CC)	4,541.2	4,539.1	4,524.1
1-Dec-11 to 30-Nov-12	4,528	n/a	4,508.93 <sup>12</sup>	4,543.5(OL)	4,516.7	4,542.9	4,737.6
1-Dec-09 to 30-Nov-11 <sup>13</sup>	8,540	n/a	8,030	8,049 <sup>12</sup> (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) <sup>7</sup>	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) <sup>14</sup>	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) <sup>7</sup>	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 <sup>13</sup>	1,302	n/a	1,302	1,494 <sup>15</sup> (CC)	1,345.1	1,474.8 <sup>16</sup>	1,474.8 <sup>16</sup>

**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) <sup>7</sup>	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) <sup>17</sup>	4,566.01	4,563.58	4,567.82
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	4,737	49	4,786	4,708 (CC) <sup>18</sup>	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 <sup>19</sup>	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 <sup>13</sup>	4,522	n/a	4,800 <sup>20</sup>	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) <sup>7</sup>	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) <sup>21</sup>	1,133.18	1,106.12	1,084.52
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	89.4	1,229.4	1,120.54 (CC)	1,156.71	1,120.54	1,120.54
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	1,140	0	1,140	1,050.57 (CC)	1,069.21	1,050.57	1,050.57
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	30	1,075	1,044.26 (CC)	1,044.26	1,044.26	1,044.26
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	22	970	917.6 (CC)	917.64	917.6	917.6
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	n/a	911	888.8 (CC)	888.8	888.8	922.2
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 <sup>13</sup>	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) <sup>7</sup>	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 <sup>22</sup> (CC)	898.04	913.51	913.33
1-Oct-15 to 30-Sep-16	1,000	48	1,048	950.8 <sup>22</sup> (CC)	949.19	949.2	950.7
1-Oct-14 to 30-Sep-15	1,000	69	1,069	922.3 <sup>22</sup> (CC)	903.99	923.08	922.29
1-Oct-13 to 30-Sep-14	918	58	976	825 <sup>22</sup> (CC)	816.68	824.64	825.56
1-Oct-12 to 30-Sep-13	833	0	833	758.2 <sup>22</sup> (CC)	751.4	758.9	756.4
1-Oct-11 to 30-Sep-12	800	n/a	800	775 <sup>22</sup> (CC)	775.31	775.1	775.5
1-Oct-09 to 30-Sep-11 <sup>13</sup>	1,508	n/a	1,140 <sup>20</sup>	1,047 <sup>22</sup> (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) <sup>7</sup>	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 <sup>23</sup>	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 <sup>24</sup> (DE)	57.62	53.33	53.33
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	40	n/a	40	56.5 <sup>24</sup> (DE)	46.50	50.50	50.50
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	40	n/a	40	67.3 <sup>24</sup> (DE)	62.28	65.61	65.61
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	40	n/a	40	109.8 <sup>24</sup> (DE)	76.93	72.2	72.2
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	40	n/a	40	63.7 <sup>24</sup> (DE)	53.3 <sup>25</sup>	53.9	53.9
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	40	n/a	40	54.4 <sup>24</sup> (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) <sup>7</sup>	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 <sup>26</sup> (CC)	1,186.05 <sup>3</sup>	1,174.92	1,171.48
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	0	1,140	1,026 <sup>26</sup> (CC)	1,033.09 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	1,146.14 <sup>27</sup>	1,163.58
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	0	1,045	968 (CC)	988.23 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>13</sup>	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) <sup>7</sup>	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
The Philippines ceased being a Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) of the CCSBT on 12 October 2017						
1-Jan-17 to 12-Oct-17	45	45	0	0	0	0
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	45	45	0	0	0	0
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	45	45	0 (DE)	0	0	0
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	45	45	44.61 (DE)	44.61	44.61	44.61
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	45	45	45.5 (DE)	45.5	45.5	45.5
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	45	45	45.5 (DE)	45.5	45.5	45.5
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	45	45	45 (DE)	45	45	45
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	45	45	42.5 (DE)	42.5	42.5	42.5

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<sup>1</sup> The 2018/19 allocation reflects the voluntary transfers of 21t that Japan is providing to Indonesia, and 27t that Japan is providing to South Africa for the 2018 to 2020 quota block.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Data from monthly catch reports are only available for catches up until the end of August 2019.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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
- CF – Carry-forward Notification
- CC – National Reports to the Compliance Committee
- ESC – National Reports to the Extended Scientific Committee
- ERSWG – National Reports to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
- DE – Data Exchange (2019).

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

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- <sup>10</sup> 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.
- <sup>11</sup> 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.
- <sup>12</sup> 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).
- <sup>13</sup> 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.
- <sup>14</sup> 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.
- <sup>15</sup> Indonesia's combined 2010-2011 reported catch was updated from 1,477.9t to 1,494t at CC10.
- <sup>16</sup> 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.
- <sup>17</sup> 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.
- <sup>18</sup> 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.
- <sup>19</sup> This figure was increased by approximately 34t as the result of a previously missing CDS form being filed in late 2016.
- <sup>20</sup> 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.
- <sup>21</sup> 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.

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- <sup>22</sup> 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.
- <sup>23</sup> 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.
- <sup>24</sup> 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.
- <sup>25</sup> This figure includes a total of 2.3t of exports recorded on CDS forms that have been reported as fraudulent by South Africa.
- <sup>26</sup> 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.
- <sup>27</sup> 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 (2018 calendar year)

Domestic Catch	Catch (t) (from Scientific Data Exchange Data)	No. of vessels <sup>1</sup>	Size of authorised vessels in Fleet <sup>2</sup>
<b>Domestic Waters Catch</b>			
Australia (all methods except purse seine) <sup>3</sup>	1034.2t	34	21.5m average (14.1m – 34.0m)
Australia (purse seine)	5366.6t	7	35.0m average (27.4m – 45.5m)
Indonesia	1086.6t <sup>4</sup>	124	23.7m average (15.4m – 35.9m)
New Zealand <sup>5</sup>	1008.0t	37	19.3m average (12.5m – 42.9m)
South Africa (all methods except pole and line)	232.9t	17	23.2m average (14.0m – 32.0m)
South Africa (pole and line)	2.5t	5	13.5m average (12.6m – 13.9m)
<b>Recreational</b>			
Australia	Australia has currently set aside an amount of 250t to account for its recreational catch		
New Zealand	NZ's recreational charter fleet has compulsory reporting. For 2017/18, NZ set aside a full allowance of 20t for its recreational catch		
<b>High Seas Catch</b>			
<b>High Seas Catch</b>			
EU	0.0t	None	N/A
Japan	5945.0t	87	49.7m average (43.9m – 57.2m)
Korea	1268.4t	10	49.4m average (47.5m – 51m)
Taiwan	1220.0t	77	45.7m average (32.9m – 59.2m)

<sup>1</sup> The figures indicate the number of vessels which actually caught SBT based on CDS documents provided to the Secretariat

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

<sup>3</sup> Fishing methods include long-lining, pole and line, and rod and reel

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

<sup>5</sup> Fishing methods include long-lining, trolling and mid-water trawling

**(B) Transporting / landing (2018 calendar year)**

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
<b>Number of carrier vessels authorised<sup>6</sup></b>	0	0	0	23	19	0	0	36
<b>Number of at-sea transhipments<sup>7</sup></b>	0	0	0	37	9	0	0	49
<b>Number of in-port transhipments<sup>7</sup></b>	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
<b>Main ports: Domestic<sup>8</sup></b>	Port Lincoln	None	Benoa (Bali)	10 designated ports (Shimizu, Yaizu, Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Misaki, Oigawa, Kesennuma, Kushikino)	Busan	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
<b>Main ports: Foreign<sup>8</sup></b>	N/A	Durban, (South Africa) Papeete (Tahiti, French Polynesia) <sup>9</sup>	Mauritius <sup>9</sup>	The designated ports submitted by Members/CNMs: ( <a href="https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/ccsbt-register-designated-ports-and-contacts">https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/ccsbt-register-designated-ports-and-contacts</a> ), 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)

<sup>6</sup> These figures are for vessels which were on the CCSBT authorised carrier vessel list during 2018

<sup>7</sup> 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 and recorded on the same Transhipment Declaration, but will be offloaded at more than destination, the Secretariat has counted this as a single transhipment event in this table.

<sup>8</sup> Based on most recent information in National Reports. No additional ports have been added for 2018 based on CMF information.

<sup>9</sup> The Secretariat has not been advised of any formally designated foreign ports

**(C) Markets (2018 calendar year)** Quantities are net weights in tonnes<sup>10</sup>

**i) For SBT Imported on CMFs** (based on the export date being in 2018)

Importer	Exporter						Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	South Africa	
Australia				15.0			<b>15.0</b>
Canada				0.1			<b>0.1</b>
China	38.0						<b>38.0</b>
Japan	9,002.6	54.0	885.6	825.5	649.6	75.3	<b>11,492.6</b>
Korea	282.5						<b>282.5</b>
Singapore	0.1			0.1			<b>0.2</b>
United States	29.5			3.5		83.9	<b>116.9</b>
<b>Total Net Weight (t)</b>	<b>9,352.7</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>885.6</b>	<b>844.2</b>	<b>649.6</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>11,945.3</b>

<sup>10</sup> Export quantities (t) calculated using information from CDS Catch Monitoring Forms (using the figures for overall net weights)

**ii) For SBT Imported on REEFs** (based on the (re-)export date being in 2018)

Importer	Re-Exporter				Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	
Australia		0.0	0.1		<b>0.1</b>
Brunei	0.2				<b>0.2</b>
China	12.2	0.0			<b>12.2</b>
Hong Kong	0.6		2.5		<b>3.1</b>
Japan	3.5	1.7		404.9	<b>410.2</b>
Korea	0.9	0.0	450.8		<b>451.8</b>
Lebanon		3.1			<b>3.1</b>
Malaysia	0.3				<b>0.3</b>
New Zealand	0.1		0.1		<b>0.2</b>
Singapore	0.5		0.6		<b>1.0</b>
Taiwan	0.0		1.0		<b>1.0</b>
United States	0.9	385.9	30.2	7.4	<b>424.4</b>
<b>Total Net Weight (t)</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>390.8</b>	<b>485.3</b>	<b>412.3</b>	<b>1,307.4</b>

**(D) Monitoring (2017 or 2018 fishing year unless otherwise stated)**

	<b>Observer Coverage<sup>11</sup></b>			
	<b>As a Percentage of Catch</b>		<b>As a Percentage of Effort (purse seine set or longline hook)</b>	
	<b>2017 fishing season</b>	<b>2018 fishing season</b>	<b>2017 fishing season</b>	<b>2018 fishing season</b>
Australia <sup>12</sup>	16.8% (purse seine) <sup>13</sup> 9.7% (ETBF longline sector) <sup>14</sup> N/A (WTBF longline sector) <sup>15</sup>	19% (purse seine) 13.8% (ETBF longline sector) <sup>14</sup> NA (WTBF longline sector) <sup>15</sup>	18.3% (purse seine) <sup>13</sup> 9.0% (ETBF longline sector) <sup>16</sup> 11.7% (WTBF longline sector)	20.9% (purse seine) 11.5% (ETBF longline sector) <sup>16</sup> 13% (WTBF longline sector)
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	2.05%	0.66%	0.84	0.51
Japan	12.6%	10+ <sup>17</sup>	12.6%	10+ <sup>17</sup>
Korea	17%	19%	18%	21%
New Zealand <sup>18</sup>	21%	23%	20%	19%
South Africa	5.7% (domestic) 100% (charter)	11.9% (domestic) 100% (charter)	4.6% (domestic) 100% (charter)	14.8% (domestic) 100% (charter)
Taiwan	11.6%	10.2%	10.2%	14.4%
<b>Vessel Monitoring Systems (2018 fishing season)</b>				
Australia	VMS is mandatory for all SBT vessels. 67 vessels were required to report to a national VMS for the 2017/18 fishing season and 67 actually 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 Ministry Regulation No. 42/2015, Indonesian fishing vessels > 30GT are required to report to a National VMS System. 174 Indonesian fishing vessels > 30GT were required to report and did report to a national VMS during 2018.			
Japan	Mandatory for all far seas fishing vessels. 89 of 89 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS in the 2018/19 fishing season.			
Korea	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. All 10 active fishing vessels required to report to a national VMS in the 2018/19 fishing season did report.			
New Zealand	Mandatory in large-scale vessels (>28m), New Zealand flagged and registered vessels operating outside of NZ waters, vessels issued with a foreign license to fish in NZ waters; and other vessels in some specific high-risk fisheries. 29 authorised vessels required to report to a national VMS in 2017/18 did report.			
South Africa	Mandatory for all vessels. 69 authorised vessels were required to and did report to a national VMS during 2018.			
Taiwan	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 91 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS during the 2018/19 fishing season.			

<sup>11</sup> Based on Members' National Reports<sup>12</sup> ETBF refers to the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery and WTBF refers to the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery. Both fisheries are part of the longline sector.<sup>13</sup> Figures are for the 2016/17 and 2017/18 fishing seasons for the purse seine fleet<sup>14</sup> The percentages represent the percentage of retained SBT that were observed when caught<sup>15</sup> No catch observed<sup>16</sup> Pertains to hooks observed in the SBT area<sup>17</sup> Preliminary value<sup>18</sup> Figures are for the 2016/17 and 2017/18 fishing seasons