

1. Introduction

This report provides a summary of compliance with CCSBT conservation and management measures by Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs). Reporting on compliance with Ecologically Related Species (ERS) measures is provided in paper CCSBT-CC/2010/05.

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.

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 July 2020¹. Information from other reports to CCSBT have also been included where possible.

Australia – 2019 season

Australia's total reported mortalities of SBT in the 2018/19 (Dec 2018 – Nov 2019) season exceeded its Total Available Catch by 40,291kg.

Australia has advised (see CCSBT Circular #2020/009) that it intends to repay this over-catch in the 2020 (Dec 2019- Nov 2020) season in accordance with the Corrective Actions Policy by reducing its Total Available Catch by this same amount (40,291kg), *i.e.* to 6,124,709kg.

Indonesia

2019 season/year

Indonesia's total reported mortalities in 2019 (1,206,034 kg) exceeded its allocation by 181,916 kgs. Indonesia has advised (see CCSBT Circular #2020/018) that it intended to compensate for (payback) this over-catch by reducing its national allocation for the 2020 fishing season by this same amount (181,916 kg), *i.e.* to 841,084kg.

2020 season/year

Indonesia's reported catch of 1,073,846kg for the first 8 months (January to August) of its 2020 fishing season already exceeds its reduced Total Available Catch for 2020 (841,084kg) by 232,762kg. This means that it is not possible for Indonesia to pay back its 2019 over-catch during 2020.

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**.

¹ Except in the case of Indonesia where preliminary figures are available up to August 2020

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, and this continued in 2018 and 2019.

For example, **Attachment A** provides summary information for 2019 that:

- 31 (7.8%) of South Africa's expected 392 CMFs for 2019 had not been submitted to the Secretariat by the due date of 31 March 2020 and have still not been submitted. It is possible to determine that these CMFs are missing either because the import CMF has already been received (26) or the associated tagging data (but no CMF) has already been submitted (5);
- No CMFs were submitted for 2 pole and line vessels that each caught 1 SBT;
- 0% of the known REEFs (12) issued by South Africa during the 2019 season have been submitted to the Secretariat;
- There continued to be some issues between South Africa's CMF and its tagging data submissions – only 92.9% of CMFs could be matched with tagging forms, and of those, an extremely low percentage (9.3%) of tagging forms had weights that were within 5% of the weight recorded on the matching CMF;
- Issuing of duplicate form numbers has continued - at least 13 duplicate CMF numbers were issued during the 2019/20 season; and
- South Africa has not responded to the detailed reconciliation reports that were provided to it by the Secretariat.

In addition, the Secretariat notes that:

- Based on catch by fleet data submitted, no tagging data has been submitted yet for between 29 to 58 SBT that were caught during the 2019 season (Table 1); and
- For the past three fishing seasons data submitted from different sources do not reconcile. Some improvement is evident for the 2019 season, but for the 2018 and 2017 fishing seasons there are often large discrepancies between numbers submitted in different data sets - refer to Tables 1 to 3.

Therefore, South Africa's submission of CDS data and its quality remains a concern.

Table 1: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2019 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	2,597		160.45
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		172.074
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		172.073
National Report to ESC	2,597		160t commercial catch + 5t unaccounted mortality (including potential recreational catch)
CMF data	2,568	This is 29 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total	220.3
CTF data	2,539	This is 58 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total; 29 SBT less than the CMF total	174.2

Table 2: 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	2,958		235.4
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		235.3
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		207.1
CMF data	2797	This is 161 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total	292.0
CTF data	2294	This is 664 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total; 503 SBT less than the CMF total	182.3

Table 3: 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	147.92
CTF data	1207	368 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total; 20 SBT more than the CMF total	126.58

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. A report needs to be provided to the Executive Secretary within 7 days of landing if any such exceptional tagging circumstances occur².

In March 2020 Indonesia provided a report of Exceptional CDS tagging circumstances that occurred during the second half of 2019 (**Attachment D**). This report describes a total of 600 SBT that were not tagged at the time of kill but were instead tagged upon landing. This is a similar number to the at least 606 SBT (caught by Indonesia in 2018) that the Secretariat detected were not tagged until landing.

5. Vessel Authorisation Issues

Members are not always promptly providing vessel authorisation notifications, including updates.

a) Australia (2019)

There was one Australian fishing vessel that caught 3 SBT in June/July 2019 which was retrospectively authorised (back to 12/04/2019) by Australia on 25/05/2020.

² Paragraph 1.9 of the CDS Resolution

b) EU

2020

The EU did not authorise any fishing vessels for 2020 until 14/09/2020, on which date it retrospectively authorised 25 Portuguese and 77 Spanish fishing vessels, noting that:

"Please note that none of these vessels are authorised to target Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) but that they shall be authorised only for the case that they incidentally have SBT as bycatch. The administrative oversight occurred probably because no real fishing authorisations for CCSBT are issued by the flag Member States, as the EU is not allowed to fish for SBT."

2019

The EU also retrospectively authorised its Portuguese and Spanish fishing vessels in 2019 as follows:

- 23 Portuguese vessels retrospectively authorised back to 01/01/2019 on 02/04/2019, and
- 73 Spanish vessels retrospectively authorised back to 01/01/2019 on 27/03/2019.

c) Korea (2019)

There was one Carrier Vessel that was not CCSBT-authorized by Korea (but was IOTC-authorized) at the time it received three transshipments from three different Korean-flagged fishing vessels during August 2019. Korea advised that:

"Obviously, it is an oversight from our end that the carrier vessel was not authorised by Korea in CCSBT at the time of the two transshipments. When a carrier vessel is included in the vessel record of a certain RFMO other than CCSBT and the transshipment takes place in the competence of that RFMO, our vessel operators sometimes forget that there is a separate requirement for carrier vessel registration for CCSBT. As was registered in IOTC and the transshipments took place in the IOTC area of competence, the vessel operator seems to have forgotten the CCSBT requirements."

This Carrier Vessel was retrospectively authorised by Korea (back to 15/08/2019) on 22/11/2019.

d) New Zealand (2020)

New Zealand retrospectively authorised 1 fishing vessel (on 30/07/2020) that caught 1 SBT in March 2020.

e) South Africa

2019

One pole and line vessel which was listed in South Africa's 2019 catch by fleet report as having caught 1 SBT has never been CCSBT-authorized.

2020

By mid-August 2020, South Africa had submitted monthly catch reports showing its fleet had caught almost 28t of SBT during its 2020 fishing season³, but it had CCSBT-authorized only one fishing vessel at that time. CDS forms have not yet been received so it cannot be confirmed how many S. African vessels took that catch. In mid-August 2020, South Africa retrospectively authorised an additional 80 fishing vessels

³ South Africa's 2020 fishing season commenced on 1 Feb 2020

back to 31/01/20. This retrospective authorisation was attributed to an administrative error.

6. Port Inspection Reports (late submission)

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.”*

For the 2019 calendar year, Japan and Korea submitted inspection reports (2) within the required timeframe of 14 days following the date of completion of the inspection. The remaining 16 inspection reports were submitted late and without the required notification within the 14-day time period setting out the reasons for the delay and when the report will be submitted (refer to Table 4).

Table 4: Submission of Port Inspection Reports for Inspections of Landing/ Transshipment Operations Occurring During 2019

MEMBER	Total Number Inspection Reports Submitted	Number of Reports Submitted within the 14-day requirement	% of Reports Submitted within 14 days	Comments
Japan	1	1	100%	Report submitted on time
Korea	1	1	100%	Report submitted on time
South Africa	12	0	0%	Inspections took place between January to September 2019 with only 2 inspection reports being submitted during 2019 and the remainder being submitted in late August 2020, <i>i.e.</i> generally a year or more after the inspections occurred
Taiwan	4	0	0%	Taiwan noted that due to a misunderstanding of the Resolution it submitted its inspection reports after the due date - the reports were submitted either 8, 13 or 15 months late
TOTAL	18	2		

It is not known whether there are any further outstanding 2019 inspection reports that are yet to be submitted.

7. Transshipment not Declared: Taiwan

One small (3 SBT) at-sea transshipment made by a Taiwanese fishing vessel was not declared nor documentation submitted as required by the Transshipment Resolution. Taiwan advised that:

“After our investigation, Taiwanese-flagged fishing vessel accidentally transshipped 3 SBTs, originally scheduled to be landed in Mauritius with BET, YFT and other catches, to carrier vessel on August 13, 2018 (the IOTC Observer Report number for this transshipment is 507-18). Therefore, there was no prior application for the transshipment of SBT, and no transshipment declaration and CMF of SBT signed by the three parties (the master of the fishing vessel, the master of the carrier vessel and the observer). These 3 SBTs were caught by the authorized fishing vessel and duly tagged immediately after being caught onboard. Besides, the at-sea transshipment was monitored by IOTC ROP observer. The landing of these 3 SBTs was also inspected. Even though there was mistake happening in the process of transshipment at sea, the 3 SBTs have been effectively monitored through other management measures. Therefore, we would like to emphasize that the 3 SBTs were by no means involved in any IUU activities. Having said that, this Agency has required the operator of the fishing vessel to take action to ensure that the accident will never happen again.”

8. Areas of Persistent Non-Compliance

8.1 Non-submission of CDS Forms/ Issuing of Duplicate CMF Numbers (S. Africa)

South Africa continues to not submit some CDS forms, to issue duplicate CDS form numbers and to report non-consistent SBT mortalities from different data sources.

8.2 Non-Provision of Import Copies of CDS Forms

Missing import 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. Since the beginning of the CDS, Australia, Korea and the EU have persistently not submitted some import copies of CDS forms to the Secretariat.

a) Australia

In 2019, 56.25% (9) of Australia's expected importer copies of CMFs were missing. These missing forms combined included 2.13t of SBT. Tables 5 and 6 provide information about the number of non-submitted CDS import documents since 2010.

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 ⁴	4	8.5%	0.85
2019	16	9	9	56.25%	2.13

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
2019	None	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

b) EU

Table 7 provides the number and percentage of import copies of CMFs and REEFs⁵ respectively not submitted by the EU since the CDS began in 2010. There have only been small numbers of import documents not submitted in recent years.

Table 7: EU – Missing Import Copies of CMFs and REEFs combined

Year	Number Expected to be Submitted	Form Type Expected to be Submitted	Number Missing (not submitted)	Percentage Missing	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing CMFs
2010	110	REEFs (110)	110	100%	11.25
2011	32	REEFs (32)	32	100%	1.83
2012	22	REEFs (22)	22	100%	1.85
2013	3	REEFs (3)	3	100%	1.19
2014	2	CMFs (2)	2	100%	0.48
2015	1	CMF (1)	0	0%	0.41
2016	3	CMF (1) REEFs (2)	1	33.3%	0.12
2017	2	REEFs (2)	1	50%	0.01
2019	1	CMF (1)	1	100%	0.45

⁴ No assistance from the Secretariat sought

⁵ Re-export or Export after Landing of Domestic Product Forms

c) Korea

Tables 8 and 9 provide the number and percentage of import copies of CMFs and REEFs respectively not submitted by Korea since 2010, as well as the total tonnages of SBT associated with those missing forms.

Table 8: 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
2019	4	2	50.0%	0.39

Table 9: 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
2019	154	15	9.7%	6.99

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 discussed 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.”

In its 2020 National Report, Korea advised that:

“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.

Prepared by the Secretariat

Compliance with CCSBT Measures

For CDS data, these tables cover the 2019 Calendar year only.

Table 1: Compliance with Measures		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Data	Monthly Catch Reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Quota Allocation & Final Catch per entity (due to be submitted between 01/07/19 & 30/06/20)								
	• Initial Allocation	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• Final Catch by Vessel	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Scientific Data Exchange ²								
	• Total Catch by Fleet	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• Catch and Effort	✓	n/a ³	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• Size Data	✓	n/a ³	✓	✓	P ⁴	✓	✓	✓
	• Direct Ageing	✓	n/a ³	✓	✓	✓	✓	X ⁵	✓
• Other ⁶	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
CDS (during 2019 Calendar year)	Catching Member CMFs submitted within required timeframe	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	P ⁷	✓
	Has the Member responded to the issues identified in the Secretariat's 2019 final reconciliation report yet?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	P ⁸	✓
	% 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 ⁹	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	97.8%	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports that contain complete and accurate information ⁹	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	87.8%	100%
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	100% ¹⁰	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings where the catch/harvest weight differs from the landed weight by <= 5%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	95.6%	93.3%

Table 1: Compliance with Measures

	Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
CDS (during 2019 Calendar year): Continued	% of CMFs for Exports where catch/ harvest <u>weights</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ¹¹	99.4%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.5%	99.3%	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports where SBT catch/harvest <u>numbers</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ¹¹	98.6%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.3%	98.3%	100%
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	92.9%	100%
	• % of CTFs where fish numbers exactly match CMF	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	95.9%	100%
	• % of CTFs where fish weights within 5% of CMF	97.3%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.3%	100%
	% of expected Export CMFs submitted to the Secretariat	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	91.4%	100%
	% of expected import copies of CMFs independently detected and submitted by the intended importing Member without assistance from the Secretariat ¹² (number missing is shown in brackets)	43.8% (9)	0% (1)	n/a	99.6% (5)	50% (2)	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Final % of expected import copies of CMFs submitted to the Secretariat following some assistance requested and provided ('following assistance' recorded in brackets) or no assistance ('no assistance' recorded in brackets) requested/ provided by the Secretariat	43.8% (9) (following assistance)	0% (1) (following assistance)	n/a	100% (following assistance)	50% (2) (no assistance)	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	83.3% ¹³ (2)	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	0% ¹⁴ (12)	n/a
	% of expected import copies of REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the intended importing Member ¹² (number missing is shown in brackets)	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	90.3% (15)	100%	n/a	100%
	Number of Duplicate Tag Numbers Submitted in Tagging Data	0	n/a	0	0	0	5	1	0

		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Transhipments	Deployment Requests received	n/a	n/a	n/a	P	P	n/a	n/a	P
	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 ¹⁵	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>2019</u>	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓ ¹⁶	✓ ¹⁶	n/a	n/a	✓ ¹⁶
Authorised Vessels/Farms	All Fishing Vessel authorisations received and cover all catch/harvest days	✓	✓ ¹⁷	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	All Carrier Vessel authorisations received	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓ ¹⁸	n/a	n/a	✓
	Farm authorisations received	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Reports and/or Allowances Made for all Sources of SBT Mortality	All sources of SBT mortality as advised by Member/CNM (as advised in 2020 carry-forward or over-catch notifications and/or the Member's National Report for 2020)								
	Fishing Season:	2018/19	2019	2019	2019/20	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2019/20
	Commercially caught/retained mortality	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Release/discard mortality	(0t)	n/a	(0t)	✓ ¹⁹ (33t)	✓ ²⁰ (5t)	✓ (20t)	(0t) ²¹	✓ ²² (10t)
	Recreational mortality	✓ ²³ (250t)	n/a	(0t)	n/a	n/a	✓ (25.9t)	✓(5t) ²¹	n/a
	Customary or artisanal mortality	n/a	n/a	(0t)	n/a	n/a	✓ (0t)	? ²¹	n/a
2019 Members' Reports: Is all information required by Templates provided	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	
2019	Domestic Landings CMFs	782	274	109	1	158	30	90	n/a	1,443
2019	Export CMFs	636	88	0	11	419	91	302	n/a	1,547
2019	TOTAL CMFs	1,418	362	109	12	577	121	392	0	2,991

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	
2019	Number of REEFs on the System	66	213	324	39	3	0	12	0	657

- ✓ - 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 Transshipments – a ‘P’ means that either not all data was received or no advice was provided, including receiving deployment requests for which no transshipment 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

¹ The EU had no SBT catch for 2019 and therefore there are no final catch by vessel, scientific data exchange data, or ERS data that need to be submitted by the EU.

² For Scientific Data and ERSWG Exchange, this table records whether the required information due between 1 August 2019 and 31 July 2020 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 2019 calendar year have been provided.

³ 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

⁴ Korea submitted length data but has not provided raised length data

⁵ 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

⁶ 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.

⁷ 33 (8.3%) of South Africa's expected 399 CMFs for 2019 had not been submitted to the Secretariat by 31 March 2020, which was the final due date for all 2019 CDS submissions. There are 26 outstanding CMFs for which an importer copy has been received but no exporter copy has been received from South Africa, plus 5 CMFs for which South Africa has submitted tagging data but not the associated CMF, plus 2 CMFs missing for 2 pole and line vessels.

⁸ South Africa has not yet responded to the majority of issues noted in the Secretariat's reconciliation of its 2019 CDS data.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ There was 1 Australian fishing vessel (recorded on 2 CMFs) that was unauthorised when it caught 3 SBT in 2019; it was subsequently retrospectively authorised.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ Only importer copies of these REEFs are available. The USA's CDS submission (spreadsheet format) indicates that 2 of South Africa's REEFs did not include all the required validator information.

¹⁴ None of South Africa's expected 2019 REEFs (12) have been submitted to the Secretariat by South Africa to date.

¹⁵ 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.


¹⁶ 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 transshipments from their tuna longline fishing vessels with freezing capacity (LSTLVs) was not provided.


¹⁷ The European Union's authorisations of its Portuguese and Spanish longline fleets were received on 02/04/19 and 27/03/19 and retrospectively authorised back to 01/01/19


-
- ¹⁸ There was 1 Carrier Vessel recorded on 1 domestic landing CMF and 2 export CMFs that due to an administrative oversight was not authorised by Korea at the time it received 3 transshipments (2 at-sea and 1 in port) from 3 different Korean fishing vessels during 2019; it was subsequently retrospectively authorised.
- ¹⁹ Japan's carry-forward notification advised that, "estimated mortalities by discard/release was 33 tonnes", for the 2019/20 fishing season. This information was confirmed in its National report.
- ²⁰ In its carry-forward notification, Korea advised that its total SBT mortality for the 2019/20 season included 5t, "*for other sources of mortality such as releases/discards*". This information was confirmed in its National report.
- ²¹ In its National Report to ESC (CCSBT-ESC/2008/SBT Fisheries - South Africa (Rev.1), South Africa noted that, "*to account for possible recreational mortality of SBT among other sources, South Africa had set aside 5 tons of its SBT allocation for the 2019-2020 season for unaccounted mortality*"
- ²² Taiwan's carry-forward notification included information that its total mortalities for 2019/20 included, "*10t for discards and release*". This information was confirmed in its National report.
- ²³ Australia's 2020 notification of over-catch confirmed that it set aside 250t for recreational mortality for its 2018/19 fishing season. This information was confirmed in its National report.

I. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the “2018 Season” to the “2020 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”.

Two over-catches have been recorded for the “2019” season. In addition, one over-catch has already been recorded for the “2020” season.

“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	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 ¹	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	32.4 ²	482.4	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	1,217.5 ³	1,213.8	1,220.3

"2019 Season"


Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-18 to 30-Nov-19	6,165	118.844	6,283.844	6,342.135 (CF) ⁴	250	6,074.135	6,094.3	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	1.118	1,024.118	1,206.034 (CC) ⁵	0	1,206.034	1,206.0	1206.0	1,206.0
Japan	1-Apr-19 to 31-Mar-20	6,117 ¹	264	6,381	5,983.0 (CC)	33	5,950.0	5,789.2	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	84.6 ⁶	507.6 ⁶	177.073 (CF)	5	172.073 ⁷	220.3	172.0	172.0
Taiwan	1-Mar-19 to 28-Feb-20	1,240.5	34.726	1,275.226	1,240 (CC)	10	1,230	1,207.2	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 ⁸	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports ⁸
					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) ⁴	6,124.709	<i>Not yet available</i>			5,002.1	4,988.2	
EU	1-Jan-20 to 31-Dec-20	11		11	<i>Not yet available</i>			0	0	
Indonesia	1-Jan-20 to 31-Dec-20	1,023	(-181.916) ⁵	841.084	<i>Not yet available</i>			1,073.8	1,073.8	
Japan	1-Apr-20 to 31-Mar-21	6,117 ¹		6,117	<i>Not yet available</i>			3,448.3	3,617.9	
Korea	1-Apr-20 to 31-Mar-21	1,240.5	38.6	1,279.1	<i>Not yet available</i>			916.9	916.9	
New Zealand	1-Oct-19 to 30-Sep-20	1,088	203.5	1,291.5	<i>Not yet available</i>			634.9	630.7	
South Africa	1-Feb-20 to 31-Jan-21	450	84.6 ⁶	507.6 ⁶	<i>Not yet available</i>			27.8	27.9	
Taiwan	1-Mar-20 to 28-Feb-21	1,240.5	21.285	1,261.8	<i>Not yet available</i>			811.4	811.4	

II. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the “2010 Season” to the “2017 Season”⁹
(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) ¹⁰	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 ¹¹	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 ¹²	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 ¹³	4,538 ¹⁴ (CC)	4,541.2	4,539.1	4,524.1
1-Dec-11 to 30-Nov-12	4,528	n/a	4,508.93 ¹⁵	4,543.5(OL)	4,516.7	4,542.9	4,737.6
1-Dec-09 to 30-Nov-11 ¹⁶	8,540	n/a	8,030	8,049 ¹⁵ (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) ¹⁰	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) ¹⁷	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) ¹⁰	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 ¹⁶	1,302	n/a	1,302	1,494 ¹⁸ (CC)	1,345.1	1,474.8 ¹⁹	1,474.8 ¹⁹

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) ¹⁰	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) ²⁰	4,566.01	4,563.58	4,567.82
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	4,737	49	4,786	4,708 (CC) ²¹	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 ²²	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 ¹⁶	4,522	n/a	4,800 ²³	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) ¹⁰	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) ²⁴	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 ¹⁶	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) ¹⁰	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 ²⁵ (CC)	898.04	913.51	913.33
1-Oct-15 to 30-Sep-16	1,000	48	1,048	950.8 ²⁵ (CC)	949.19	949.2	950.7
1-Oct-14 to 30-Sep-15	1,000	69	1,069	922.3 ²⁵ (CC)	903.99	923.08	922.29
1-Oct-13 to 30-Sep-14	918	58	976	825 ²⁵ (CC)	816.68	824.64	825.56
1-Oct-12 to 30-Sep-13	833	0	833	758.2 ²⁵ (CC)	751.4	758.9	756.4
1-Oct-11 to 30-Sep-12	800	n/a	800	775 ²⁵ (CC)	775.31	775.1	775.5
1-Oct-09 to 30-Sep-11 ¹⁶	1,508	n/a	1,140 ²³	1,047 ²⁵ (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) ¹⁰	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 ²⁶	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 ²⁷ (DE)	57.62	53.33	53.33
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	40	n/a	40	56.5 ²⁷ (DE)	46.50	50.50	50.50
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	40	n/a	40	67.3 ²⁷ (DE)	62.28	65.61	65.61
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	40	n/a	40	109.8 ²⁷ (DE)	76.93	72.2	72.2
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	40	n/a	40	63.7 ²⁷ (DE)	53.3 ²⁸	53.9	53.9
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	40	n/a	40	54.4 ²⁷ (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) ¹⁰	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 ²⁹ (CC)	1,186.05 ³	1,174.92	1,171.48
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	0	1,140	1,026 ²⁹ (CC)	1,033.09 ³	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 ³	1,146.14 ³⁰	1,163.58
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	0	1,045	968 (CC)	988.23 ³	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 ¹⁶	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) ¹⁰	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 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.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.*"

⁵ 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.*"

⁶ 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.

⁷ Various estimates of commercial catch have been reported for South Africa for the 2019/20 season ranging between 160.45t in its National Report to ESC 24 and 172.07t in its monthly catch report data and carry-forward letter.

⁸ Data from monthly catch reports are only available for catches up until the end of July 2020 for all Members except Indonesia where data are available up until the end of August 2020.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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

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- ERSWG – National Reports to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
 - DE – Data Exchange (2020).

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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).

¹⁶ CCSBT17 decided 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.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ Indonesia's combined 2010-2011 reported catch was updated from 1,477.9t to 1,494t at CC10.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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.

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- ²² This figure was increased by approximately 34t as the result of a previously missing CDS form being filed in late 2016.
- ²³ 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.
- ²⁴ 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.
- ²⁵ 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.
- ²⁶ 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.
- ²⁷ 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.
- ²⁸ This figure includes a total of 2.3t of exports recorded on CDS forms that have been reported as fraudulent by South Africa.
- ²⁹ 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.
- ³⁰ 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 (2019 calendar year)

Domestic Catch	Catch (t) (from Scientific Data Exchange Data)	No. of vessels ¹	Size of authorised vessels in Fleet ²
Domestic Waters Catch			
Australia (all methods except purse seine) ³	797.3t	27	20.7m average (13.2m – 26.8m)
Australia (purse seine)	5,388.1t	7	35m average (27.4m – 45.5m)
Indonesia	1206t ⁴	150	23.3m average (14.9m – 35.9m)
New Zealand ⁵	959.4t	29	19.2m average (13.5m – 42.9m)
South Africa (all methods except pole and line)	160.5t ⁶	20 ⁷	27.6m average (13.9m – 49.4m)
South Africa (pole and line)	5.4t ⁶	5 ⁸	13.66m average (12.9m – 14.1m)
Recreational			
Australia	For its 2018/19 season (Dec 2018 – Nov 19), Australia set aside 250t to account for recreational mortality.		
New Zealand	NZ's recreational charter fleet has compulsory reporting. For its 2018/19 (Oct 2018 – Sep 19) season, NZ's best estimate of its recreational catch is 25.9 tonnes.		
South Africa	In its 2020 ESC report South Africa noted: "To account for possible recreational mortality of SBT among other sources, South Africa had set aside 5 tons of its SBT allocation for the 2019-2020 season"		
High Seas Catch			
High Seas Catch			
EU	0.0t	None	N/A
Japan	5,851t	85	49.6m average (38.6m – 57.2m)
Korea	1,238t	11	49.4m average (47.5m – 51.0m)
Taiwan	1,230t	70	44.7m average (32.9m – 57.1m)

¹ The figures indicate the number of vessels which actually caught and retained SBT based on CDS documents provided to the Secretariat

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

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

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

⁵ Fishing methods include long-lining and mid-water trawling

⁶ This figure differs from the total reported commercial catch South Africa reported for 2019/20 in its monthly catch reports and carry-forward letter (172.1t)

⁷ Includes 3 charter vessels flagged to Japan

⁸ South Africa did not submit CDS documents for the catch (1 SBT each) of 2 of the 5 pole and line vessels that caught SBT during 2019; 1 of these 5 vessels was not authorised to catch SBT

(B) Transporting / landing (2019 calendar year)

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Number of carrier vessels authorised⁹	0	0	0	24	22	0	0	34
Number of at-sea transhipments¹⁰	0	0	0	33	6	0	0	27
Number of in-port transhipments¹⁰	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	4
Main ports: Domestic¹¹	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
Main ports: Foreign¹¹	N/A	Auckland, (New Zealand), Durban, (South Africa) Papeete (Tahiti, French Polynesia) ¹²	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 2019

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Based on most recent information in National Reports..

¹² The Secretariat has not been advised of any formally designated foreign ports

(C) Markets (2019 calendar year) Quantities are net weights in tonnes¹³

i) For SBT Imported on CMFs (based on the export date being in 2019)

Importer	Exporter						Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	South Africa	
Australia				4.0			4.0
Canada				0.2			0.2
China	40.6	0.3		1.1			42.0
Germany (EU)	0.4						0.4
Hong Kong	0.0						0.0
Japan	8,984.0	25.8	939.3	794.4	989.4	71.8	11,804.7
Korea, Republic of	163.6						163.6
Singapore		0.4					0.4
Switzerland				0.1			0.1
Taiwan	0.1						0.1
United States	46.5	0.4		7.1		44.6	98.6
Total Net Weight (t)	9,235.2	26.9	939.3	806.9	989.4	116.4	12,114.1

¹³ Export quantities (t) are 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 2019)

Importer	Re-exporter					Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	
Australia					0.4	0.4
Canada				0.5		0.5
China	10.5	0.1				10.6
Ghana			2.5			2.5
Hong Kong	1.3		3.1			4.4
Jordan		2.0				2.0
Japan	0.7			354.6		355.2
Korea	0.1	0.8	346.9			347.8
Lebanon		23.7				23.7
Malaysia	0.3					0.3
New Zealand	0.1		0.7			0.8
Saudi Arabia		0.2				0.2
Singapore	0.2					0.2
Thailand	0.1					0.1
Taiwan			2.1			2.1
United States	2.8	359.8	25.2	7.2		395.0
Vietnam	0.3	5.4				5.7
Total Net Weight (t)	16.3	392.0	380.5	362.2	0.4	1,151.4

(D) Monitoring (2018 or 2019 fishing year unless otherwise stated)

	Observer Coverage¹⁴			
	As a Percentage of Catch		As a Percentage of Effort (purse seine set or longline hook)	
	2018 fishing season	2019 fishing season	2018 fishing season	2019 fishing season
Australia ¹⁵	19% (purse seine) ¹⁶ 13.8% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁷ NA (WTBF longline sector) ¹⁸	14.5% (purse seine) 14.6% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁷ NA (WTBF longline sector) ¹⁸	20.9% (purse seine) ¹⁶ 11.5% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁹ 13% (WTBF longline sector)	14.3% (purse seine) 12.1% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁹ 12.8% (WTBF longline sector)
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	0.66%	0.69%	0.51	0.56%
Japan	10+%	18% ²⁰	10+%	22% ²⁰
Korea	19%	17%	21%	22%
New Zealand ²¹	23%	11%	19%	8%
South Africa	12.2% (domestic) 100% (charter)	20.4% (domestic) 100% (charter)	14.8% (domestic) 100% (charter)	6.5% (domestic) 100% (charter)
Taiwan	10.8%	18.99%	16.0%	39.13%
Vessel Monitoring Systems (2019 fishing season)				
Australia	VMS is mandatory for all SBT vessels - 69 vessels were required to report to a national VMS (in the 2018/19 fishing season) and 69 did report.			
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. 162 Indonesian fishing vessels > 30GT were required to report and did report to a national VMS during 2019.			
Japan	Mandatory for all far seas fishing vessels. 86 of 86 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS in the 2019/20 fishing season.			
Korea	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 11 active fishing vessels required to report to a national VMS in the 2019/20 fishing season did report.			
New Zealand	A roll-out of electronic catch and position reporting between January to December 2019 included the requirement for mandatory VMS on all New Zealand flagged tuna vessels. 55 vessels were required to report to a national VMS system and did report.			
South Africa	Mandatory for all vessels - ? ²² authorised vessels were required to and did report to a national VMS during 2019.			
Taiwan	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 79 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS during the 2019/20 fishing season.			

¹⁴ Based on Members' National Reports¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ Figures are for the 2017/18 and 2018/19 fishing seasons for the purse seine fleet¹⁷ The percentages represent the percentage of retained SBT that were observed when caught¹⁸ No catch observed¹⁹ Pertains to hooks observed in the SBT area²⁰ Preliminary value²¹ Figures are for the 2017/18 and 2018/19 fishing seasons²² Not yet known



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March 12th, 2020

Mr. Robert Kennedy
Executive Secretary
Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)
PO BOX Deakin West
Australia

Subject: Report of Exceptional Circumstances Tagging at Port

Dear Mr. Robert Kennedy,

In regard to the Resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme paragraph 1.7, herewith we submit the report of vessel list conducting tagging at port as attached. We are aware that this report should have been submitted within 7 days after the vessels landed the catch, but due to several reasons we have not been able to report it in a timely manner. To address such circumstances on meeting the deadline, we are now working to have better delivery time for the report in the future.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation and support.

Sincerely Yours,

Trian Yunanda
Director of Fish Resources Management

Cc:
Director General of Capture Fisheries

Attachment

Report of Vessel List Conducting Tagging at Port

No.	Name of Vessel	Date of departure	Date of landing	Number of SBT tagged at port	CTF Document Number	The reason for installing SBT tag at the port
1.	BANDAR NELAYAN - 202	21 September 2019	26 December 2019	121	T-ID20-B-0041 T-ID20-B-0042	Vessel catches SBT as unexpected bycatch and has no tags on board
2.	BANDAR NELAYAN - 2009	6 November 2019	20 December 2019	100	T-ID20-B-0043 T-ID20-B-0044	Vessel catches SBT as unexpected bycatch and has no tags on board
3.	BANDAR NELAYAN - 31	23 August 2019	6 December 2019	128	T-ID20-B-0039 T-ID20-B-0040	Vessel on the CCSBT Record of Authorised Vessels does not have sufficient tags on board the vessel, the tag may be attached at landing
4.	BANDAR NELAYAN - 128	14 September 2019	26 December 2019	107	T-ID20-B-0045 T-ID20-B-0046	Vessel on the CCSBT Record of Authorised Vessels does not have sufficient tags on board the vessel, the tag may be attached at landing
5.	BANDAR NELAYAN - 236	28 September 2019	27 January 2020	144	T-ID20-B-0091 T-ID20-B-0092	Vessel catches SBT as unexpected bycatch and has no tags on board