

EUROPEAN UNION

2021 Annual Report
to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission

(Revised at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting: 13 October 2021)

If there are multiple SBT fisheries, with different rules and procedures applying to the different fisheries, it may be easier to complete this template separately for each fishery. Alternatively, please ensure that the information for each fishery is clearly differentiated within the single template.

This template sometimes seeks information on a quota year basis. Those Members/CNMs that have not specified a quota year to the CCSBT (i.e. the EU), should provide the information on a calendar year basis. Within this template, the quota year (or calendar year for those without a quota year) is referred to as the “fishing season”. Unless otherwise specified, information should be provided for the most recently completed fishing season. Members and CNMs are encouraged to also provide preliminary information for the current fishing season where the fishing for that season is complete or close to complete.

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1 Summary of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Improvements

1.1 Improvements achieved in the current fishing season – Action taken regarding the QAR recommendations.

EU vessels are prohibited from targeting SBT. There is no report of any incidental by-catch by EU surface long-liners targeting swordfish, in the Southern part of the Indian, Western and Central Pacific and Atlantic Oceans since 2013. The EU quota for SBT is to be used exclusively to account for by-catch in compliance with the CCSBT allocation.

On the action taken by the EU regarding the QAR recommendations, on 28 July 2021 the European Commission adopted a draft regulation¹ to transpose into EU law the relevant CCSBT provisions. It takes into account the specificity and activities of its fleet (no targeted SBT fishery, exclusively accidental by-catches of SBT in the past but none reported recently, no transshipments or landings) and of the trade in SBT, notably regarding the CDS. In practice, most obligations will be only triggered if the EU fleet accidentally by-catches SBT, which has not occurred since 2013. The provisions related to the CDS are more likely to be implemented, notably regarding imports from third countries, although trade in SBT is very likely to remain minimal in view of the species, trade patterns, geographical location of the fishery and absence of catches by the EU fleet.

It has to be recalled that, in any event, the EU as a Member of the CCSBT Extended Commission is obliged to ensure that the provisions of the Resolution in issue are effectively complied with. Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU, this international obligation also lies with the EU Member States.

In these circumstances, the EU Member States are bound to comply with the provisions of the CCSBT Resolutions in issue and take the necessary measures to this end, even in the absence of transposition of the said measures into EU law.

1.2 Future planned improvements

The draft regulation is planned to go through the EU ordinary legislative procedure in the last quarter of 2022 for adoption by the co-legislators.

1.3 Progress with actions taken to rectify any non-compliance

See point 1 above.

2 SBT Fishing and MCS

2.1 Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

The EU does not operate a fishery for SBT. It does not target SBT and it has not reported any accidental by-catch of these species since 2013.

2.1.1 Catch and allocation

Specify the Effective Catch Limit, carry-forward of quota, total available catch, and attributable catch for the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 1. All figures should be provided in tonnes.

¹ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down conservation and management measures for the Conservation of the Southern Bluefin Tuna. COM/2021/424 final. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021PC0424>.

Table 1. Effective catch limit, carry-forward, total available catch, and attributable catch.

A	B	C	D	E
Fishing Season	Effective Catch Limit ² (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward to this Fishing Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch ³ (B+C) (tonnes)	Attributable catch ⁴ (tonnes)
2019	11	0	11	0
2020	11	0	11	0
2021	11	0	11	0

2.1.2 Allowances and SBT mortality for each sector

Specify the allowances and SBT mortality for each sector during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 2. If information on SBT mortality is not available for a particular sector, use the best estimates of catch. All figures to be provided in tonnes.

Table 2. Allowances and SBT mortality for each sector.

Sector	Commercial fishing operations whether primarily targeting SBT or not			
	Sector 1: (please name)		Sector 2: (please name)	
Fishing season	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)
2019	11	0		
2020	11	0		
2021	11	0		

Sector continued	Releases and/or discards		Recreational fishing		Customary and/or traditional fishing		Artisanal fishing	
	Sector 3:		Sector 4:		Sector 5:		Sector 6:	
Fishing season	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)

2.1.3 SBT Catch (retained and non-retained)

For the three most recently completed fishing seasons, specify the weight (in tonnes) and number of SBT for each sector (e.g. commercial longline, commercial purse seine, commercial charter fleet, commercial domestic fleet, recreational fishing, customary and/or traditional fishing and artisanal fishing) in Table 3. Provide the best estimate if reported data is not available. Figures should be provided for both retained SBT and non-retained SBT. For all non-farming sectors, “Retained SBT” includes SBT retained on vessel and “Non-Retained SBT”

² Effective catch limit is the Member’s allocation plus any adjustments for agreed short term changes to the National Allocation. For example, see column 3 of Table 1 at paragraph 87 of the Report of CCSBT 24.

³ Total available catch means a Member’s Effective Catch Limit allocation for that quota year plus any amount of unfished allocation carried forward to that quota year.

⁴ ‘A Member or CNM’s attributable catch against its national allocation is the total Southern Bluefin Tuna mortality resulting from fishing activities within its jurisdiction or control including, inter alia, mortality resulting from: commercial fishing operations whether primarily targeting SBT or not; releases and/or discards; recreational fishing; customary and/or traditional fishing; and artisanal fishing.’

includes those returned to the water. For farming, “Retained SBT” includes SBT stocked to farming cages and towing mortalities. If possible, provide both the weight in tonnes and the number of individuals in square brackets (e.g. [250]) for each sector. Table cells should not be left empty. If the value is zero, enter “0”.

Table 3. SBT catch (retained and non-retained)

Fishing Season	Retained and discarded SBT							
	Commercial sectors (all weights are in tonnes)							
	Sector 1 (please name)		Sector 2 (please name)		Sector 3: Recreational sector		Sector 4: Customary/artisanal sector	
	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
2019	0	0						
2020	0	0						
2021	0	0						

2.1.4 The number of vessels in each sector

Specify the fishing season and number of vessels that caught SBT in each sector during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 4.

In cases where vessel numbers are not able to be provided, specify the best estimate.

No SBT by-catches reported since 2013.

Table 4. Vessels by Sector

Fishing season	Number of vessels			
	Commercial sectors		Sector 3: Recreational sector	Sector 4: Customary/artisanal sector
	Sector 1 (please name)	Sector 2 (please name)		
2019	0		N/A	N/A
2020	0		N/A	N/A
2021	0		N/A	N/A

2.2 Monitoring catch of SBT

2.2.1 Daily logbooks

- i. If daily logbooks are not mandatory, specify the % of SBT fishing where daily logbooks were required.
- ii. Specify whether the effort and catch information collected complied with that specified in the “Characterisation of the SBT Catch” section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report), including both retained and discarded catch. If not, describe the non-compliance.

No reported by-catches of SBT by EU vessels since 2013.

2.2.2 Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)

- i. If multiple reporting methods exist (e.g. daily, weekly and/or month SBT catch reporting, reporting of tags and SBT measurements, reporting of ERS interactions etc) then, for each reporting method, specify if it was mandatory, and if not, specify the % of SBT fishing the reporting method covered.

There is no specific reporting method for catches of SBT since it is not a fishery targeted by the EU. For the reporting mechanisms applicable to the EU fleet targeting swordfish please refer to the 2021 EU annual report.

2.2.3 Scientific Observers

- i. Provide the percentage of the SBT catch and effort observed in the three most recently completed fishing seasons for each sector (e.g. longline, purse seine, commercial charter fleet, and domestic fleet) in Table 5. The unit of effort should be hooks for longline and sets for purse seine.

Not applicable. Observer coverage apply to “the fishing activity of CCSBT members and cooperating non-members wherever SBT is targeted or is a significant bycatch”, which is not the case of EU vessels operating in the SBT distribution area.

Table 5. Observer coverage of SBT catch and effort

Fishing season	Sector 1		Sector 2	
	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	% effort obs.	% catch obs.
N/A	N/A	N/A		

- ii. Specify whether the observer program complied with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. If not, describe the non-compliance. Also indicate whether there was any exchange of observers between Members.

2.2.4 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

For the most recently completed fishing season for Member-flagged authorised carrier vessels and fishing vessels fishing for or taking SBT specify:

- i. Was a mandatory VMS that complies with CCSBT’s VMS resolution in operation?
- ii. If a mandatory VMS that complies with CCSBT’s VMS resolution was not in operation, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement.
- iii. The number of its flag 1) fishing vessels (FVs) and 2) carrier vessels (CVs) that were required to report to a National VMS system:-
 - 1) FVs:
 - 2) CVs:
- iv. The number of its flag 1) fishing vessels (FVs) and 2) carrier vessels (CVs) that actually reported to a National VMS system:-
 - 1) FVs:
 - 2) CVs:

- v. Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member.
- vi. In the event of a technical failure of a vessel's VMS, the vessel's geographical position (latitude and longitude) at the time of failure and the length of time the VMS was inactive.
- vii. A description of any investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution including progress to date and any actions taken.

As per Commission Regulation (EC) No 2244/2003 of 18 December 2003 laying down detailed provisions regarding satellite-based Vessel Monitoring Systems and Regulation (EC) No 2009/1224 (the Control Regulation), supplemented by Regulation (EU) No 2011/404 (implementation rules), all EU fishing vessels exceeding 15 metres in length must have a satellite-tracking device installed on board. The VMS installed on board Community fishing vessels ensures the automatic transmission to the FMC of the flag Member State, at all times, of data relating to the fishing vessel identification, the most recent geographical position of the fishing vessel, the date and time of the said position, the speed and course of the fishing vessel.

There are no EU vessels fishing for or taking SBT in 2021 and no incidents to report.

2.2.5 At-sea inspections

Specify the coverage level of at sea inspections of SBT authorised fishing vessels by Member's patrol vessels during the most recently completed fishing season (e.g. the percentage of SBT trips inspected).

There were no SBT trips.

2.2.6 Authorised vessel requirements

Report on the review of internal actions and measures taken in relation to the authorised vessel requirements provided at Appendix 1, including any punitive and sanction actions taken.

Not applicable.

2.2.7 Monitoring of catch of SBT from other sectors (e.g. recreational, customary, etc)

Provide details of monitoring methods used to monitor catches in other sectors.

Not applicable. No other sectors.

2.3 SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only)

- i. Specify the percentage of the tows that were observed and the percentage of the transfers of the fish to the farms that were observed during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 6.

Table 6. Observer coverage of towing and transfer to and between farms

Fishing season	Observer coverage of tows (%)	Observer coverage of transfers (%)
2021	N/A	

- ii. Provide updates on plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring.

Not applicable, no towing, transfer or farming activity.

2.4 SBT transshipment (in port and at sea)

In accordance with the Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels, report:

- i. The quantities and percentage of SBT transhipped at sea and in port during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 7.

Table 7. SBT transshipment (in port and at sea)

Fishing season	Kilograms of SBT transhipped at sea	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped at sea	Kilograms of SBT transhipped in port	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped in port
2021	N/A			

- ii. The list of the tuna longline fishing vessel with Freezing Capacity (LSTLVs) registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped at sea and in port during the most recently completed fishing season.
- iii. A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received at-sea transhipments from their LSTLVs during the most recently completed fishing season.

Not applicable, no transhipments of SBT.

2.5 Port Inspections of Foreign Fishing Vessels/Carrier Vessels (FVs/CVs) with SBT/SBT Products on Board

For the three most recently completed **whole calendar years**, provide information about the number of landing/ transshipment operations that foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product made in port, the number of those landing/ transshipment operations that were inspected, and the number of inspections where infringements of CCSBT's measures were detected in Table 8.

Not applicable, no SBT landings/transhipments of foreign vessels carrying SBT or SBT products in EU ports.

Table 8. Port inspections of foreign FVs and CVs with SBT/SBT products on board

Calendar year	Foreign Flag	No. of Landing/ Transhipment Operations (that occurred)	No. of Landing/ Transhipment Operations Inspected	No. of Landing/ Transhipment Operations where an Infringement of CCSBT's Measures was Detected
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	TOTAL NUMBER			

2.6 Monitoring of trade of SBT

For the most recently completed whole calendar year or fishing season:

- i. Record the calendar year/ fishing season.
- ii. Provide the percentage of landings of SBT that were inspected.
- iii. Provide the percentage of exports of SBT that were inspected.
- iv. Provide the percentage of imports of SBT that were inspected.

The trade figures for 2021 do not show any SBT imports from or exports to third countries into the EU.

2.7 Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken

As per paragraph 5.9 of the CDS Resolution, specify details on the level of coverage and type of audit undertaken, in accordance with 5.8⁵ of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.

There are no recorded catches of SBT by the EU fleet since 2013 and it is unlikely that SBT by-caught by EU longline vessels would enter the EU market. In fact, there is no evidence of any instance in the past where SBT by-caught by the EU fleet has entered the EU market or any third country market.

EU Member States' competent authorities shall ensure that any retained SBT that is landed, transhipped, exported, re-exported and/or imported SBT is accompanied by the appropriate CDS documentation. However, SBT imports from third countries when happening are limited namely for consumption or processing and therefore the probability to have exports/re-exports of SBT subjected to CDS is near nil.

Pursuant to the EU IUU Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008) marine catches (fisheries products) by third country fishing vessels can only be imported into the EU if

⁵ Paragraph 5.8 of the CDS Resolution specifies that "Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall undertake an appropriate level of audit, including inspections of vessels, landings, and where possible markets, to the extent necessary to validate the information contained in the CDS documentation."

accompanied by a catch certificate validated by the catching vessel Flag State. Regulation 1010/2009 Annex V accepts the CCSBT CDS as an equivalent to the catch certificate if also accompanied by transport details. In fact, the EU IUU Regulation requests Member States to check the EU catch certificate or its accepted equivalent (e.g. CCSBT CDS) prior to accepting the import (Art. 16 and 17). Each year consignments that do not comply with the requirements laid down in the IUU Regulation are denied import in the EU, pursuant to Art. 18 of the IUU Reg.

Moreover, EU Member States must report every two years on their application of the IUU Regulation. The analysis of these biennial reports is used to detect potential weaknesses and feed dedicated trainings by the European Fisheries Control Agency, as well as specific meetings with the Member States. Where relevant the European Commission can also perform visits or audits to the Member States.

3 Changes to sections in Annex 1

If this is not the first year of completing Annex 1, list any sections of Annex 1 that have changed since the previous year.

Please refer to point 1 of this report regarding the, the draft regulation to transpose into EU law the relevant provisions of the CCSBT.

Annex 1. Standing items: details of MCS arrangements used to monitor SBT catch in the fishery

1 Monitoring catch of SBT

Describe the system used for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch is allocated to individual companies and/or vessels. For competitive catch systems this should include details of the process for authorising vessels to catch SBT and how the fishery is monitored for determining when to close the fishery. The description provided here should include any operational constraints on effort (both regulatory and voluntary).

Complete the table below to provide details of methods used to monitor catching in the fishery.

Details should also be provided of monitoring conducted of fishing vessels when steaming away from the fishing grounds (this does not include towing vessels that are reported in Section 1.1 of this Annex).

Monitoring Methods	Description
Daily log book	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. Whether this was mandatory.</i> <i>ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):-</i> <i>iii. What information on ERS is recorded in logbooks:-</i> <i>iv. Who are the logbooks submitted to⁶:-</i> <i>v. What is the timeframe and method⁷ for submission:-</i> <i>vi. The type of checking and verification that is routinely conducted for this information:-</i> <i>vii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> <i>viii. Other relevant information⁸:-</i>

⁶ If the reports are not to be submitted to the Member's or CNM's government fisheries authority, then also specify whether the information will later be sent to the fisheries authority, including how and when that occurs.

⁷ In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.

⁸ Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

<p><i>Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)</i></p>	<p><i>If multiple reporting methods exists (e.g. daily, weekly and/or month SBT catch reporting, reporting of tags and SBT measurements, reporting of ERS interactions etc), create a separate row of in this table for each method. Then, for each method, specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. Whether this is mandatory.</i> <i>ii. The information that is recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-</i> <i>iii. Who the reports are submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)⁶:-</i> <i>iv. What is the timeframe and method⁷ for submission:-</i> <i>v. The type of checking and verification that is routinely conducted for this information:-</i> <i>vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> <i>vii. Other relevant information⁸:-</i>
<p><i>Scientific Observers</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-</i> <i>ii. What information on ERS is recorded by observers:-</i> <i>iii. Who are the observer reports submitted to:-</i> <i>iv. Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-</i> <i>v. Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-</i>
<p><i>VMS</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. For Member-flagged authorised carrier vessels and fishing vessels fishing for or taking SBT provide references to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i>
<p><i>Other (for example, use of electronic monitoring etc.)</i></p>	

1.1 SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only)

(a) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring towing of SBT from the fishing ground to the farming area. This should include details of:

- i. Observation required for towing of SBT*
- ii. Monitoring systems for recording losses of SBT (in particular, SBT mortality).*

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transferring of SBT from tow cages into farms. This should include details of:

- i. Inspection/Observation required for transfer of SBT*
- ii. Monitoring system used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-*

(c) For “a” and “b” above, describe the process used for completing, validating⁹ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

(d) Other relevant information⁸

1.2 SBT Transshipment (in port and at sea)

(a) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transshipments in port. This should include details of:

- i. Flag State rules for and names of:
 - designated foreign ports where SBT may be transhipped, and*
 - foreign ports where in-port transshipments of SBT are prohibited:-**
- ii. Flag State inspection requirements for in-port transshipments of SBT (include % coverage):-*
- iii. Information sharing with designated Port States:-*
- iv. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*
- v. Process for validating⁹ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*
- vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
- vii. Other relevant information⁸:-*

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transshipments at sea. This should include details of:

- i. The rules and processes for authorising transshipments of SBT at sea and methods (in addition to the presence of CCSBT transshipment observers) for checking and verifying the quantities of SBT transhipped:-*
- ii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*
- iii. Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*
- iv. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*

⁹ Including the class of person who conducts this work (e.g. government official, authorised third party)

- v. *Other relevant information*⁸:-

1.3 Port Inspections of Foreign FVs/CVs with SBT/SBT Products on Board

This section provides for reporting with respect to the CCSBT's Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port. It should be filled out by Port State Members that have authorised foreign Fishing Vessels/Carrier Vessels carrying SBT or SBT products to enter their designated ports for the purpose of landing and/or transshipment. Only information for landings/transshipments of SBT or SBT products that have NOT been previously landed or transhipped at port should be included in the table below.

- (a) *Provide a list of designated ports into which foreign FVs/ CVs carrying SBT or SBT product may request entry:-*
- (b) *Provide the minimum number of hours of notice required for foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product to request authorisation to enter these designated ports:-*

1.4 Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms)

Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring domestic landings of SBT. This should include details of:

- (a) *Rules for designated ports of landing of SBT:-*
- (b) *Inspections required for landings of SBT.*
- (c) *Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being landed as a different species:-*
- (d) *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed:-*
- (e) *Process for validating⁹ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form):-*
- (f) *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
- (g) *Other relevant information*⁸:-

1.5 Monitoring of trade of SBT

1.5.1 SBT Exports

Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring exports of SBT (including of landings directly from the vessel to the foreign importing port). This should include details of:

- (a) *Inspections required for export of SBT -*
- (b) *Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being exported as a different species:-*
- (c) *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT exported:-*
- (d) *Process for validating⁹ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form or Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-*
- (e) *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*

(f) *Other relevant information*⁸:-

1.5.2 SBT Imports

Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring imports of SBT. This should include details of:

- (a) *Rules for designating specific ports for the import of SBT:-*
- (b) *Inspections required for imports of SBT*
- (c) *Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being imported as a different species:-*
- (d) *Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-*
- (e) *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
- (f) *Other relevant information*⁸:-

1.5.3 SBT Markets

- (a) *Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market:-*
- (b) *Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring of SBT at markets (e.g. voluntary or mandatory requirements for certain documentation and/or presence of tags, and monitoring or audit of compliance with such requirements):-*
- (c) *Other relevant information*⁸

1.6 Other

Description of any other MCS systems of relevance.

2 Additional Reporting Requirements Ecologically Related Species

- (a) *Reporting requirements in relation to implementation of the 2008 ERS Recommendation:*
 - i. *Specify whether each of the following plans/guidelines have been implemented, and if not, specify the action that has been taken towards implementing each of these plans/guidelines:-*
 - *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries:*
 - *International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks:*
 - *FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations:*
 - ii. *Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures¹⁰ aimed at the protection of ecologically related species¹¹ from fishing of the following tuna RFMOs are being complied with. If not, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-*
 - *IOTC, when fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:*
 - *WCPFC, when fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:*

¹⁰ Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: <https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/bycatch-mitigation>.

¹¹ Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

- *ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:*
- iii. *Specify whether data is being collected and reported on ecologically related species in accordance with the requirements of the following tuna RFMOs. If data are not being collected and reported in accordance with these requirements, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-*
- *CCSBT¹²:*
 - *IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:*
 - *WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:*
 - *ICCAT, for fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:*

(b) Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:

(c) Monitoring usage of bycatch mitigation measures:

- i. *Describe the methods being used to monitor compliance with bycatch mitigation measures (e.g. types of port inspections conducted and other monitoring and surveillance programs used to monitor compliance). Include details of the level of coverage (e.g. proportion of vessels inspected each year):*
- ii. *Describe the type of information that is collected on mitigation measures as part of compliance programmes for SBT vessels:*

Not applicable as there are no EU vessels targeting SBT and fishing in the area of competence of the RFMOs mentioned above. Otherwise, EU vessels fishing for tuna and tuna like species in those organizations are fully compliant with the provisions mentions in the 2008 ERS Recommendation.

¹² *Current CCSBT requirements are those in the Scientific Observer Program Standards and those necessary for completing the template for the annual report to the ERSWG.*

Appendix 1. CCSBT Authorised Vessel Resolution

The flag Members and Co-operating Non-members of the vessels on the record shall:

- a) authorize their FVs to fish for SBT only if they are able to fulfil in respect of these vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the CCSBT Convention and its conservation and management measures;
- b) take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs comply with all the relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures;
- c) take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs on the CCSBT Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorization to fish and/or tranship;
- d) affirm that if those vessels have record of IUU fishing activities, the owners have provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that they will not conduct such activities anymore;
- e) ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners and operators of their FVs on the CCSBT Record are not engaged in or associated with fishing activities for SBT conducted by FVs not entered into the CCSBT Record;
- f) take necessary measures to ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners of the FVs on the CCSBT Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag Members and Co-operating Non-members so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them.