



CCSBT-EC/1710/11

Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation

PURPOSE

To provide relevant background information to support the Extended Commission's (EC) deliberations on:

1. Attributable SBT Catch;
2. TAC Determination;
3. Research Mortality Allowance for 2018; and
4. Allocation of the TAC.

BACKGROUND

An extract from the Report of CCSBT 23, containing the discussion of the Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation at that meeting, is provided at **Attachment A** for information.

(1) Attributable SBT Catch

The Attributable SBT Catch is that part of a Member's or Cooperating Non-Members' (CNM) catch that is counted against its allocation. CCSBT 21 agreed on a common definition for the Attributable SBT Catch as follows:

“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 control¹ 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.”*

At CCSBT 21, the EC agreed to act in good faith to implement this definition of the Attributable SBT Catch as soon as practicable but not later than the 2018 quota year. Also agreed, was the principle that Members and CNMs will begin to make adjustments to their national allocations in line with the common definition of attributable catch. These adjustments would be made on the basis of best available information.

¹ Except where a vessel is chartered to a person or entity of another Member or CNM, and if a catch is attributable to that Member or CNM.

In addition, CCSBT 21 agreed action points for 2015 to 2018 in relation to implementing the Attributable SBT Catch. These action points are provided below:

	External	Internal	ESC work schedule
2015	The EC initiates discussion on the principles and process for taking account of non-member catch in the 2018-20 TAC period. The ESC, CC and Members to undertake analyses to provide estimates of non-member catch. Commission market analyses on significant markets to contribute to estimating non-member catch.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual Member research on applicable sources of mortality and report back to ESC and CC for discussion and review. 2. Members shall endeavour to set allowances to commence for 2016-17 quota years for all sources of attributable mortality based on best estimates and notify other Members by CCSBT22. If Members can't they will notify CCSBT22 and explain why they are unable to and set a date by which they can set the allowance. 3. The EC initiate discussion and agreement to a process for dealing with attributable catch within the next quota block (2018-20). 	Collation of information on unreported mortalities and categorising this information in accordance with OM "fleets" (ESC19 Report).
2016	The ESC, CC and Members continue analyses to provide estimates of non-member catch. The EC decides on the adjustment to take account of non-member catch in the 2018-20 TAC period.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The EC if necessary continue discussion so as to agree on a process for dealing with attributable catch within the next quota block (2018-20). 2. Individual Members continue research on applicable sources of mortality and report back to the ESC and CC for discussion and review. 	ESC scheduled to run MP to recommend TAC for 2018-2020.
2017	The ESC, CC and Members continue analyses to provide estimates of non-member catch.	Individual Members continue research on applicable sources of mortality & report back to the ESC and CC for discussion review.	ESC scheduled to conduct full stock assessment and the first formal review of MP.
2018		Full implementation of the common definition of attributable catch.	

Members are expected to report on their progress with implementing the Attributable SBT Catch in their annual report to the Compliance Committee and EC. The EC will consider the progress made and provide any necessary recommendations.

At CCSBT 23, the Extended Commission noted that Members have renewed their commitment to count all sources of mortalities against their allocations by 2018. Consequently, all CCSBT Members are to fully implement the common definition of attributable catch for the next (2018) fishing season.

(2) TAC Determination

At CCSBT 23, the EC agreed that the global TAC for 2018-2020 would be 17,647 t as recommended by the Management Procedure. Within the global TAC, Members agreed that:

- 306 t would be set aside to account for IUU catch by Non-Members; and
- 6 t would be set aside for research mortality allowance (RMA)

The EC needs to confirm whether there are any exceptional circumstances that should cause the TAC for 2018 to be revised. The “meta-rule” process² agreed for the Management Procedure (MP) specifies that “*The need for invoking a metarule should only be evaluated at the ESC based on information presented and reviewed at the ESC*”.

The evaluation of meta-rules by the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) is shown at paragraphs 89 to 103 of the Report of the Twenty-second Meeting of the Scientific Committee (SC 22). These paragraphs are reproduced at **Attachment B** for convenience.

The overall conclusion of the ESC in relation to exceptional circumstances is provided in paragraph 115 of the Report of SC 22, which states that:

115. In 2017 the ESC evaluated whether there are events, or observations, that are outside the range for which the management procedure was tested and the implications of this for TAC setting. The scope of this evaluation covered input data to the MP (CPUE and aerial survey data), the question of unaccounted mortality, reported catch, length and age of Indonesian catches on the spawning ground and the results of reconditioning of the CCSBT Operating Models. The ESC concluded there was no reason to take action to modify the 2018 TAC recommendation in relation to its review of exceptional circumstances.

In relation to confirming the TAC for 2018 and 2019-2020, paragraph 116 of the SC 22 report states that:

116. Based on the results of the MP operation for 2018 – 20 undertaken in 2016 and the outcome of the review of exceptional circumstances in 2017 in Agenda Item 10.1, the ESC recommended that there is no need to revise the EC’s 2016 TAC decision regarding the TAC for 2018-20. Therefore, the recommended TAC for 2018 and the 2018-20 quota block remains 17,647 t.

² Whether any exceptional circumstances exist and a recommended process to follow to deal with any exceptional circumstances.

(3) Research Mortality Allowance

CCSBT 23 agreed that an allocation of 6 t per year would be made for Research Mortality Allowance (RMA) within the TAC for 2018 to 2020 recommended by the MP.

The following requests have been made for RMA to cover research projects in 2018:

- 3 tonnes for the CCSBT Gene Tagging Project;
- 1.2 tonnes by Australia for a projects on health assessment of wild southern bluefin tuna; and
- 1.0 tonnes by Japan for trolling surveys of juvenile SBT in Western Australia.

The ESC has endorsed the provision of RMA for these projects.

The EC should confirm whether it approves these requests for Research Mortality Allowance, totalling 5.2 t, which is within the 6 t of RMA set aside in the allocation of the TAC for 2018.

(4) Allocation of the TAC

The allocations and effective catch limits to Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) for 2018-2020 were agreed at CCSBT 23 as specified below³:

Member	(1) Adjusted Allocation	(2) Nominal Catch Proportion	(3) Effective Catch Limit
Japan	6165	0.355643	6117
Australia	6165	0.355643	6165
New Zealand	1088	0.062779	1088
Korea	1240.5	0.071568	1240.5
Taiwan	1240.5	0.071568	1240.5
Indonesia	1002	0.057785	1023
European Union	11	0.000628	11
South Africa	423	0.024387	450

The only CNM (the Philippines) allocation was set to zero by CCSBT 23, noting the Philippines' lack of catches of SBT and that it has not been reporting to or attending meetings of the CCSBT. CCSBT 23 noted that if a later allocation is made to the Philippines, it would be sourced from Members on a pro-rata basis.

In determining the allocations for 2018-2020, CCSBT 23 adjusted the allocations in accordance with the Resolution on Allocation of the TAC, with the addition that the allocations of Indonesia and South Africa have been increased above that amount. CCSBT 23 also agreed that the allocation to the European Union would not be reduced below 10t in the event of a future reduction in the global TAC. These adjusted allocations from CCSBT 23⁴ should be considered as being the current "nominal catch" and "nominal catch proportions" of Members for an updated Resolution on allocation of the TAC.

The Secretariat has prepared a draft update of CCSBT's Resolution on Allocation of the TAC to incorporate the above decisions of CCSBT 23. This draft update is provided at **Attachment C**. The updated resolution is simpler than the previous resolution because issues relating to the early years of the Management Procedure recommended TAC, Japan's allocation and South Africa's accession have passed and no longer need to be incorporated in the resolution.

³ This assumes that there are no exceptional circumstances that cause the TAC to be revised.

⁴ From column 1 of Table 1 of the Report of the Extended Commission of CCSBT 23.

The Extended Commission is invited to consider the draft update of the Resolution on the Allocation of the Global Total Allowable Catch at **Attachment C**.

Prepared by the Secretariat

Extract of Agenda Item 7 from the Report of CCSBT 23**7.1. Attributable SBT Catch**

37. The Chair commented that Members were requested to report on their progress in implementing the agreed common definition of the SBT Attributable Catch, in their annual report to CCSBT 23.
38. All Members provided a summary of their progress with regard to implementing the Attributable SBT catch and counting all sources of mortality against their allocations as follows.
39. Australia confirmed its intention to account for all sources of mortality by the 2018 quota year. It is continuing with research into estimating recreational catch and post-release survival. Australian regulations forbid discarding unless the SBT is in an alive and vigorous state. In the longline sector, Australia cross-checks its e-monitoring footage against scientific observer data to further monitor the occurrence of discards.
40. The European Union reported that it is not catching SBT as either a target or a bycatch species and that it therefore does not have any catch to attribute. One Member queried whether the European Union has any mechanism to account for non-commercial catch such as small amounts of SBT catch being donated to crew, as has been reported in the past. The European Union responded that there was no recent evidence of such a scenario having occurred, and no mechanism to account for such non-commercial catch.
41. Taiwan reported that it only has a commercial SBT fishery, and that all SBT (including discards and releases) will be counted against its allocation from this fishing season (2016/2017).
42. Indonesia reported that its SBT are only caught by commercial and artisanal vessels and that its entire commercial and artisanal SBT catch is tagged and recorded on CDS forms and it is all counted against its allocation. There is no recreational or traditional catch and no releases/discards. Therefore there is no SBT mortality that is not attributed. Therefore, Indonesia's Attributable catch includes all SBT that are tagged and recorded on Catch Tagging Forms (CTFs).
43. Japan noted that it has 20t of quota put aside to cover SBT release mortalities, and that this 20t was set aside on a trial basis commencing from this current 2016/17 season.
44. Korea has analysed SBT discard rates and submitted those in this year's report. Full implementation of the Attributable Catch will occur from 2018.
45. New Zealand confirmed that it already counts all sources of SBT mortality against its allocation, and attempts to ensure that its allowances are suitable through its observer programme. While an allowance is made for customary catches as required by relevant legislation, there is no evidence to suggest that any customary catch of SBT has actually occurred.
46. South Africa noted that up until 2016 it has had a very small allocation. All SBT was landed and no other mortalities or discards occurred. Now that it has received an increased allocation, South Africa is progressing the appointment of a service provider to manage its observer programme, and will be better able to report on Attributable Catch once this observer programme is in place.
47. The EC recognised the progress made by Members to date, and noted that Members have renewed their commitment to count all sources of mortalities against their allocations by 2018.

7.2. TAC Determination

48. Members discussed the TAC for 2017, with most Members accepting the ESC recommendation that the TAC for 2017 does not need to be changed. New Zealand considered that the 2017 TAC should not be confirmed until an appropriate allowance is agreed for the IUU catch by Non-Members for the 2018-2020 quota block, as New Zealand interpreted the recommendations from the ESC as being conditional on that.
49. The meeting discussed the quantity required to account for the IUU catch by Non-Members for the 2018-2020 quota block. Some Members considered that 182.5t was appropriate, being the mid-point of the estimate of non-Member IUU catches in the report of the ESC, while acknowledging that this figure did not account for all non-Member catch. New Zealand did not consider this estimate to be precautionary because the ESC estimate only provided catch estimates for fishing effort that had been reported to the other tuna RFMOs and there is plenty of evidence of significant NCNM IUU catch not accounted for in this estimate. New Zealand considered that a value of 1000t was more appropriate to account for the IUU catch by non-Members.
50. Members had extensive discussions in relation to the MP, the rebuilding target, whether it was appropriate to raise the TAC given that the stock was at a very low level, and whether raising the TAC would help the stock rebuild more quickly. Members generally agreed that the MP and the rebuilding targets should be adhered to as had been agreed previously, and that the stock had been improving under the MP. Some Members felt that more caution was required, especially with respect to the IUU catch by Non-Members, for the sustainability of the stock.
51. The TAC for 2017 was confirmed to remain at 14,647t in accordance with the recommendation of the Management Procedure as confirmed by the ESC. The allocations to Members and CNMs for 2017 also remains unchanged.
52. There was extensive discussion on the TAC and its allocation for 2018 to 2020, including accounting for the IUU catch by Non-Members.
53. The meeting agreed that the global TAC for 2018-2020 would be 17,647t as recommended by the MP. Within the global TAC, Members have agreed that:
 - 306t would be set aside to account for IUU catch by Non-Members; and
 - 6t would be set aside for RMA instead of the usual 10t.

7.3. Research Mortality Allowance

54. The Chair advised the meeting that the ESC had recommended that a Research Mortality Allowance (RMA) of 3.0 tonnes be granted for the CCSBT Gene Tagging Project and that 1.7 tonnes be granted to Australia and 1.0 tonne be granted to Japan for the projects listed in paper CCSBT-EC/1610/10 from the Secretariat.
55. The EC approved these RMA requests.

7.4. Allocation of TAC

56. Indonesia requested that the EC consider its request for an increase of up to 300t in its current allocation. Indonesia noted that it has been requesting this increase since 2013, and that its current allocation is too low in comparison to its fishing capacity. Indonesia also commented that it is a developing country with many small scale fishers and that it is a range State for SBT. Finally, Indonesia advised that with its new quota management system, it is able to ensure that its catch does not exceed its allocation.

57. South Africa requested that as a developing State, a range State for SBT and an important port State for SBT, the EC consider allocating an additional 1000t of SBT quota. South Africa is seeking the additional allocation to create jobs and develop industry and noted that there is a possibility of South Africa exceeding its allocation due to its small allocation.
58. Following extensive discussion, the following was agreed in relation to the annual TAC for 2018-2020:
- The Philippines allocation has been set to zero, noting its lack of catches of SBT and that it has not been reporting to or attending meetings of the CCSBT. If a later allocation is made to the Philippines, it would be sourced from Members on a pro-rata basis.
 - The allocation of the European Union will not be reduced below 10t in the event of a future reduction in the global TAC.
 - Members' allocations have been adjusted in accordance with the Resolution on Allocation of the TAC, with the addition that the allocations of Indonesia and South Africa have been increased above that amount. The new allocations of Members and their nominal catch proportions are shown in columns "(1)" and "(2)" of Table 1 below.
 - Japan is providing a voluntary transfer of 21t to Indonesia and 27t to South Africa for the 2018 to 2020 quota block. This transfer is included in column "(3)" of Table 1. 6165 will be Japan's starting point in considering the allocation from 2021.

Table 1: Allocations (tonnes of SBT) to Members for 2018-2020.

Member	(1) Adjusted Allocation	(2) Nominal Catch Proportion	(3) Effective Catch Limit
Japan	6165	0.355643	6117
Australia	6165	0.355643	6165
New Zealand	1088	0.062779	1088
Korea	1240.5	0.071568	1240.5
Taiwan	1240.5	0.071568	1240.5
Indonesia	1002	0.057785	1023
European Union	11	0.000628	11
South Africa	423	0.024387	450

59. In relation to the decisions on the TAC and allocations for 2018-2020, New Zealand noted its concern that the sustainability of SBT took second priority to Member allocations and in particular ignored clear evidence of unaccounted non-Member IUU catch. In addition New Zealand reiterated its expectations that Members properly account for all catch attributable to them within their allocations for 2018-2020.
60. The European Union pointed out its satisfaction that the EC could reach agreements on TAC and allocations. Nevertheless, the European Union stressed that it consider that the first priority when decision is made on TACs and allocations should be maintaining sustainable management of the related stocks at high standards. In this regard the European Union regretted that the CCSBT 23 did not take fully into account the risks related to the non-reported catches when SBT TAC decision was made, notably the risks related to SBT fishing activities and IUU catches from non-Members. Furthermore, the European Union highlighted that it was important to reach an agreement on allocations to accommodate the legitimate requests and rights of some Members to increase their quotas. However, this should not be done at the expenses of sustainability, endangering

the SBT sound management. To conclude, the European Union encouraged all Members to follow a more precautionary position in the future to reinforce sustainability when deciding on TACs and allocations.

61. HSI shared New Zealand's sustainability concern over imprudent raising of the TAC and, further, urged this EC to invite CC 12 to prepare advice on a comprehensive approach to dealing with IUU fishing in the SBT fishery, including advice to ESC on development of, and attribution of values for, compliance parameters for inclusion in the operating model for the management procedure.
62. TRAFFIC expressed disappointment that most of the discussion about the TAC was not held in plenary but at the Heads of Delegations meeting. The SBT stock is estimated to still be at an extremely low level and the EC needs to minimise the uncertainties affecting the probability of reaching the rebuilding target. TRAFFIC urged the EC that if more information of IUU non-Member catch is revealed over the next three years, the amount of Non-Member IUU catch should be deducted from annual TAC for 2018-2020 as exceptional circumstances.
63. Australia thanked all Members for their constructive approach to the discussion and debate. Australia indicated that, while a balanced outcome had been achieved, the understandably contentious discussions were made more problematic by the absence of an agreed approach or guidance in the EC's procedures to assist such deliberations. Australia undertook to consider this issue further and come back to the EC, through the Secretariat, with suggestions.

Extract of Agenda Item 10.1 from the Report of SC 22

10.1. Evaluation of meta-rules and exceptional circumstances

89. At its Eighteenth annual meeting in 2011, the CCSBT agreed that a MP would be used to guide the setting of the SBT global total allowable catch (TAC). The CCSBT also adopted the meta-rule process as the method for dealing with exceptional circumstances in the SBT fishery (ESC 2013). The meta-rule process describes: (1) the process to determine whether exceptional circumstances exist; (2) the process for action; and (3) the principles for action.
90. Exceptional circumstances are events, or observations, that are outside the range for which the management procedure was tested and, therefore, indicate that application of the total allowable catch (TAC) generated by the MP may be inappropriate.
91. Australia presented CCSBT-ESC/1708/15 on the meta-rules for the CCSBT Management Procedure (MP) which involves an annual review of the input monitoring series for the MP and fishery and stock indicators. The purpose of the review is to identify conditions and/or circumstances that may represent a substantial departure from which the MP was tested, termed “exceptional circumstances”, and where appropriate recommend the required action. The 2017 ESC would review MP implementation in the context of the TAC for 2018, recommended at the 2016 meeting of the ESC. Issues of potential concern in 2017 include: 1) changes in estimates of the population dynamics and productivity of the stock; 2) the unresolved shift in selectivity in the Indonesian fishery since 2013; and 3) potential for total catches (Members and non-Members) to be greater than the TAC (either annually or over the quota block). The projections for rebuilding the stock, using the Bali Procedure MP and reference set of reconditioned operating models, indicate that the population dynamics are different to the operating model conditioned when the MP was tested. The change is positive, in that rebuilding may potentially occur earlier or with higher probability. The operating model changes do not impact directly on the MP or TAC advice and therefore no action on the 2018 TAC is required. The potential changes in population dynamics will impact on testing candidate MPs to replace the existing MP in 2019. The second issue of change in selectivity in the Indonesian fishery is of continuing concern, but not for the operation of the MP and 2018 TAC advice; rather the concerns related to the monitoring of the spawning stock, close-kin sample collection, the impact on OM conditioning and advice on stock status. For the third issue, progress has been made by the EC to account for all sources of mortality; however, uncertainties remain and limited information is available on quantities of additional mortality that will be accounted for by Members in 2018, or the historical estimates for these sources. These data are required for reconditioning operating models and management strategy evaluation of candidate MPs in 2018.
92. Japan presented paper CCSBT-ESC/1708/27. In this document, values of the core vessels’ longline CPUE and aerial survey (AS) indices (two required inputs to the Bali management procedure) were compared to projection results obtained from the SBT operating model (OM). The most recent observations for the CPUE index and the AS index fell within the 95% probability envelopes predicted by the Base case OM in 2011. Regarding a decision on implementation of the recommended TAC (calculated by the MP in 2016 for the 2018-2020 fishing seasons) for the 2018 season, it is considered that no modification of the value of this TAC is required because: 1) no unexpected change has been detected in the fisheries’ indicators examined; 2) there are no indications of any appreciable decline in recruitment indices for 2017; and 3) there is no evidence to support a declaration of Exceptional Circumstances from the viewpoints of a check of the OM predictions, this year’s in-depth stock

assessment/projections, and other potential reasons (Indonesian small fish catch, over-catch of reported global TAC, unaccounted catch mortality(UAM)). Even if additional UAM was assumed for the UAM1 sensitivity scenario, it was projected that the stock can reach the rebuilding target with high possibility (80%). For this scenario, UAM was assumed +40% for small fish and +14% of large fish in projections (on average 3,054 – 5,671 t/year from 2017 to 2040).

93. Based on the review of fishery indicators (paragraph **Error! Reference source not found.**) and papers (CCSBT-ESC/1708/15 and 27), the ESC noted that the following three issues needed consideration in the context of the meta-rules for the current TAC for 2017 and the TAC recommendation for the 2018-2020 quota block:

- Changes in population dynamics as indicated by the updated OMs and recent high recruitments.
- The small/young fish in the Indonesian size/age data (2012/13 to 2014/15 seasons)
- The potential scale of unaccounted mortalities

Updated estimates of population dynamics

94. The ESC conducted a full stock assessment as scheduled for the Bali Procedure. The structural changes made to the models after the incorporation of the close-kin data, together with some positive signs in the CPUE and, mainly, in the recent aerial survey data resulted in a more optimistic outlook in terms of current stock status, recent recruitment trends and prospects for rebuilding relative to the last full stock assessment (ESC19) and the conditioning of OMs used to tune the Bali Procedure (ESC16).

95. The ESC noted that updated estimates of rebuilding are strongly influenced by the estimates of recent recruitment, which are driven by the high aerial survey indices, and are not yet apparent in the long-line data. The ESC recalled that the impact of the high 2016 aerial survey data point was investigated at ESC21, as part of the implementation of the MP to provide the 2018-20 quota block, and the ESC concluded there was no reason to take action to modify the 2017 TAC or the TAC recommended for 2018-20 (ESC21, paragraph 142). The investigations at ESC21 demonstrated that the TAC increase recommended by the MP for the 2018-20 quota block was driven by the sustained positive trend in CPUE, with the aerial survey index having a relatively minor influence (ESC21, paragraphs 159, CCSBT-ESC/1609/18). Given that the updated estimates of rebuilding probability are positive and do not impact on the operation of the current MP, the ESC concluded there was no reason to modify the current TAC.

Indonesian size/age data

96. The increase in the frequency of smaller and younger size and age classes in the spawning ground catch monitoring was reviewed.

97. The ESC considers that this remains a priority issue to resolve for the monitoring of the spawning stock and conditioning the OMs. However, it is not an issue for the operation of the MP because the MP does not use these data directly. Hence, the ESC concluded there was no reason to take action to modify the 2018-20 TAC recommendation in relation to this exception circumstance.

Unaccounted mortality

98. Given the high uncertainty associated with the available information in 2016, ESC21 considered that the “Added Catch” sensitivity used in 2014 could not be ruled out as a plausible scenario for consideration of unaccounted mortalities. ESC22 reaffirms the view of ESC21.

99. The ESC noted that the potential for substantial levels of unaccounted mortality to have occurred were not considered in the design of the MP (ESC21, paragraph 145). If these levels are indeed true, they would amount to exceptional circumstances because the probability of rebuilding under the MP will be well below what was intended by the EC.
100. The ESC also noted that continuing to follow the MP as proposed does lead to continued rebuilding in the short term, even if the circumstances of the hypothesised additional unaccounted mortality are true (Attachment 10). Hence, the ESC advises the EC to continue to follow the MP as formulated but, as a matter of urgency, to take steps to quantify all sources of unaccounted SBT mortality.
101. The ESC noted the EC decision at CCSBT 23 to set aside 306 t of the recommended 2018-20 TAC for Non-Member catch.
102. Overall, the ESC concluded that there was no reason to take action to modify the 2018 TAC or the 2018-20 TAC recommendation in relation to these three possible exceptional circumstances.
103. The ESC also reiterated the need to take urgent steps to quantify all sources of unaccounted mortalities, as well as the request to Members, the CC and EC to provide information that will assist the ESC in quantifying estimates of these mortalities.

Resolution on the Allocation of the Global Total Allowable Catch

(~~adopted~~updated at the ~~Eighteenth-Twenty-Fourth~~ Annual Meeting – ~~10-139-12~~ October 2017~~1~~)

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna

Seized by the need to ensure the conservation and optimum utilisation of southern bluefin tuna based on the best available scientific advice,

Recalling agreement reached on nominal catch levels at the 16th annual meeting of the Extended Commission meeting and the Resolution on the Total Allowable Catch and Future Management of Southern Bluefin Tuna adopted at that meeting,

~~Further recalling the decisions of the Extended Commission adopted at its annual meeting in 2006,~~

Further to the Resolution on the Adoption of a Management Procedure adopted at the annual meeting of the Extended Commission in 2011,

Noting that the Management Procedure ~~will be~~is the basis for setting the total allowable catch ~~from~~since 2012,

Taking into account the desirability of a transparent and stable process for allocating total allowable catch to Members and Cooperating Non-Members, which provides greater certainty to Members and Cooperating non-Members, in particular for their fishing industries, and facilitates the administration of national allocations,

Recalling the Extended Commission agreed at its special meeting in 2011 to principles that would apply to the distribution of any increase in the global total allowable catch under the Management Procedure,

~~Further recalling that one of the agreed principles at that meeting was to develop a process for returning Japan's national allocation of the TAC to its nominal percentage the changes to nominal catch proportions agreed in 2016,~~

In accordance with paragraph 3(a) of Article 8 of the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, the Extended Commission decides as follows:

1. The total allowable catch (TAC) set on the basis of the Management Procedure (MP)⁵ shall be allocated among Members and Cooperating Non-Members according to this Resolution.
- ~~2. This Resolution shall be applied until allocations of all Members have returned to their nominal catch levels and will be applied from the first three year TAC setting period under the MP, i.e. 2012—2014.~~
- ~~3.2.~~ Unless this Resolution provides otherwise, the TAC shall be allocated among Members and Cooperating Non-Members based on Members' nominal catch percentage levels set out in the Annex and paragraph 6 of this Resolution as set out below.

⁵The Management Procedure agreed to under the Resolution on the Adoption of a Management Procedure adopted at the annual meeting of the Extended Commission in 2011, and any subsequent revisions to that Resolution.

~~4. Before any increase in the TAC is apportioned between Members the total absolute tonnages outlined in paragraph 10 will be allocated to Cooperating Non Members and, from the 2012 TAC period, the voluntary reductions made by Australia and New Zealand (255 tonnes and 45 tonnes respectively) will be returned.~~

~~5.3. If there is no change to the TAC, each Member's allocation will remain unchanged.~~

~~6.4. If there is an increase to the TAC, the additional tonnage will be allocated amongst the Members based on the nominal catch percentage level as agreed in 2009 and set out in the Annex to this Resolution. Where a Member reaches its nominal catch level, it shall be held at that level until all other Members reach their nominal catch levels.~~

~~7.5. If there is a decrease to the TAC, each Member's allocation will decrease consistent with its nominal catch percentage level. However, the European Union's allocation will not decrease below 10 tonnes.~~

~~6. Each Cooperating Non-Member shall receive a fixed amount of the TAC, subject to the annual review of their status as a Cooperating Non-Member.~~

~~8.7. The Extended Commission may decide on an amount of the TAC to set aside for Research Mortality Allowance. This amount will be deducted from the TAC before allocation of the TAC to Members.~~

~~9.8. The allocation of the TAC may be revised with the entry of new Members and Cooperating Non-Members. The nominal catch levels will remain unchanged with the entry of new Members or Cooperating Non-Members, but the nominal catch percentage levels may change.~~

~~10. The allocation of TAC for 2012, 2013 and 2014 for Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall be as follows:~~

	2012	2013	2014
TAC	10,449t	10,949t	12,449t ⁶
Member			
Japan	2,519t	2,689t	3,366t ⁷
Australia	4,528t	4,698t	5,147t
New Zealand	800t	830t	909t
Republic of Korea	911t	945t	1036t
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	911t	945t	1036t
Indonesia	685t	707t	750t

⁶As agreed in paragraph 7(iii) of the Resolution on the Adoption of the Management Procedure adopted at the annual meeting of the Extended Commission in 2011, the TAC for 2014 shall be 12,449 tonnes or the output of the MP for 2015–2017 based on the 2013 stock assessment (whichever is the less), unless the Extended Commission decides otherwise based on the assessment of the Compliance Committee.

⁷The Extended Commission agreed at its special meeting of the Extended Commission in 2011 that a process would be developed for returning Japan's national allocation of the TAC to its nominal percentage. To commence the return to its nominal catch level, Japan shall receive a positive adjustment of its national allocation for 2014 of 10 percent of the increase subject to the TAC increasing to 12,449 tonnes and a compliance review at CCSBT 20 (2013).

Cooperating Non-Member			
Philippines	45t	45t	45t
South Africa ⁸	40t	80t	150t
European Union	10t	10t	10t

⁸The increase in South Africa's tonnage in 2013 and 2014 is subject to its accession to the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna. In the case that South Africa does not accede to the Convention, any additional tonnage will be apportioned to Members according to their nominal catch percentage levels.

DRAFT

Annex**Members' Nominal Catch and Percentage Levels**

<i>Member</i>	<i>Nominal Catch Level (tonnes)</i>	<i>Nominal <u>Catch</u> Percentage Level</i>
Japan	<u>5,6656,165</u>	<u>36.935.5643%</u>
Australia	<u>5,6656,165</u>	<u>36.935.5643%</u>
Republic of Korea	<u>1,1401,240.5</u>	<u>7.47.1568%</u>
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	<u>1,1401,240.5</u>	<u>7.47.1568%</u>
New Zealand	<u>1,0001,088</u>	<u>6.56.2779%</u>
Indonesia	<u>7501,002</u>	<u>4.95.7785%</u>
<u>South Africa</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>2.4387%</u>
<u>European Union</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0.0628%</u>

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