



CCSBT-ESC/1809/04

Secretariat Review of Catches (ESC agenda item 4.2)

This paper provides an update of the reported SBT global catches, catch and effort, and exports from CCSBT Members and Cooperating Non-Members.

1) Global SBT Catch

The global catch by flag is provided at **Attachment A**. The new and updated figures were obtained from the 2018 Data Exchange. The estimated total catch for the 2017 calendar year was 14,861t, a decrease of 629t or 4% from the 2016 calendar year. The global TAC for the 2017 fishing season was the same as the 2016 fishing season (before carry-forward adjustments).

The figures in **Attachment A** that differ from those in the report of the 2017 Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) meeting are italicised and shown in red. The differences for South Africa are due to it providing revisions to its 2005-2014 catch during the 2017 CCSBT Data Exchange, which were accepted at ESC22.

For the Global Catch Table, the following should once again be noted:

- The column for “Retrospective unreported catch estimate scenarios” is separated into a surface fisheries catch scenario and a longline fisheries catch scenario. However, due to confidentiality that still exists in relation to these catch scenarios, the Secretariat recommends that the global catch table in the ESC report should:
 - exclude the retrospective catch estimate scenarios; and
 - contain the following explanatory text:

“Reviews of southern bluefin tuna data presented to a Special Meeting of the Commission in 2006 suggested that the catches may have been substantially under-reported over the previous 10 to 20 years, and the data presented here do not yet include estimates for this unreported catch”

In addition, due to confidentiality concerns, the Secretariat recommends that **Attachment A** of the present paper be excluded from the public domain.

Attachment B provides charts of global annual reported catch by flag (figure 1), by gear (figure 2) and by CCSBT statistical area and gear (figure 3 – for statistical areas where annual catch has exceeded 200mt for at least one year).

The following table provides the global TAC agreed by the CCSBT for each fishing season since adoption of the CCSBT Management Procedure together with the total reported catch of Members and Cooperating Non-Members against the TAC for those fishing seasons.

Fishing Season	TAC* (t)	TAC* + Carry-Forward	Backdated Adjusted TAC*,¹	Reported Catch (t)
2012	10,449	10,430	10,206	10,204
2013	10,949	11,173	10,957	11,433
2014	12,449	12,665	12,479	12,803
2015	14,637	14,823	14,599	14,108
2016	14,637	14,861	14,519	14,117
2017	14,637	14,947	14,209	14,079 ²
2018	17,335	18,105	N/A	N/A

* The TAC figures exclude RMA allowance and any allowance for IUU catch by Non-Members.

2) Catch and Effort

The table below shows the number of active vessels by flag from 2010 to 2017. A vessel is considered active if the Secretariat has received CDS data (Catch Monitoring Form or Farm Stocking Form) indicating that the vessel caught SBT.

Flag	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Australia	23	19	15	25	22	26	32	26
Indonesia	189	180	134	161	188	111	107	108
Japan	83	83	91	84	89	89	85	86
Korea	9	7	7	9	9	10	11	11
New Zealand	37	38	38	38	33	31	41	36
Philippines	1	1	1	1	1			
South Africa	7	9	8	11	11	10	17	12
Taiwan	82	56	35	73	72	71	60	74
Total	431	393	329	402	425	348	353	353

Maps of Catch and Effort Distribution are provided in **Attachment C**. There are two series of charts, the first presents catch and effort distribution by year from 2011 to 2017, while the second presents average annual catch and effort by 5-year groups from 1981 to 2017. For these maps the following should be noted:

- The data are combined catch and effort for Australia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, South Africa, Taiwan, and do not include catch or effort for the European Union, Indonesia, or the Philippines, which do not provide catch and effort data or raised catch for the data exchange.
- Effort is for longline only and is shown as a heat map with dark red showing the highest concentration of effort, fading to pink and then shown as grey for the lowest effort. These data are from aggregated catch and effort data provided to the annual scientific data exchange. For some countries these data are not raised but coverage is generally high, especially for recent years. Effort data provided under the data exchange are not equal with Members using different rules for selecting data. The

¹ Carry forward amounts have been deducted from the TAC of the year carried forward from for this column. The 'Backdated Adjusted TAC' therefore redistributes the TAC across years according to the carry forward amounts. Comparing reported catch to this figure gives a more accurate indication of actual global over-catch and under-catch.

² For some Members, the 2017 fishing season does not finish until 31 March 2018. The reported catch for the 2017 fishing season is a preliminary estimate based on various sources of information, including the 2018 Data Exchange, Monthly Catch Reports, other reports from Members and the Catch Documentation Scheme.

effort heat maps are not on a standard scale and show relative effort concentration for each map. Effort is therefore presented for indicative purposes only and does not represent the best estimate of fishing effort that is targeting or catching SBT.

- Catch is taken from raised catch data provided to the annual scientific data exchange.
- There are two separate and different catch scales on the maps, one for longline (yellow) and handline catches (blue), and another for pole-and-line (red) and purse seine catches (green). The catch scales are the same for all maps in a series.

3) Catch Documentation Scheme statistics

At ESC12, the meeting requested that the Secretariat provide Trade Information Scheme (TIS) information for future meetings of the ESC. The Trade Information Scheme ended on 31 December 2009 and was replaced by the Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) as of 1 January 2010. TIS data will no longer be reported in this paper and are available in paper CCSBT-ESC/1509/04. This paper only presents data that have been taken from the CDS scheme, from 2010 onwards.

The complete details of the CDS scheme are available on the CCSBT web site at: http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Resolution_CDS.pdf

There are some limitations to the CDS that should be noted:

- The time lags between catch, landing, export and import for some SBT fisheries can result in lengthy delays before all catch information is available
- The scheme involves reporting of net weights and product types on CDS documents. However, not all Members have provided conversion factors for converting these to whole weight estimates and consequently, default conversion factors must often be used.
- Catch data from farms is taken from the farm stocking forms and allocated to catch year by using the catch harvest dates on the forms. The catch harvest dates are a range that can be several months and span across years. In the case where the dates span across years the catch has been apportioned to the years using the number of days in each year, but these estimates will not always match actual catch by year and therefore may differ from the relevant Members' official catch figures.

Bearing in mind the limitations of the CDS, Table 1 of **Attachment D** provides a summary of the catch per year and flag. Table 1 uses data from both Catch Monitoring Forms (for Wild Caught SBT) and Farm Stocking Forms (for Farmed SBT) under the CDS Scheme.

Table 2 shows the conversion factors used in producing Table 1. When a conversion factor was supplied with the form then the provided conversion factor was used, if not then the factor shown in the table was used. Australian data with codes of GG, GGH, GGO, or GGT were converted using the Australian specific factors even if a conversion factor was provided. Conversion factors were provided mostly for Australian forms with processed codes of OT, LOI, and GGH, with a range of factors provided. Conversion factors were also provided for a small number of New Zealand and Indonesian forms.

Table 3 shows the net weight of SBT exported to different importing countries according to the CDS. For each year from 2010 to 2017, between 97% and 99% of SBT exports were sent to Japan.

Prepared by the Secretariat

This attachment is only available in the Members version of this report

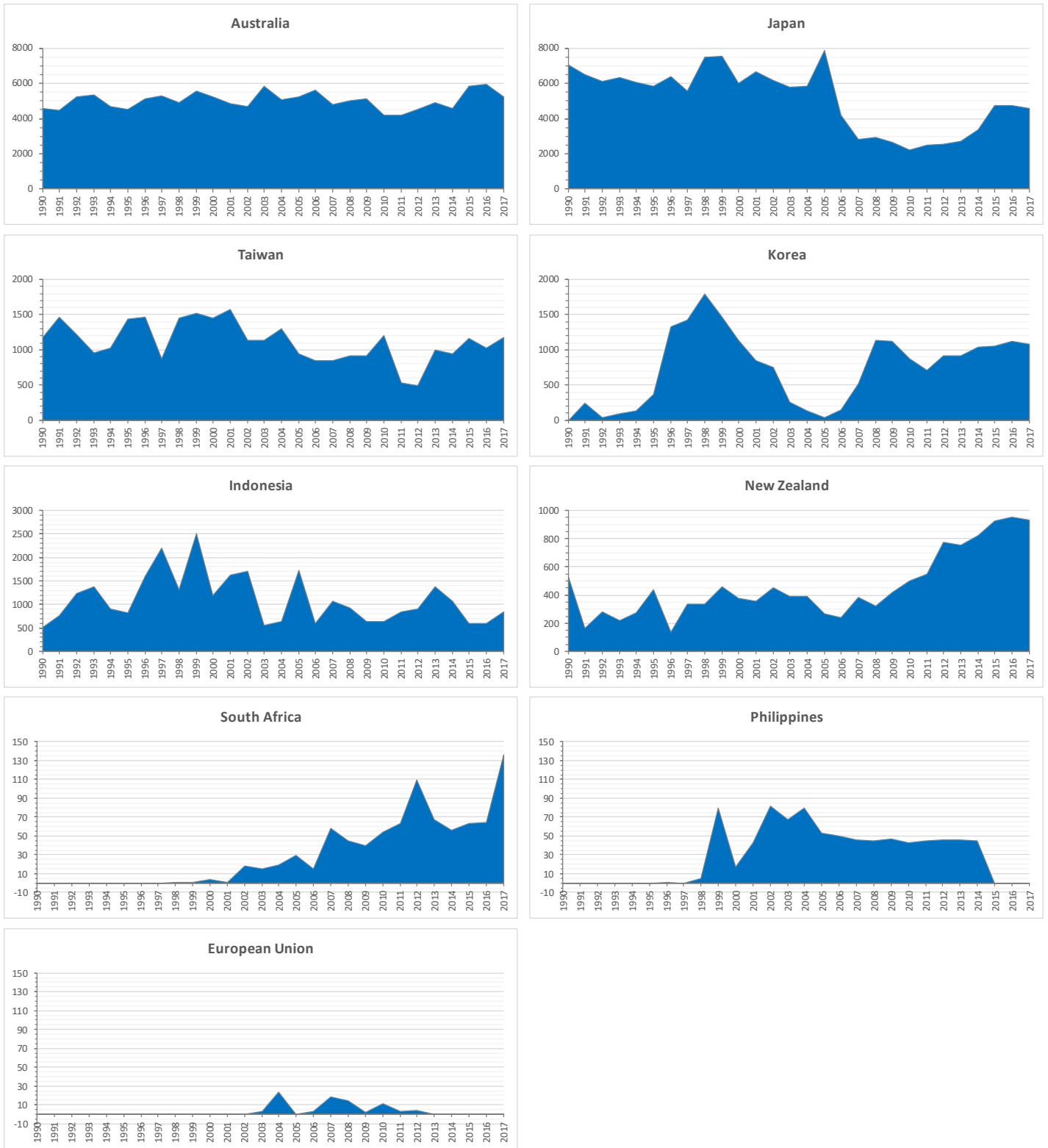


Figure 1 – Annual Global catch by Flag

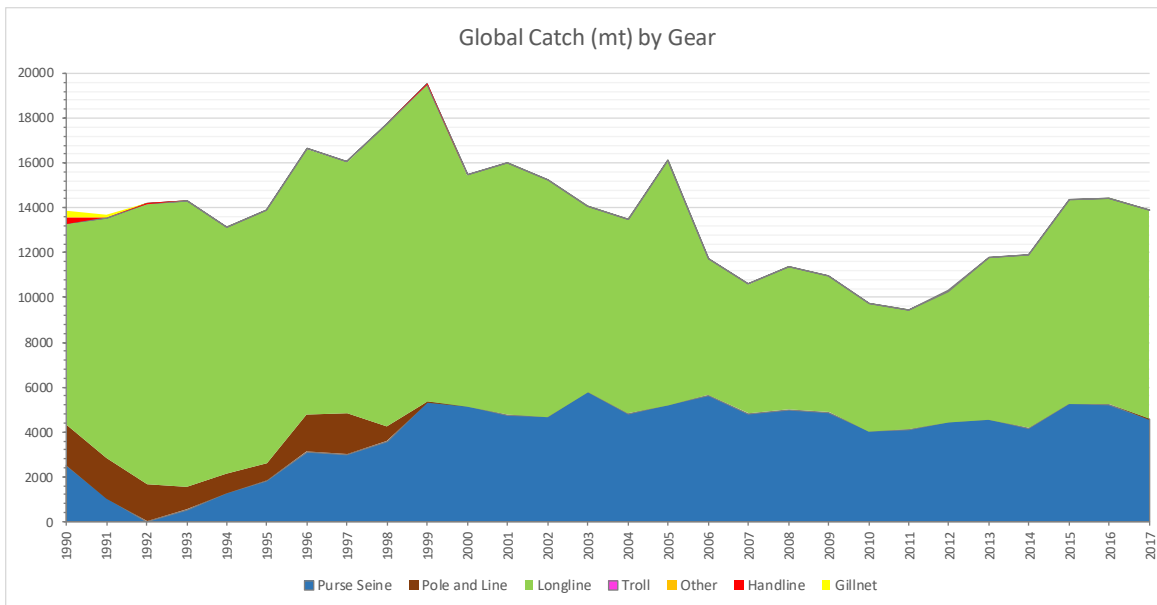


Figure 2 – Annual Global catch by Gear

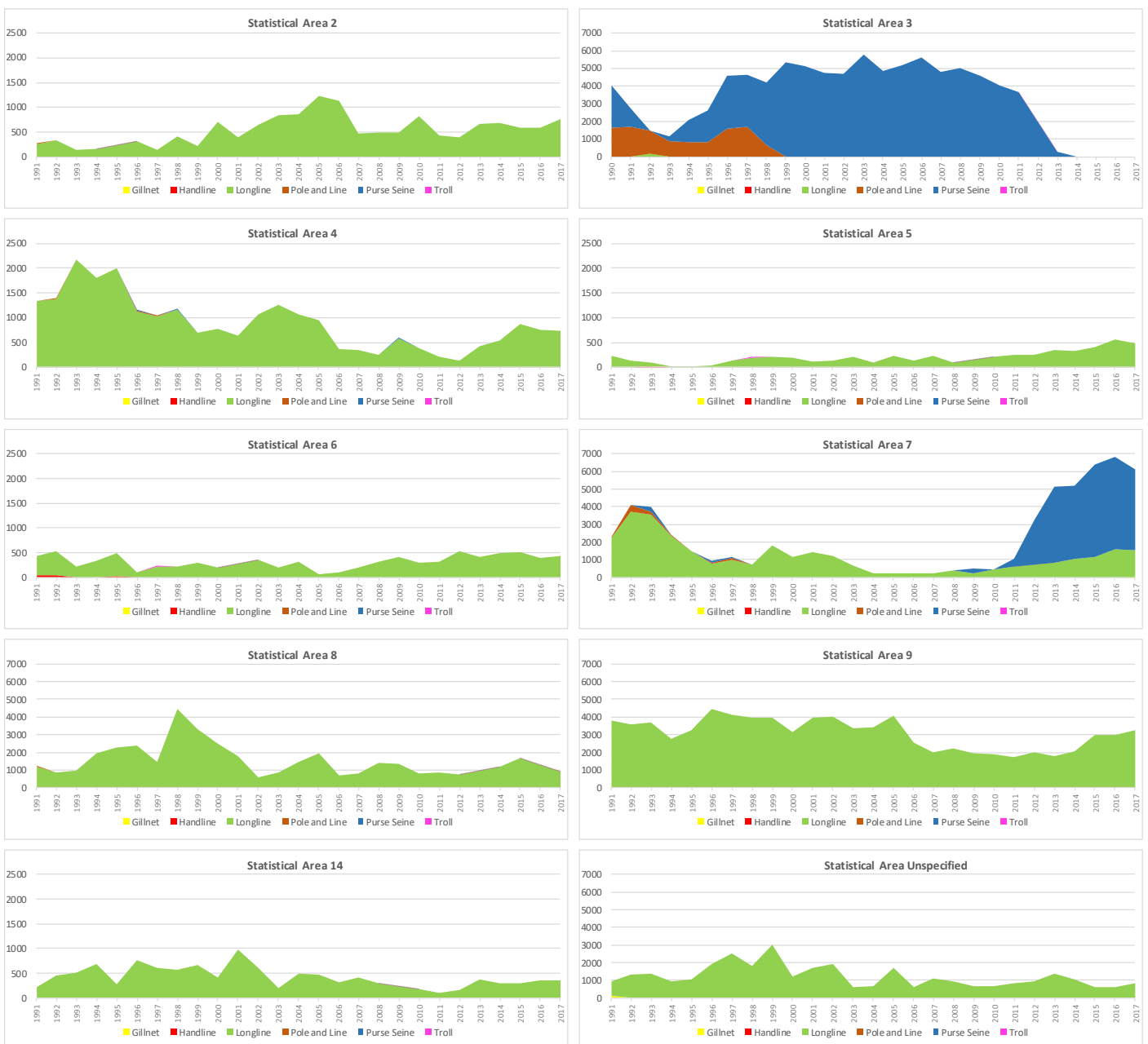
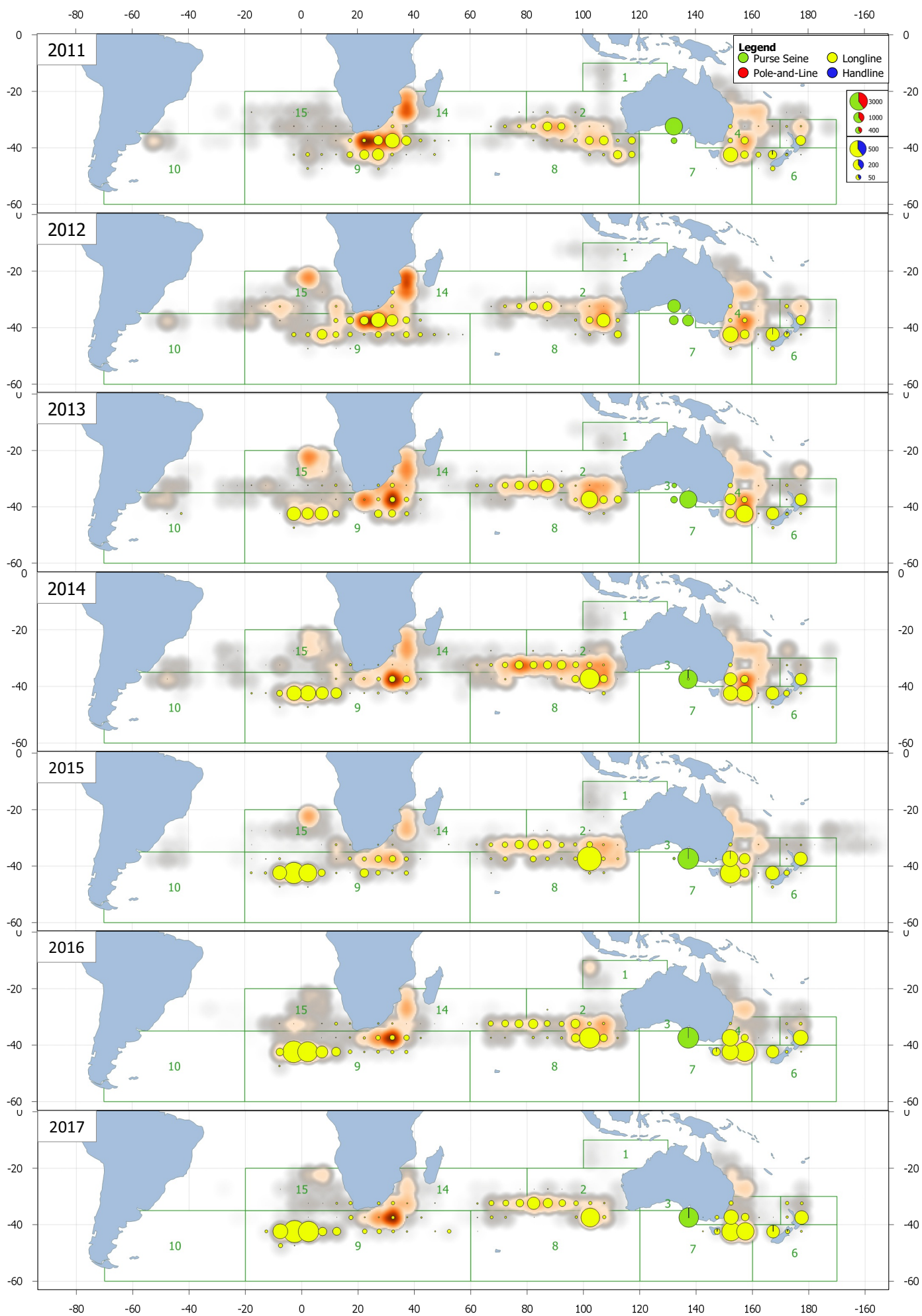


Figure 3 – Annual Global catch by Statistical Area and Gear

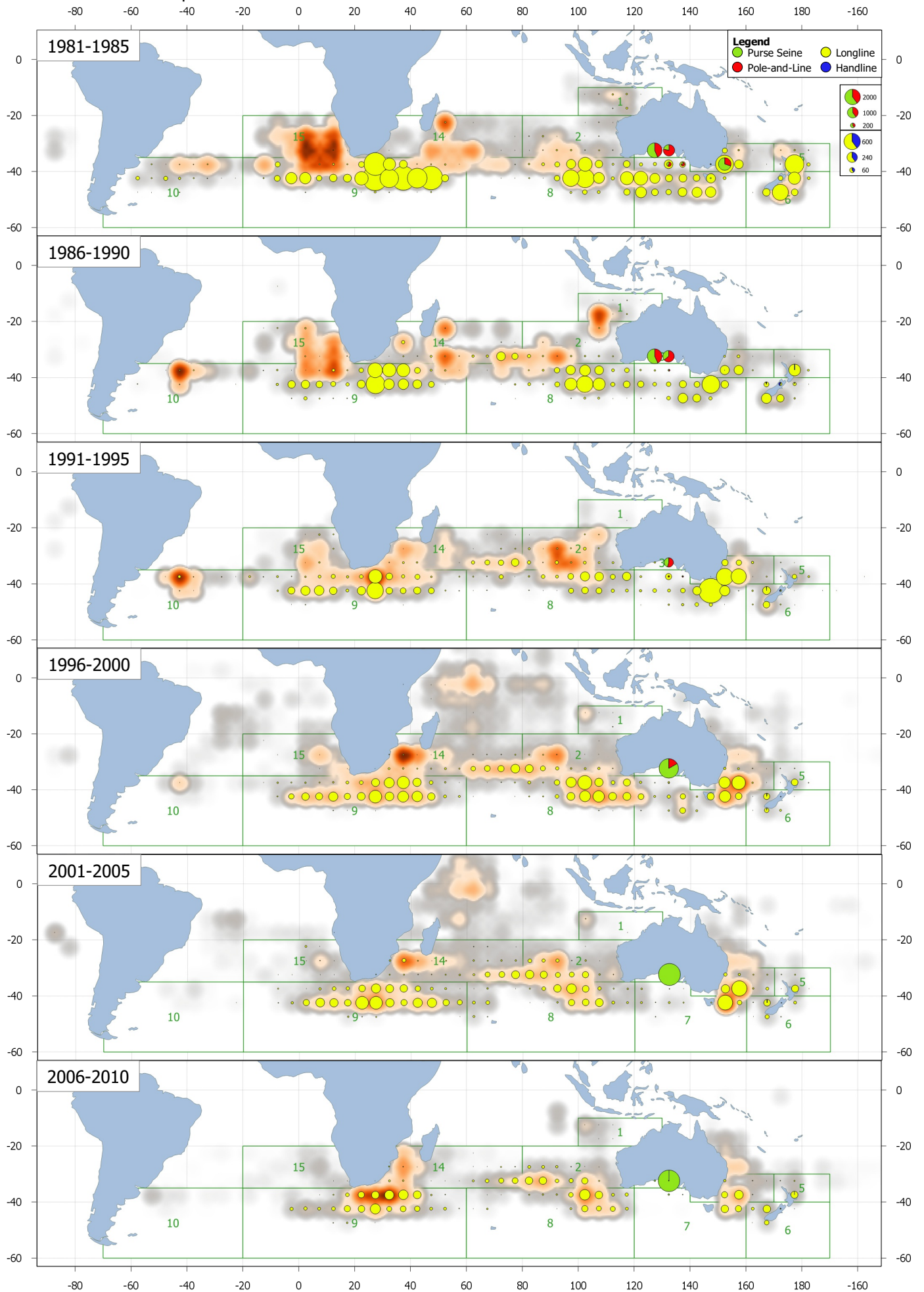
Distribution of longline effort (heat map of hooks from Catch and Effort data) and proportional pies of raised catch for all available flags combined by year (see text for more details).

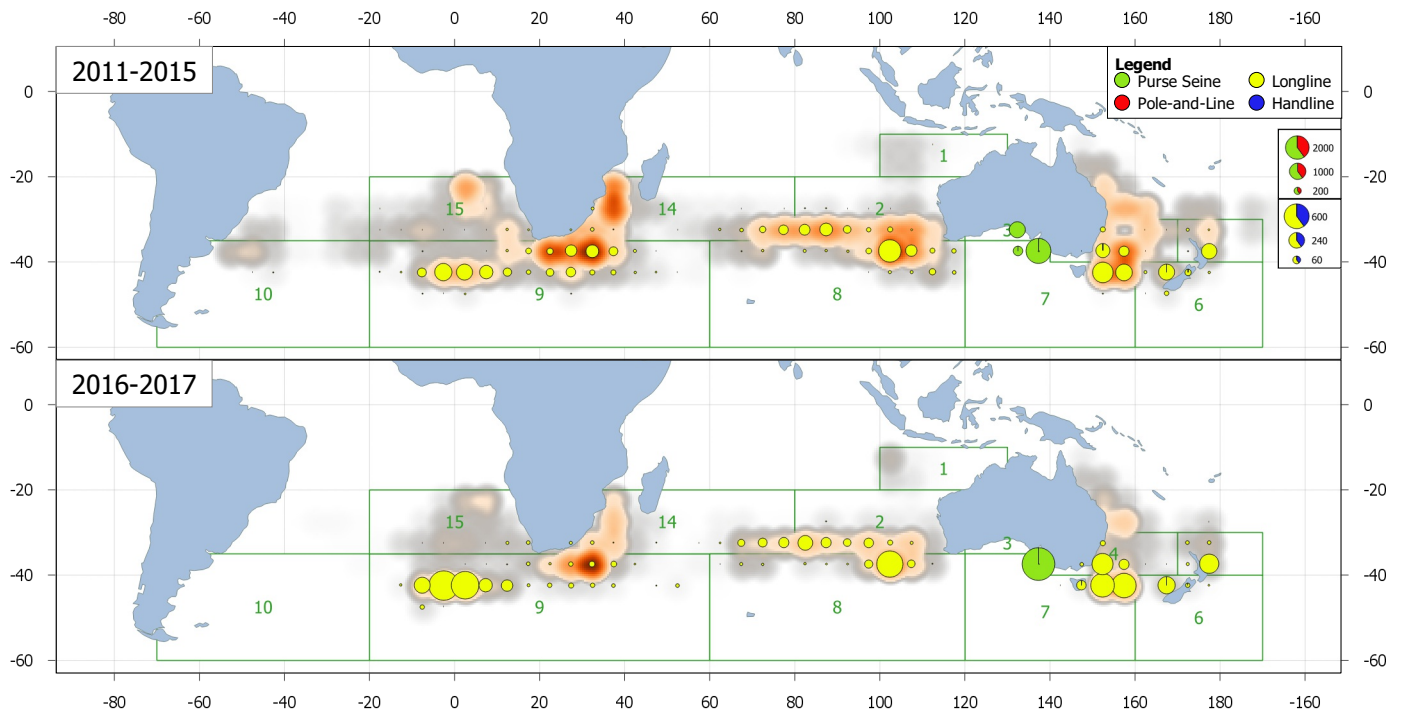
Note - The scale for Purse Seine/Pole-and-Line is not the same as the Longline/Handline scale, but the two scales are the same for all of the maps below.



Distribution of longline effort (heat map of hooks from Catch and Effort data) and proportional pies of average annual raised catch for all available flags by 5 year period (see text for more details).

Note - The scale for Purse Seine/Pole-and-Line is not the same as the Longline/Handline scale, but scales are standard for all maps.





Summary Statistics from the CCSBT Trade Information Scheme and Catch Documentation Scheme

Table 1: Catch estimates from CDS Documents (2010-2017). The conversion factors shown in Table 2 were used to convert processed weights into whole weight estimates. Data for 2017 may be incomplete due to time lags in the CDS. No correction is made for missing documents. Highlighted cells show cases where CDS estimates are higher than nationally reported catch, which is unexpected.

Catch Year ⁽ⁱ⁾	Estimated Whole Weight of Catch (tonnes) from CDS										
	Australia (farms) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	Australia (capture)	Japan	New Zealand	Korea	Taiwan	Indonesia	Philippines	South Africa	CCSBT RMA	Other
2010	3,990	162	2,167	501	867	1,227	613	43	29	0	0
2011	4,119	86	2,428	556	713	550	732	45	53	0	0
2012	4,557	58	2,485	776	922	492	846	46	77	0	0
2013	4,618	343	2,578	749	918	995	1,372	46	62	0	0
2014	3,967	396	3,365	817	1,044	971	1,052	45	47	0	0
2015	5,613	572	4,746	907	1,069	1,193	586	0	58	0	0
2016	4,942	747	4,609	950	1,157	1,030	596	0	64	0	0
2017	4,572	653	4,570	897	1,004	1,181	835	0	144	0	0

⁽ⁱ⁾ Catch Year is taken from the Harvest Data provided on the Catch Monitoring Form or Farm Stocking Form (for Farms)

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Catch data from Farms is taken from the Farm Stocking Forms. The catch harvest dates are used to apportion catch to years. When the catch harvest dates span across years, the catch has been apportioned to each year based on the number of days of harvest in each year since no detailed catch information is on the farm stocking forms. These estimates by year will therefore not always match actual catch.

⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ Taiwan advised that the cases where its reported catch was lower than the CDS estimate was due to weights for the CDS being measured at sea, which is not as accurate as its landed weight measurements (which were 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.

Table 2: Conversion factors which were used to convert processed weights to whole weights in Table 1 when a conversion factor was not supplied.

CDS Code	Flag	Product Type	Conversion Factor
BLO	ID	Block	2.5
BM	ID	Belly meat	2.5
DR	AU	Dressed	1.2
DR	NZ,ZA	Dressed	1.8
DRO,DRT	AU,ID,NZ,TW,ZA	Dressed - tail on, Dressed - tail off	1.8
FL	AU,ID,NZ	Fillet	2.5
GG,GGO	AU	Gilled and gutted, Gilled and gutted - tail on	1.12 x processed weight + 1kg per fish
GGH,GGT	AU	Gilled and gutted - head removed, Gilled and gutted - tail off	1.176
GG,GGO, GGT	ID,JP,KR,NZ,PH,TW,ZA	Gilled and gutted, Gilled and gutted - tail on, Gilled and gutted - tail off	1.15
GGH	NZ,TW,ZA	Gilled and gutted - head removed	1.5
LOI	AU,NZ	Loins	2.5
OT	AU,ID,NZ,ZA	Other	1.15
RD	AU,ID,NZ,ZA	Round	1
TR	ID	Toro	2.5

Table 3: SBT imports by country and year of export. Quantities are expressed in net weights, not whole weights. Re-exports are not included in this table.

Export Year	Net Weight of Imports by Country (tonnes) from CDS ⁽ⁱ⁾													
	Japan	Korea	USA	China	South Africa	Australia	Singapore	Russia	United Kingdom	Hong Kong	Mauritius	Thailand	Others ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	Unknown ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾
2010	9077.9	13.9	167.3	2.3	1.6	0.5	14.6	6.4	7.5	0.1	2.8		1.1	15.6
2011	9264.0	64.9	204.6	0.3	1.9	1.3	1.2	7.7		0.2		0.1	0.2	11.2
2012	9433.8	111.2	188.9	2.2	2.9	3.5				0.0		1.7	0.3	
2013	10558.4	112.9	51.1	20.9	1.9	2.5	0.9			0.2		0.3	0.2	4.6
2014	11713.6	7.5	27.3	98.7		1.4	0.1			0.1		0.1	0.9	0.5
2015	11601.5	69.5	23.2	20.1	7.3	2.8	0.1			2.5			1.1	
2016	11863.6	0.2	50.5	3.5	5.3	13.3			0.0	3.6			0.3	
2017	10124.4	394.1	51.5	24.6	8.8	4.4				0.4			0.4	

⁽ⁱ⁾ Figures in Table 3 are taken from CDS Catch Monitoring Forms

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Includes: Canada, Fiji, Italy, New Zealand, Malaysia, Norway, Switzerland, and Taiwan

⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ Net weight from CDS Catch Monitoring Forms where the export destination was not provided.