



Initial CDS Considerations (Draft 2)

CDS の初期検討 (第二案)
(Prepared by the Secretariat)
(事務局作成文書)

Overview 概観

The second draft of this CDS discussion paper has been prepared taking into account **Members** comments and further work that the Secretariat has done since the first draft. There are a substantial number of changes and additions since the first draft. To help **Members** identify changes, we have produced both tracked and clean versions of this second draft (but only the clean version will be printed for the meeting). In some cases we have not tracked changes (mainly for mass deletions), but in these cases we have made a comment (highlighted in yellow) to make this clear. We have also provided highlighted comments to indicate other significant changes to the document.

CDS のディスカッション・ペーパーの第二案は、メンバーからのコメントと第一案以降の事務局による作業を取り入れて事務局が準備したものである。第一案以降、数多くの変更と追加がなされている。メンバーが変更点を把握できるように、この第二案はトラッキングが可能なバージョンとクリーン・バージョンの両方を用意している(会合用にはクリーン・バージョンだけを印刷する)。変更点をトラッキングしていないケース(主に大幅な削除をした場合)もいくつかあるが、その場合はコメントを付けて(黄色でハイライトしてある部分)、明確になるようにした。また、その他の重要な変更箇所についてもハイライトしてコメントを提供している。

We have tried to address all of the comments on the first draft provided by **Members** but time has prevented us from addressing some comments, in particular: Australia's request for us to add an introduction on the needs for a CDS; New Zealand's request for us to provide a diagram showing the paths that SBT take and the points where the various documents take affect; and Taiwan's request for us to refer to the CCSBT12 principles for a CDS. We apologise for this.

事務局はメンバーから出された第一案に対するコメントのすべてに対応する努力をしたが、時間の制限により対応できなかったコメントもいくつかある。特に、オーストラリアが要請している CDS の必要性に関する序論の挿入、ニュージーランドが要請している SBT の移動経路とさまざまなドキュメントがどこで功を奏するかを示した図の提供、台湾が要請している CCSBT12 でまとめられた CDS の原則に参照することなどである。これらについてはお詫びを申し上げる。

In many cases, **Members** had differing comments which were difficult for the Secretariat to reconcile. For some of these cases, we have presented alternative options for the Compliance Committee Working Group Meeting to consider. These cases include: Management of tags; Variation to the tagging on killing rule; and Tracking of individual SBT in relation to farms. In other cases we have progressed the document by reconciling the varying **Member's** comments. These cases include: Electronic versus paper based CDS; Conventional versus machine readable tags; and the Level of checking required at the final tracking point. Consequently, this revised draft is now based on an electronic CDS, each **Member** being able to choose whether to use conventional or machine readable tags and a fairly simple set of checks at the final tracking point.

多くのケースでメンバーは異なるコメントを出していて、事務局でこれらを和解させることはできなかった。そのようないくつかのケースでは、遵守委員会の作業部会で検討するための代替のオプションを提示した。それらには次の項目が含まれる：標識の管理；捕殺時標識装着のルールの変異；蓄養に関連した SBT の個体の追跡。その他のケースでは、メンバーのさまざまなコメントを和解させることによって、前進した提案内容になっている。それらには次の項目が含まれる：電子フォーマット対紙を使用した CDS；従来型対機械読み取り式の標識；追跡の最終ポイントで必要となるチェックのレベル。その結果、本修正案では、電子 CDS を使用すること、メンバーが従来型あるいは機械読み取り式の標識の選択ができること、追跡の最終ポイントでは比較的シンプルな一連のチェックをするという考えに基づいたものになっている。

Finally, it is important to note that the proposals for a CDS provided in this paper cannot realistically be implemented by the target date of 1 January 2008 specified in CCSBT 13's draft CDS resolution and **Members** will need to consider the implication and resolution of timing issues.

最後に、この文書で提示されている CDS の提案は、CCSBT 13 の CDS 決議案で定めている期限目標の 2008 年 1 月 1 日までに導入するのは現実的に可能でないことに留意することが重要であり、メンバーはタイミングの問題から生じる影響とその解決を検討する必要がある。

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1) INTRODUCTION

序文

1.1 Definitions

定義

Definition of terms used are follows.

ここで使用している用語の定義は以下の通りである。

- Killed:** Includes SBT that are found dead (e.g. mortalities in a farm), SBT that die during the process of fishing/capture and SBT that are killed after capture. This usually occurs at harvest for farms and on capture for wild fishing operations.
- 捕殺された： 死亡した SBT (例えば、蓄養中に死亡したもの)、漁獲・捕獲の過程で死亡した SBT 及び捕獲後に捕殺された SBT。これらは、通常、蓄養事業では取り上げ時に、操業では漁獲時に起こる。
- Member:** Means a CCSBT Member or Cooperating Non-Member.
- メンバー： CCSBT メンバーまたは協力的非加盟国を指す。
- Trade:** Includes transfer to a farm or between farms, unloading (including landing or transhipping from a vessel or a farm), sale, importing, exporting, or re-exporting of SBT. **Trade** includes domestic production of SBT, but **Trade** does not include SBT sales after the first point of sale at the final market country / Fishing Entity.
- 取引： SBT の蓄養会社への移動と蓄養会社間の移動、陸揚げ (船又は蓄養からの陸揚げと転載を含む)、販売、輸入、輸出、再輸出を含む。取引は SBT の国内生産を含むが、最終市場である国または漁業主体で SBT が最初に販売された後の販売は含まない。
- Whole (fish or SBT):** Whole SBT includes round, dressed, gilled and gutted SBT and all variants of these and other processed states where the SBT remains in the form of a carcass.
- 全魚体(の魚または SBT)： 全魚体の SBT とは、ラウンド、加工された、または鰓腹を取り除いた SBT とこれらすべてのバリエーション、あるいは異なる加工段階での SBT の死骸を含む。
- Certificate:** A document printed from the electronic CDS system that certifies that the SBT being **Traded** comply with the requirements of CCSBT's Catch Documentation Scheme.
- 証書： 電子 CDS 制度で印刷されたドキュメントで、取引される SBT が CCSBT の漁獲証明制度の要件に準じたものであることを証明する。

1.2 Assumptions

仮定

We have assumed that approximately 445,000 individual SBT will be caught and **Traded** each year. This is based on the national TAC allocations decided at CCSBT 13 and converted to numbers of fish for each flag according to the average weight of fish caught by each flag during 2005.

ここでは毎年約 445,000 尾の SBT が漁獲され取引されると仮定している。これは CCSBT 13 で決定された TAC の国別配分に従って、2005 年にそれぞれの旗国が漁獲した魚の平均体重を使って尾数に換算した結果に基づいている。

All costs provided in this document are in Australian dollars and should be considered to be as highly approximate cost indicators only. Significantly more work will need to be done to produce reliable cost indicators.

この文書に出てくるコストはすべて豪ドルで示されており、コストの大まかな指標として捉えられるべきである。信頼できるコストの指標を作成するためにはさらに多くの作業が必要である。

2) TAGGING SYSTEMS

標識制度

2.1 Overview of tagging systems

標識制度の概観

The Secretariat's understanding of a tagging system is a system where every SBT is tagged with a uniquely numbered tag when **Killed**, and that any dead **Whole** SBT without a tag is considered as catch taken in contravention of the CCSBT conservation and management measures and shall not be permitted to be **Traded** by a CCSBT **Member** and should not be imported by non-Members. *Note: It is not clear if there is consensus that the tag must remain on dead **Whole** SBT after the point of first sale in the final market country. The wording of this paragraph requires tags to remain on the SBT, irrespective of location, while the SBT is in **Whole** form. This would presumably require **Members** to implement legislation to prohibit the possession of dead **Whole** SBT without a valid tag.*

事務局が理解している標識制度とは、SBTが捕殺された時点で一尾ずつに固有の番号を持つ標識を装着するというもので、死亡した**全魚体**のSBTで標識が装着されていないものはCCSBTの管理保存措置に反して漁獲されたものと見なされ、ゆえにCCSBTのメンバーが取引することは許可されない。また非加盟国は輸入をするべきでない。**注釈**：最終市場である国で、最初に販売された後も標識が死亡した**全魚体**のSBTに残っていないとコンセンサスがあるかどうかについては明確でない。この段落の文言では、ロケーションに関係なくSBTが**全魚体**である限りは標識が付いていないと見なされることになる。このことから、それぞれのメンバーが**正当な標識が付いていない死亡した全魚体のSBT**を保持することを禁止する法律を施行する必要があると想定される。

A variation to the “tagging on killing” rule may be required for small SBT bycatch fisheries (e.g. New Zealand domestic fishery, South Africa, Philippines). (This is discussed 2.5 below.)

小規模のSBTの混獲がある漁業(例：ニュージーランド国内船、南アフリカ、フィリピン)では「捕殺時標識装着」ルールのバリエーションが必要になると思われる。(この点は後述の2.5で論じている。)

A consequence of the above is that the tag must not be removed from an SBT until the SBT is finally processed into a filleted state. Once processed into a filleted state, the tag number of the original fish would travel with those fillets throughout that part of the trade that is tracked (see section 4 for details of which part of the trade is tracked).

上述の条件では、標識はSBTがフィレの形状に加工されるまではSBTから取り外してはならないことになる。一旦フィレの形状に加工された後は、元の魚の標識番号は流通経路で追跡が実施される分については製品について回ることになる(流通経路のどの部分が追跡の対象になるかについてはセクション4を参照のこと)。

The tag will be clearly labelled as a CCSBT tag so that even without examining the tag number, the presence of a tag will provide initial evidence that the fish was legally caught. With the tag number, authorised officials will be able to confirm that the fish was legally caught. Furthermore, subject to access constraints determined by the Commission (see section 3.2), it will be possible to re-create the entire tracked history

(including details such as length, weight and capture details) of a fish from the tag number alone. This can be useful for both compliance and marketing purposes.

標識は CCSBT の標識として明確に表示されるので、標識番号を確認する前に、標識の存在自体が魚が合法的に漁獲されたことを示す最初の証拠になる。権限を与えられた当局者は、標識番号をもって魚が合法的に漁獲されたものであることを確認することができる。さらに、委員会が決定するアクセス制限にもよるが(セクション 3.2 を参照)、標識番号だけを使って魚の追跡の全履歴(体長、体重、漁獲の詳細などを含む)を再現することが可能である。これはマーケティングと遵守の両面で役立つと考えられる。

2.2 Management of tags

標識の管理

For the tagging system to be effective, the issuing and use of tags must be a carefully managed and auditable process.

標識制度が効果的なものであるためには、標識の配給と使用状況を慎重に管理しなければならず、また監査可能なプロセスでなければならない。

In our first CDS discussion paper, we had proposed a tag management system whereby the Secretariat would purchase sequentially numbered tags and issue the tags to Members. In that proposal, each Member would issue the tags to its own vessels and record the issue details in a central CCSBT database. However, comments from Members on this proposal differed widely from:

- Management of tags should be done by the flag country; to
- Support for the Secretariat's proposal; to
- Management of tags (including issue of tags to vessels) should be done by the Secretariat.

Consequently, we have completely replaced our previous discussion of tag management with a table that identifies the different elements of tag management and who could be responsible for each element.

事務局の CDS のディスカッション・ペーパーの第一案では、事務局が通し番号の付いた標識を購入してメンバーに配給する標識制度を提案した。その提案では、各メンバーはそれぞれの船団でそれらの標識を使用し、配給状況の詳細を中央化された CCSBT データベースで保管することになっている。しかしこの提案に対するメンバーからのコメントは次のように大きく分かれている：

- 標識の管理は旗国がするべきである；
- 事務局の提案を支持する；
- 標識の管理(船への標識の配給も含めて)は事務局が行うべきである。

これを受けて、事務局は標識管理に関する以前の議論に取って代わるものとして、標識管理の異なる構成要素を一覧表にした上で、誰がどの分の責任を負うことができるかを提示することにした。

Elements of tag management: This table identifies the different elements of tag management and indicates who, in the Secretariat's view, could be responsible for each element. Shaded cells represent the responsibilities for tag management implied in the Secretariat's first CDS discussion paper.

標識管理の要素： この表は標識管理の異なる要素を特定して、誰がその責任を負うことができるかという事務局の案を示したものである。影になっている欄は、事務局の最初の CDS ディスカッション・ペーパーで想定した責任者を示している。

Elements of Tag Management 標識管理の要素	Who could manage this element 誰がその要素を管理するか		
	Commission 委員会	Secretariat 事務局	Flag State 旗国
Set any required standards for tags すべての必要な標識のスタンダードを設定する	Yes ○	-	-
Make Bulk (B) or Small (S) tag orders 大口(B)または小口(S)の標識の注文をする	-	B	S
Distribute tags to Members . <i>In the case of flag states, this is only issue to itself (not to other flags).</i> メンバーに標識を配給する。旗国が行う場合は自国にだけ配給する(他の旗国にはしない)。	-	Yes ○	Yes ○
Purchase (pay for) tags 標識の購入(支払い)	-	Yes ○	Yes ○
Distribute tags to Company's and Vessels 会社と船への標識の配給	-	Yes ○	Yes ○
Entry of tag and tag issue details to a database 標識と配給状況の詳細のデータベース入力	-	Yes ○	Yes ○
Location of tag issue database(s). <i>Either a single central database or multiple Member databases</i> 標識配給データベースのロケーション。単一の中央データベース又は複数のメンバーのデータベース。	-	Single Central 単一 中央管理	Multiple Member's 複数 メンバー
Specify access rules for tag issue database(s) 標識配給データベースへのアクセスルールの策定	Yes ○	-	-

We have additional comments to make on three of the above elements:

上述の要素のうちの3つに関して、事務局から追加的なコメントがある：

- There are potentially significant cost savings by having the Secretariat make bulk orders of tags. For example, for a bulk order of 500,000 tags, the Secretariat has been quoted 10 cents/tag for the tag currently used in Japan (including printing a logo and a unique tag number). This is approximately a 50 cents/tag saving over the cost that we understand that Japan is currently paying.
事務局が標識を大口注文することで、コストの大幅な節減ができる可能性がある。事務局が取り寄せた見積もりでは、例えば 500,000 本の標識を大口注文すると、現在日本で使用している標識を 1 本当たり 10 セントで入手できる(ロゴと固有の番号の印刷も含む)。事務局が理解しているところでは、この額は日本の現在の購入価格と比べて、標識 1 本当たり 50 セントの節約になる。
- While it is possible for the Secretariat to distribute tags to individual companies and vessels, we feel that this approach may lead to difficulties in companies/vessels receiving tags in a timely manner. We therefore do not recommend this approach.

事務局が個別の会社と船に標識を配布することは可能であるが、この方法では会社や船がタイムリーに標識を受け取ることが難しくなると思料。従って事務局はこの方法を推奨しない。

- A central database containing tag issue details is necessary if **Members** want tag numbers to be verified by an electronic CDS system prior to the system issuing a CDS document. The level of detail required for the central database is dependent on the level of verification that **Member's** require for tag numbers. For example, if it is only necessary to know that a tag number is valid for the flag concerned, the central database only needs to record the tag numbers that were issued to the flag¹. If it is necessary to confirm that the tag was valid for the actual vessel, then the central database also needs to know the vessel that the tag was issued to.

メンバーが CDS の制度で証書を発行する前に電子 CDS 制度を通じて標識の確認を望むのであれば、標識と配給の詳細情報が入力されている中央データベースが必要である。中央データベースが必要とする詳細は、メンバーが望む標識番号の確認のレベルによって異なる。例えば、ひとつの標識番号がある旗国に属していることだけを知る必要がある場合は、中央データベースはその旗国²に配給された標識番号だけを記録するだけでよい。標識番号が特定の船のものであることを確認する必要がある場合は、中央データベースはその標識が配給された船の情報も必要になる。

2.3 Recording and measurement of individual fish

魚の個体の記録と測定

The draft CDS resolution from CCSBT13 specifies that “The scheme will include tagging and measurement of weight and length of individual SBT at the time of kill”. We believe that it will also be necessary to record the processed state of each SBT when weighed as this will impact on the calculation of any whole weight estimates and the calculations used to verify legitimate product flow through to other processed states such as fillets. Consequently, the remainder of this paper assumes that the processed state of each SBT is included with its initial weight, length and tag number.

CCSBT13 の CDS 決議案は、「このスキームは個々の SBT が捕殺された時点での標識装着と体重と体長の測定を含むものとする」としている。事務局は、体重を測定する時の SBT の加工状態も記録する必要があると考えている。何故ならそれが推定原魚重量の計算と、さらに合法的な製品の流れを例えばフィレの形状に至るまで追って確認する時の計算に影響するからである。このことからこの文書ではこれ以降の段落の前提として、最初に測定される体重、体長及び標識番号の情報に、SBT の加工状態も含まれると仮定している。

¹ If tag number verification is only conducted at flag level, it would be advisable for the flag’s validator to check the tag numbers attached to each fish against the tag numbers recorded in the CDS document before authorising the CDS document. This would prevent the possibility of an incorrect tag number (e.g. of a tag given to a different vessel) being incorrectly recorded in the CDS document.

² 標識番号の確認が旗国のレベルでのみ行われる場合は、その旗国の担当官が CDS のドキュメントを正当なものとする前に、ドキュメントに記載されている標識番号とその魚についての標識番号を確認することが望ましい。それによって誤った標識番号(例えば他の船に配給された標識)が、CDS のドキュメントに誤って記載される可能性を回避することができる。

In our first CDS discussion paper, we presented 3 options in relation to tagging and measurement of fish. These were:

- (i) use of Conventional (C) tags with individually measured fish,
- (ii) use of Machine Readable (MR) tags with individually measured fish,
- (iii) use of Conventional (C) tags without individual fish measurements except for fish that are filleted.

There was no support from Members for the third option and the majority of Members have re-affirmed their requirement for measurement of individual SBT. Therefore, the third option has been deleted.

事務局の最初の CDS のディスカッション・ペーパーでは、魚の標識装着と測定に関して3つのオプションを提示した。それらは以下の通りである：

- (i) 従来型 (C) 標識を一尾毎測定された魚に使用。
- (ii) 機械読み取り式(MR)標識を一尾毎測定された魚に使用。
- (iii) 従来型 (C) 標識を個体の測定なしに使用。ただし、フィレ加工された魚は例外とする。

三番目のオプションは全く支持されず、メンバーの大半が SBT を一尾毎測定する条件を再度肯定した。よって、三番目のオプションは削除された。

There was no agreement amongst Members on the use of Conventional tags versus Machine Readable tags. However, one Member noted that different circumstances (domestic rules, safety, handling etc.) existed between flags and believed that each flag should decide whether it would use conventional or machine readable tags according to its own circumstances. Given the lack of consensus on conventional versus machine readable tags, it seems sensible to allow flags the choice depending on the particular circumstances of its fishery. Therefore, the remainder of this section (which previously discussed the two tag types) has been removed and issues relating to the use of conventional and machine readable tags have been moved to the section on Types of Tags.

従来型標識対機械読み取り式標識に関してはメンバー間で合意がなかった。しかしあるメンバーは、旗国間で異なる状況(国内規制、安全性、扱い方など)が存在することに留意して、それぞれの旗国が事情に応じて従来型にするか機械読み取り式にするかを決定するべきであるとしている。従来型対機械読み取り式に関するコンセンサスがないので、それぞれの旗国がそれぞれの漁業の事情に応じて選択できるようにするのが妥当と思われる。従って、このセクションの残りの部分(以前は二つの種類の標識について論じていた)を削除して、従来型と機械読み取り式標識の使用に関する課題は、標識の種類に関するセクションに移した。

2.4 Types of tag

標識の種類

The desirable qualities of a tag for the CCSBT CDS include:

CCSBT CDS の標識として望ましい特性に次のものが含まれる：

- Being easily recognisable as a CCSBT tag. This includes:
 - CCSBT の標識として容易に認識できること。これには次のことが含まれる：
 - Having a single type of tag used throughout the global SBT fishery
- 世界の SBT 漁業のすべてでひとつの種類の標識を使用する。

上述の特性からすると、標識は CCSBT の権限の下で一括して生産されることが必要になる。しかしながら、このことは標識の管理に関する決定 (セクション 2.2 を参照) に依存する。

The price ranges that we have located for bulk production of conventional tags that appear to meet these qualities is 10 to 40 cents per tag. The cost of machine readable tags that we have located typically range from nearly \$1.00/tag to \$3.00/tag respectively. We have also been given cost indications of as low as 20 cents/tag for bar coded tags and \$1/tag for RFID tags, but we are currently less confident on the supply of these tags. Australia, in its comments on our first discussion paper, commented that it had indications as cheap as 5 cents per tag. This was for a tag with a tag number, bar code and other printing. However, this tag does not contain a security seal for attaching to a fish, so it does not satisfy the “Non-reusable” quality for a tag. We have contacted the tag manufacturer (Peacock Brothers) for samples of the tag and to ask if the tag can be modified to meet the above qualities, particularly with respect to the non-reusable requirement. The company is looking into this and we will advise **Members** of the outcome.

事務局が調べた範囲では、従来型の標識でこれらの特性を持つものを大量生産する場合の価格帯は、標識 1 本当たり 10 ～40 セントであった。機械読み取り式の標識の典型的な価格帯は標識 1 本当たり約 \$1.00～\$3.00 であった。また最も安い価格として、バーコードの標識では 1 本当たり 20 セント、RFID の標識では \$1 であったが、現時点ではこれらの標識の供給にあまり自信が持てない。オーストラリアは事務局のディスカッション・ペーパーの第一案に対するコメントの中で、1 本当たり 5 セントという低価格のものもあるとコメントしている。これは、標識番号、バーコード及びその他の印刷がある標識である。しかし、この標識は魚に装着するための安全シールはなく、「再利用不可」という特性を満たさない。事務局は標識の製造業者 (Peacock Brothers) とコンタクトを取り、見本を取り寄せるとともに、上述の特性、特に再利用不可という条件を満たすように改造できるかどうかを問い合わせた。業者のほうでは現在これについて調査中で、結論は後日メンバーに伝える。

Further work is required to determine final costs for conventional and machine readable tags that meet CCSBT's requirements.

CCSBT の要件を満たす従来型と機械読み取り式標識の最終的なコストを出すためには、さらなる作業が必要である。

The Secretariat has a sample of different types of tags, which are currently being subjected to ultra low freezer temperatures. These tags will be brought to the Compliance Committee meeting in April.

事務局は、異なる種類の標識の見本を入手しており、現在それらは超低温フリーザーの温度で保管中である。これらの標識は 4 月の遵守委員会の会合に持っていく。

At present, we are assuming that the tag will be ALWAYS fastened to the fish in the same location and general manner (i.e. looped through) that is done in the current Japanese tagging system as shown in the photo of a frozen SBT below.

現時点では、標識は現在日本で実施されているシステムで下の冷凍 SBT の写真にあるように、常に同じ場所とやり方で魚に装着される (即ち、ループで通す) と想定している。



We would appreciate it if **Members** could investigate different types of tags and tagging methods. The Secretariat does not have sufficient practical experience of handling SBT to advise on what is practical for the range of handling practices that occur in the industry. Most of the tags that we are have considering come from one of three suppliers, these being:

事務局は、メンバーに異なる種類の標識と装着の仕方を調査することを依頼したいと考えている。事務局は、業界の魚の扱い方に応じてどのような方法が実際的かという提言をするだけの SBT の扱いに関する経験を有していない。現在検討されている標識のほとんどが、次の 3 社のいずれかのものである：

- American Casting & Mfg. Corporation (www.americancasting.com). Three of the tags we believe have potential are: “9001-16”, “BT4LH”, “PSW97”. The PSW97 tag is particularly impressive from a tamper proof and cost view point (although at first look it is easily dismissed it – in fact, we dismissed it until this company recommended that we take a closer look at the samples they sent!)

American Casting & Mfg. Corporation (www.americancasting.com) : 入手している標識のうちの 3 つが次のいずれかに相当すると思われる：“9001-16”、“BT4LH”、“PSW97”。PSW97 の標識は特に不正防止とコスト面で優れている(けれども一瞥しただけでは見過ごしてしまう– 事実、業者から見本を注意深く見るように薦められるまでは我々もあまり注目しなかった)。

- Precision Dynamics Corporation (www.pdcorp.com). These are hospital identification wristbands like the tags used in the new Japanese tagging system. Check out the 470 tag. There are also options for bar codes and RFID which we are investigating.

Precision Dynamics Corporation (www.pdcorp.com) : これらは病院で手首につける ID 用のバンドで、現在日本の新しい標識制度で使用しているものに近い。470 の標識をチェックすること。バーコードと RFID のオプションもあり、現在事務局のほうで調査中である。

- Harcor Security Seals (www.harcor.com.au). From this firm, we are investigating a pull up tag which is currently being used in the New South Wales rock lobster fishery to individually tag approximately 170,000 lobsters per year under a similar management system as is being proposed by CCSBT.

Harcor Security Seals (www.harcor.com.au) : この業者からはプルアップ式の標識を入手して調査している。この標識は現在ニューサウス・ウェールズ州のロックロブスター漁業で、CCSBT で提案されているものと同様の管理制度で毎年 170,000 の個体に装着されている。

2.5 Variation to the “tagging on killing” rule for small bycatch fisheries

小規模混獲漁業のための「捕殺時標識装着」ルールのバリエーション

Members had different views regarding a variation to the “tagging on killing” rule. Japan preferred no variation (which is essentially the first option from the original CDS discussion paper) and Australia preferred the second option. New Zealand described what would work for its fishery and we have added a third option below in an attempt to capture New Zealand’s comments. These options will need to be discussed at the Compliance Committee Working Group meeting.

メンバーは「捕殺時標識装着」ルールのバリエーションに関して異なる見解を持っている。日本はバリエーションなし (CDS の最初のディスカッション・ペーパーの最初のオプションと同じ) がよいとし、オーストラリアは二番目のオプションがよいとしている。ニュージーランドは、同国の漁業で何が実施可能かを提示したので、ニュージーランドのコメントを反映する試みとして以下に第三のオプションを追加した。これらのオプションは遵守委員会作業部会会合で討議する必要がある。

The draft CDS resolution from CCSBT13 specified that “The scheme will include tagging and measurement of weight and length of individual SBT at the time of kill”. This requires that the tags be present on the vessel when the SBT are **Killed**.

CCSBT13 の CDS 決議案は「このスキームは個々の SBT が捕殺された時点での標識装着と体重と体長の測定を含むものとする」としている。このことは SBT が捕殺される時点で、標識が船上にあることを必要とする。

However, in some SBT bycatch fisheries some vessels might rarely catch an SBT. In these situations, there will be cases where the vessel will not have been issued with any SBT tags. In addition, in the case of small vessels, recording length and weight on board can be problematic.

一方、SBT の混獲漁業では、まれにしか SBT を漁獲しない船もある。これらの状況では SBT の標識が配給されていない船が出てくる場合もある。加えて、小型船の場合は船上で体長と体重を記録するのが困難な場合もありうる。

Three options for handling these situations include:

これらの状況に対応するためのオプションは三つある：

- Require all authorised vessels to be issued with tags in which case any vessel without a tag would need to discard the SBT regardless of whether it was dead or alive. This could result in large numbers of tags to be issued to vessels which are not targeting SBT and create issues of tag management and security.

すべての許可船が標識の配給を受けることを条件とし、標識を持っていない船は SBT の生死状態に関わらず投棄しなければならないとする。この場合は SBT を対象としていない船に大量の標識を配給することになり、標識の管理とセキュリティ上の問題につながることも考えられる。

- Permit a tag to be issued to a SBT bycatch vessel prior to **Trade** of the SBT. This would require the tag to be issued and placed on the fish before unloading the fish from the vessel (our definition of “**Trade**” includes unloading). A rule within the CDS system would be established to allow no more than a certain number of “post-catch” tags (e.g. 10 tags) to be issued to a single vessel in a year. It would be up to the issuing **Member** to develop their own mechanisms for issuing “post-catch” tags. It would also be up to the issuing **Member** to develop

mechanism for issuing additional tags to any of its bycatch vessels that are approaching the 10 tag limit for “post catch” tags.

SBT を混獲した船に SBT を取引する前に標識を配給することを認める。このことは魚が船から陸揚げされる前に標識を配給して魚に装着することが条件となる(事務局の「取引」の定義は陸揚げも含む)。その場合、CDS 制度の中でルールを設定して、一隻の船に対して一年間に配給する「漁獲後」の標識をある一定数(例えば 10 本)を超えないように限定する。「漁獲後」の標識の配給のメカニズムは、配給を行うそれぞれのメンバーに任せられる。また、10 本の「漁獲後」の標識の上限に近づいている混獲船に追加的な標識を配給するメカニズムも、配給を行うそれぞれのメンバーに任せられる。

- For fresh SBT only, allow SBT bycatch vessels to tag and measure the weight and length of the SBT at the time of unloading the fresh product.

生鮮の SBT に限り、SBT 混獲船が生鮮品の陸揚げ時に SBT に標識を装着して体重と体長を測定することを許可する。

3) THE ELECTRONIC CDS 電子 CDS

Comments from **Members** generally showed a strong preference for an electronic Catch Documentation Scheme (e-CDS) over a paper based CDS. The only significant obstacle raised by **Members** was from Japan, which advised that for “fresh SBT, the management authority for import cannot receive the electrical CDS”. We have developed options that we believe can overcome this problem (see the end of Section 3.1). Consequently, this section has been completely re-written to only consider an e-CDS.

メンバーからのコメントは全般的に、紙の CDS よりも電子漁獲証明制度(e-CDS)を強く好む傾向があった。メンバーから指摘された唯一重要な問題は日本からのもので、「生鮮の SBT の管理については輸入の管轄機関が電子 CDS を受け付けることができない」という報告であった。これを受けて事務局はいくつかのオプションを用意し、この問題を乗り越えることができると考えている(セクション 3.1 の最後を参照)。以上の経緯から、このセクションは e-CDS だけを考慮する形で完全に書き換えられている。

3.1 Basic principles of the e-CDS e-CDS の基本原則

The basic operating principles that we envisage for the CCSBT e-CDS are that:
CCSBT e-CDS の基本的な運営上の原則として、以下の内容を想定している：

1. The e-CDS will track the entire **Trade** of SBT. (similar to draft CDS resolution 4i)
e-CDS は SBT の取引のすべてを追跡する。(CDS 決議案 4i と大体同じ)
2. At any point during or after the **Trade** of SBT, all data and information concerning the individual SBT and all aspects of the **Trade** will be available electronically subject to access constraints determined by the Commission (see section 3.2).
(to a large extent, this together with points 4 and 9 below, replaces draft CDS resolutions 4ii and 4iv)
SBT の取引の最中又は事後に、個別の SBT のすべてのデータと情報及び取引のすべての側面が、委員会が設定するアクセス制限に基づいて電子フォーマットで入手可能になる(セクション 3.2 を参照)。(これと下記の 4 と 9 の項目を合わせると、CDS 決議案の 4ii と 4iv にほぼ取って代わることになる)
3. All **Trade** involving SBT must be accompanied by a valid **Certificate** issued (printed) by the e-CDS system. The **Certificate** must also match the specific **Trade** being conducted³. (similar to draft CDS resolution 4iii)
SBT に関連するすべての取引は、e-CDS 制度で発行(印刷)された正当な証書が付いていなければならない。証書はまた、実際の取引と一致していなければならない⁴。(CDS 決議案 4iii と大体同じ)
4. **Certificates** will not be issued (printed) by the e-CDS unless:
e-CDS のよる証書の発行(印刷)に際して、以下の要件が満たされなければならない：
 - All required information (including required trade details, official validation and individual SBT tag and measurement details) has been provided and entered into the e-CDS (see section 3.3). (the individual tag and measurement component ensures compliance with draft CDS resolution 4vii)

³ For example, for an import, the **Certificate** must contain a TRADE section containing the details of this particular import.

⁴ 例えば輸入の場合、証書の取引の欄にその輸入に関する詳細が記載されなければならない。

必要となるすべての情報 (必要な取引の詳細、正式な確認、 SBT の個別の標識及び測定結果の詳細) が提供され、 e-CDS に入力されている(セクション 3.3 を参照)。 (個別の標識と測定結果が CDS 決議案 4vii に対応する)

- Pre-issue checking by the e-CDS reveals that there are no discrepancies (see section 3.4).
発行前に行う e-CDS のチェックにより矛盾がないことが明らかになる (セクション 3.4 を参照)。

5. **Certificates will:**

証書は :

- Be printed with a watermark or logo that clearly identifies the document as being a **CCSBT CDS Certificate**;
CCSBT CDS の証書であることを明確に示す透かし又はロゴ入りで印刷される。
- Contain a randomly generated unique identifier to enable authenticity of the **Certificate** to be verified;
証書が正真正銘のものであることが確認できるように、無作為に作成される固有の識別子を持つ
- Contain all information pertaining to the SBT and the complete **Trade** of the SBT that is considered of importance for checking purposes.
Additional information can be obtained electronically by using the unique identifier of the **Certificate**.
チェックのために重要とされる SBT の個体に関連するすべての情報とその個体の取引の完全な履歴を含む。追加的な情報は証書の固有の識別子を使用して電子情報として入手できる。

6. **Certificates** may be inspected at any time by an official approved by the **Member** to ascertain validity of the **Certificates**. (similar to draft CDS resolution 4vi)

証書は、メンバーによって権限を与えられた当局者がその正当性を確認するためにいつでも検査してよい。 (CDS 決議案 4vi と大体同じ)

7. **Members** shall not (and non-members should not) **Trade** SBT or accept **Traded** SBT without a valid **Certificate** issued by the e-CDS that matches the specific **Trade** being conducted. (similar to draft CDS resolution 4v)

メンバー(非加盟国)は、e-CDS によって発行される実際の取引と一致した正当な証書が添付されていない限り、SBT の取引、また取引された SBT の受け入れをしないものとする(するべきでない)。 (CDS 決議案 4v と大体同じ)

8. **Members** shall not (and non-members should not) **Trade** any dead **Whole** SBT or accept any **Traded** dead **Whole** SBT that does not have a **CCSBT** tag correctly attached to it.

メンバー(非加盟国) は CCSBT の標識が正しく装着されていない死亡した全魚体の SBT の取引、又は取引された死亡した全魚体の SBT の受け入れをしないものとする (するべきでない)。

9. The Secretariat will prepare a report by 1 October each year on operation of the e-CDS for consideration at annual meetings of the Compliance Committee and the Commission (see section 3.6).

事務局は、毎年 10 月 1 日までに、遵守委員会と委員会の年次会合で審議するための e-CDS の運営に関する報告書を作成する(セクション 3.6 を参照)。

The above operating principles place strong emphasis on pre-checking the validity of a particular **Trade** before issuing a **Certificate**. Therefore, real-time entry into the e-CDS is most important at the pre-issue stage of a **Trade**. Conversely, at the final tracking point, there is little need for real-time entry of final inspection details⁵ into the e-CDS unless there is a requirement for checking and cross-matching the weight and tag number of each individual SBT (see Section 4.2). Consequently, for situations where real-time entry at the final tracking point is impractical (such as for fresh SBT imports into Japan), we propose that the final inspection details be recorded on the paper **Certificate** and be entered at a later time⁶. The later entry could be conducted by:

前述の運営上の原則は、**証書**を発行する前にそれぞれの**取引**が正当であることを確認することに重点が置かれている。それゆえ、**取引**における**証書**発行前の段階では、e-CDSへのリアルタイムの入力が最重要になる。逆に追跡の最終ポイントでは、個別の**SBT**の体重と標識番号をクロスチェックすることを要しないのであれば、最終検査の詳細⁷をe-CDSにリアルタイムで入力する必要性はあまりない(セクション4.2を参照)。その結果、追跡の最終ポイントでリアルタイムの入力が実際的でない状況(例えば生鮮**SBT**を日本に輸入する場合)においては、最終検査の詳細を紙の**証書**に記録して、後日入力する形式⁸を事務局は提案する。後日の入力は次の組織が行うことができる：

- The inspection authority;
検査当局；
- Another approved authority from the same Flag; or
同じ旗国が権限を与えた機関；または
- The Secretariat.
事務局

Members will need to decide which of the above options are acceptable together with a suitable time frame for such deferred entry to be completed.

メンバーは、上述のどのオプションが受け入れ可能かを、また後日の入力を完了する期限についても決定する必要がある。

3.2 Access and security issues

アクセスとセキュリティに関する問題

A number of access and security issues need to be considered for an e-CDS. This includes: public access to “certificate of origin information” via tag numbers, restricted access to the e-CDS, security, audit trails and evidential standards. These 5 issues are discussed below.

e-CDSに関連して、アクセスとセキュリティに関するいくつかの問題を考慮する必要がある。これには次の項目が含まれる：標識番号を利用した「原産地情報の証書」へのパブリックアクセス、e-CDSへの制限つきアクセス、セキュリティ監査トレイル及び証拠の基準。これら5項目については以下で論じている。

Public access to “certificate of origin information” via tag numbers

The e-CDS will have the capability of providing information concerning the origin of any SBT given its tag number. If desired, the CCSBT web site could be used to provide limited information about a specific SBT (e.g. validity of the tag number and capture

⁵ Providing that the inspector does the necessary checks manually.

⁶ Which is what happens for the current CCSBT TIS.

⁷ 検査官が必要なチェックを手作業でやるのが前提になる。

⁸ 既存の CCSBT TIS ではこの方式を採用している。

details such as flag, date, statistical area, gear and weight) to any person in the public who has that SBT's tag number.

標識番号を利用した「原産地情報の証書」へのパブリックアクセス

e-CDS は標識番号を通じてどの SBT に関しても原産地に関する情報を提供することができる。それが望まれるのであれば CCSBT のウェブサイトを使って、一般人で特定の SBT の標識番号を持っている人に、その SBT の限定された情報 (例えば標識番号の正当性、旗国、日付、統計海区、漁具及び体重などの漁獲情報) を提供することが可能である。

Restricted access to the e-CDS

Only authorised people will have access to the e-CDS. The e-CDS will have a “user management module” in which the Secretariat grants “master” level access to an official of each **Member** and the **Member's** “master” then grants specific types of access permission to the Member's constituents.

e-CDS への制限つきアクセス

権限を与えられた者のみが e-CDS にアクセスできる。e-CDS には「ユーザー管理モジュール」が組み込まれて、事務局が各メンバーの当局者に「マスター」レベルのアクセスを与え、それぞれのメンバーの「マスター」が特定の種類のアクセス許可をそのメンバーの構成員に与える。

The specific types of access permissions will determine who can do what within the e-CDS. We envisage the following types of permission, but this is very preliminary and requires more discussion and refinement. To understand the flexibility of these permissions, it is important to realise that each user can be given more than one type of permission:

アクセス許可の種類によって e-CDS で誰が何をすることができるかが決まる。事務局は次のような種類の許可があると考えているが、これは非常に予備的なもので、さらに議論をして洗練させる必要がある。それぞれのユーザーがひとつ以上の許可を受けることが可能なので、これらの許可は柔軟性を持っていることに留意してほしい。

- **The master user of each Member:**

各メンバーのマスター・ユーザー :

- **There is only one master user for each Member.**

各メンバーのマスター・ユーザーは一名のみである。

- **The master user of a Member is the only person who can:**

メンバーのマスター・ユーザーは次の権限を持つ唯一の者である :

- **Create other user accounts for that Member;**

そのメンバーの他のユーザー・アカウントを作成すること ;

- **Assign permissions to other user accounts of that Member; and**

そのメンバーの他のユーザー・アカウントに許可を与えること ;

- **Remove access to other user accounts of that Member.**

そのメンバーの他のユーザー・アカウントの許可の取り消し。

- **By default, the master user has no other initial permissions, but the master user can assign any permission to itself so that it can essentially have complete control over that Member's e-CDS documents.**

デフォルトの設定では、マスター・ユーザーは最初の時点でそれ以外の権限は持たないが、マスター・ユーザーは自分に対してあらゆる権限を与えることができるので、実質的にはそのメンバーの e-CDS のドキュメントを完全にコントロールすることができる。

- Complete viewing permission:
全てを見ることができる許可：
 - Any person with this permission can view (but not change) documents in the e-CDS relating to that **Member** (e.g. any FARM, CATCH, TRADE or INSPECTION document originating with that **Member**⁹).
この許可を受けている者は、そのメンバーの e-CDS のドキュメント(例えば **蓄養**、**漁獲**、**取引**又は**検査**のドキュメントなど、そのメンバーを源泉とするもの¹⁰)を見ることができる(が変更することはできない)。
 - A person with this permission would also be able to access any on-line electronic reports that the Commission decided would be available for Members.
この許可を受けている者は、委員会がメンバーに対して入手を許可したオンラインの電子報告書にもアクセスすることができる。
- Permission to view specific tag and **Certificate** information:
特定の標識と**証書**の情報を検索できる許可：
 - This permission enables a person to retrieve and view complete details relating to any SBT with a specific tag number, regardless of capture flag.
この許可では、旗国に関係なく、特定の標識番号を持っているどの SBT についてもその完全な情報を検索して見ることができる。
 - This permission also enables a person to retrieve all information relating to any specific **Certificate**⁹ regardless of originating flag. To use this permission, the person would need to know the unique random **Certificate** identifier that is printed the paper copy of a **Certificate**. This effectively means that the person must have a copy of the paper **Certificate** or have been informed of the **Certificate** identifier.
また、この許可では、原産の旗国に関係なく、どの**証書**⁹についてもその完全な情報を検索することができる。この許可を行使する時は、**証書**の用紙に印刷されている**証書**の固有の無作為の識別子を持っていないなければならない。このことは、実質的に、その者が紙の**証書**のコピーを持っているか、**証書**の識別子を情報として与えられていることを意味する。
 - It is envisaged that this permission would be provided to all inspectors and validators.
この許可は全ての検査官と確認を行う担当官に与えられることが想定される。
- Document specific creating, editing and deleting permissions:
特定のドキュメントの作成、編集及び削除をする許可：
 - There would be a specific type of permission for each document type (e.g. FARM, CATCH, TRADE, INSPECTION) that allowed creating, editing and deleting of that specific type of document.
ドキュメントの種類(例：**蓄養**、**漁獲**、**取引**、**検査**)によって、特定の種類のドキュメントの作成、編集及び削除ができる特定の種類の許可が与えられる。

⁹ It is envisaged that a person who has viewing access to a particular e-CDS document or **Certificate** (e.g. FARM, CATCH, TRADE, INSPECTION) will also have viewing access to the preceding documents involving the same SBT even if those documents originated from a different **Member**.

¹⁰ 特定の e-CDS のドキュメント又は証書(例：**蓄養**、**漁獲**、**取引**、**検査**)へのアクセスが許可されている者は、同じ SBT に関するそれ以前に作られたドキュメントについても、異なるメンバーのものであっても見ることができるアクセスを持つことが想定される。

- The person with this type of permission would only be able to create the specific type of document for the **Member** to which the person belongs.
この種類の許可を受けている者は、その者が所属しているメンバーのためにだけ特定のドキュメントを作成することができる。
- This type of privilege only permits viewing, editing and deleting of documents that this specific person created.
検索、編集及び削除をする特権は、その者が作成したドキュメントだけに限り許される。
- The e-CDS would contain rules that prevented deleting of documents that were used in later **Trade**.
e-CDS の中で、後日取引に使用されたドキュメントの削除を禁じるルールが設定される。
- **Official validation permissions:**
正式な確認をする許可：
 - This type of permission allows a person to officially validate any document (regardless of document type) created by a person belonging to the same **Member**.
この種類の許可を持つ者は、同じメンバーに所属する者が作成した全てのドキュメント(ドキュメントの種類に関わらず)を正式なものとして確認することができる。
 - If necessary validator permissions could be separated by document type.
必要であれば、確認を行う許可をドキュメントの種類別に設定することが可能である。
 - This type of permission also allows the validator to produce a list of random unique validator codes that can be used to certify that a CDS document has been validated (see later).
この種類の許可では、確認を行う担当官が CDS のドキュメントを正当なものとして証明する際の、固有の無作為の確認者コードのリストを作成することも許される(後述を参照)。

Security

セキュリティ

Interaction with the e-CDS will be via a standard web browser over the internet. Security of data transmitted to and from the e-CDS will be at the same level of encryption as electronic banking transactions, which is a standard feature to all common web browsers. e-CDS とのインタラクションはインターネットで通常のウェブブラウザを使用して行われる。e-CDS から送受信されるデータのセキュリティは、すべての共通のウェブブラウザの標準になっている電子銀行取引業務と同じ水準の暗号化処理によって確保される。

No access to the e-CDS will be possible without a valid username and password. In addition to this, we propose that:

有効なユーザー名とパスワードなしでは e-CDS にアクセスできない。これに加えて、事務局は以下を提案する：

- A “Four attempts and you’re blocked” policy should apply to passwords to help prevent hacking of passwords. This is the same approach that is currently used within the private area of the CCSBT web site. If a user’s access is blocked, they will have to contact the master user of the relevant **Member** to regain access. If a master user’s access is blocked, the master user will need to contact the Secretariat to regain access.

「4回試行後にブロック」するポリシーをパスワードに適用して、パスワードのハッキングを防止する。これは現在 CCSBT のウェブサイトのプライベートエリアで適用しているアプローチである。ユーザーのアクセスがブロックされた場合は、所属しているメンバーのマスター・ユーザーにコンタクトを取ってアクセスを再開することになる。マスター・ユーザーのアクセスがブロックされた場合は、マスター・ユーザーは事務局とコンタクトをとってアクセスを再開することになる。

- The system should enforce minimum complexity rules for passwords, including that a password must be at least 8 characters in length and should contain at least 1 alpha character and at least 1 numeric character.

システムは最低限の複合ルールに則って、パスワードは最低 8 文字で、アルファベットと数字を少なくともひとつずつ含まなければならないとする。

The e-CDS web site will be installed on a secure server that is physically located either within the Secretariat's office or at an external web site host. We need to investigate this further, but our current preference is to physically locate the e-CDS with an external web site host with suitable confidentiality and security agreements. Using an external host has the advantages of:

e-CDS のウェブサイトの物理的なロケーションは、事務局のオフィス内又は外部のウェブサイトのホストとし、信頼できるサーバーにインストールされる。これについてはさらに調査が必要であるが、現時点では適切な機密保護とセキュリティの契約に基づいて、外部のウェブサイトのホストに e-CDS を物理的に設置することが望ましいと考えている。外部のホストを使うことの利点は次の通りである：

- Improved performance (external hosts have faster internet access).
パフォーマンスの向上(外部のホストのインターネットのアクセスはより高速である)。
- 24 hour support for server faults, which we think is extremely important.
サーバーの故障に対する 24 時間のサポートがあり、これは非常に重要な条件であると事務局は考えている。
- Improved physical security (access logs, video surveillance etc.)
物理的なセキュリティの向上 (アクセスの記録、ビデオによる監視など)。
- No cost for initial hardware setup. If the web server was physically located within the Secretariat, there would be an initial \$30,000 hardware and operating system costs plus ongoing depreciation of around \$10,000 per year.
最初にハードウェアを設置するコストは不要。ウェブサーバーが物理的に事務局内に設置される場合は最初に必要となるハードウェアとオペレーティング・システムのコストが \$30,000 となり、その後の減価償却は年間 \$10,000 程度と予想される。
- No ongoing maintenance costs apart from an annual hosting fee currently estimated at \$1,500 to \$3,000 per year. If the web server was physically located within the Secretariat, we would have annual maintenance costs of at least \$10,000 per year (technical support contract, hardware maintenance contract, lease of internet lines, backup tapes etc.)
年間のホスト料は現時点で \$1,500 から \$3,000 と見積もられているが、それ以外の継続的な維持費は不要。ウェブサーバーが物理的に事務局内に設置される場合は、年間の維持費として最低 \$10,000 必要になる(テクニカル・サポート、ハードウェアのメンテナンス、インターネットの回線のリース、バックアップ・テープなど)。

The main security disadvantage of external hosting is that another Party is involved beyond just the Secretariat.

外部のホストを使用する最大の欠点は事務局以外に第三者が関与する点である。

Audit trails

監査トレイル

We intend that the e-CDS system would maintain complete audit trails of all CDS and tag data in the system. We envisage that this would be achieved in a manner similar to that outlined below:

e-CDS 制度では、システム内のすべての CDS と標識データの完全な監査トレイルが維持されることを意図している。これは以下に描写する形で達成されるとを考えている：

- **Date stamping and user logging of every record created (i.e. every insert).**
作成されるすべての記録の日付の消印及びユーザーのログファイルを記録 (つまりすべての書き込み)。
- **Editing a record would be achieved by copying the original record and then editing the copy (with a date stamp and user log of when the edit was conducted). The original record (with its original date stamp and user log) would be retained and flagged as a “superseded” record to allow auditing of changes. Superseded records would not be visible to most users. All this would happen internally within the e-CDS system and would not be evident to the user.**

記録の編集はオリジナルの記録をコピーしてそのコピーを編集することで可能になる(編集が行われたときの日付の消印とユーザーのログファイルを記録)。オリジナルの記録は(オリジナルの日付の消印とユーザーのログファイルとともに)保存されて、変更の監査ができるように「改訂」されているフラグが付く。改訂前の記録はほとんどのユーザーには見えなくなる。これらの作業は e-CDS のシステムの内部で処理されるので、ユーザーには見えない。

- **Deleting a recorded would be achieved by flagging the original record as a “deleted” record (instead of actually deleting it) together with an additional time stamp and user log for when the deletion occurred. Deleted records would not be visible to most users. As with edited records, this process would not be evident to the user.**

記録の削除は(実際に削除することの代わりに)オリジナルの記録に「削除済み」のフラグを付けて、削除した時の日付の消印とユーザーのログファイルを追加することで可能になる。削除された記録はほとんどのユーザーには見えなくなる。編集された記録と同様に、この処理はユーザーには見えない。

Technically, it is relatively simple to implement an audit trail. However, an analysis of that audit trail to detect suspicious activity is not so simple. We have yet to give thought to this important aspect of audit trails.

監査トレイルの導入は、技術的には比較的単純なことである。しかし、その監査トレイルから不審な操作を探知するのはそれほど単純ではない。監査トレイルで重要なこの側面に関しては、これからさらに考えていく段階である。

Evidential standards

証拠の基準

One Member commented that:

あるメンバーは以下のコメントをしている：

“From the Compliance perspective much centres round the ‘evidential value’ of an electronic CDS. Should sanctions/penalties be developed to support the CDS, subsequent investigations of non-compliance will require information from the CDS to be used as evidence in court...”

「遵守の観点からは、電子 CDS の ‘証拠としての価値’ が中核となる。CDS をサポートするための制裁・罰則が策定されるとすれば、その結果として生じる違反の調査では CDS からの情報を証拠として法廷で使用する必要性が出てくる...」

and that:

そしてまた：

“...Members may likely have differing evidential standards.”

「...証拠の基準は、メンバー間で異なっている可能性が大きい。」

We have understood the CDS to be primarily a means of deterring and preventing IUU fishing and to verify reported catches. We had not considered it from the point of providing evidence for use in domestic prosecutions. If the CDS is required to meet domestic evidential standards, significantly more work will be required including training of Secretariat staff in relation to the standards that must be followed for each Member. 事務局は、CDS が主として、IUU 漁業の抑止と防止、また報告された漁獲を確認するための手段であると理解している。事務局は、国内の訴訟における証拠として使用するという観点からの検討はしていない。CDS が国内の証拠の基準を満たす必要がある場合は、メンバーごとに準じなければならない基準に関する事務局のスタッフのトレーニングも含めて、相当量の追加的な作業が必要になる。

Further advice from Members is required on this issue. We currently have no technical ability in this area.

この点については、メンバーからのさらなるアドバイスが必要である。現時点で事務局はこの分野に関する技術的な能力を有していない。

3.3 Data entry into the e-CDS

e-CDS へのデータ入力

The e-CDS principles that we have proposed rely heavily on pre-checking of information before issuing a Certificate. This in turn requires entry of the information onto the e-CDS at the point of **Trade**.

ここで提案している e-CDS の原則は証書を発行する前に情報を予めチェックすることに大きく依存している。このことは取引の時点で e-CDS に情報を入力することを必要とする。

The e-CDS will be developed to allow live entry of all information through a web based interface¹¹ by authorised people from any location with an internet connection. However, the e-CDS must also be able to cater for situations where the internet is “down” or not

¹¹ Where practical, the e-CDS would allow individual users to store default values (such as company details) to speed up data entry of future documents.

available, the e-CDS system itself is not functioning, or where it is simply not practical to conduct data entry at a specific location. In these situations, we propose that:

e-CDS は、認可を受けている者がインターネットに接続できるどのロケーションからも、ウェブベースのインターフェース¹²を使ってすべての情報をライブで入力することができるように開発される。しかし、e-CDS はインターネットへの接続が中断されている場合や接続が可能でない状況、e-CDS のシステム自体が機能していない状況、又はデータ入力を行うことが実際的でないロケーションにも対応しなければならない。このような状況の場合は、次の方法を提案する：

- A paper CDS document of the appropriate type be completed in full, together with the validation details comprising the validator's identification number and a validation code¹³.
適切な種類の CDS の紙のドキュメントに必要事項をすべて記入し、確認の詳細として担当官の ID 番号と確認コード¹⁴も合わせて記載する。
- Then, depending on the particular situation:
さらに、その状況に応じて次のどちらかの処理をする：
 - Either –
第一のオプション-
 - The paper CDS document would be faxed to an authorised third party¹⁵ for completion; and
紙の CDS のドキュメントを承認済みの第三者¹⁶ にファックスで送信して完成させる。さらに
 - The third party would issue (print) the **Certificate** and fax it back so that the **Trade** can continue with a faxed copy of the **Certificate**.
その第三者は**証書**を発行(印刷)してファックスで返信、ファックスされた**証書**のコピーを使って取引ができるようにする。
 - Or –
第二のオプション-
 - Another system, possible involving temporary exemptions from having a **Certificate** could be invoked.
証書の添付が一時的に免除される他の制度を発動させる。

¹² 実際であれば、e-CDS は個人のユーザーのデフォルトの設定(会社の詳細など)を保存して、その後のドキュメントのデータ入力のスピードアップを図ることができるようにする。

¹³ We envisage that entry of validation details to the e-CDS will be by one of two means: (1) The validator logs on to the e-CDS, locates a particular document and sets it as being validated; or (2) The validator holds a series of pre-issued random and unique validation codes. The validator checks a completed paper or electronic document and provides his validator ID together with one of his/her unique validation codes so that a different person can use the ID and code to record the document as being validated. Each validation code can only be used in a single document, so there is no possibility of it being fraudulently used with a different document.

¹⁴ 確認事項の詳細を e-CDS に入力する方法として二つの手段のうちのどちらかを考えている：(1) 確認の担当官が e-CDS にログオンし、あるドキュメントを検索して確認済みであることを入力する、又は(2) 確認の担当官が予め発給された一連の無作為でかつ固有の確認コードを持っている。担当官は、記入済みの紙または電子ドキュメントをチェックし、担当官としての ID とともに、固有の確認コードのひとつを提供することで、他のものがその ID とコードを使ってドキュメントが確認済みであることを記録することができる。それぞれの確認コードはひとつのドキュメントにしか使用できないので、不正に他のドキュメントに使用できる可能性はない。

¹⁵ An authorised third party is any person that the master user of a **Member** has granted the appropriate permissions to. It could be a government official, a fishing company or another type of contractor etc.

¹⁶ 許可を受けた第三者とは、メンバーのマスター・ユーザーから適切な許可を与えられた者である。政府職員、漁業会社、又はその他の種類の外部の組織などが考えられる。

- Further thought is required regarding practical and robust mechanisms involving temporary exemptions as well as other possible options.
証書を一時的に免除する際の実際的で頑健なメカニズムとその他のオプションについて、さらに考える必要がある。

Consideration also needs to be given to efficient methods for entry of large amounts of tag numbers and associated measurements. Analysis of CCSBT Trade Information Scheme data reveals that there are significant numbers of shipments involving over 500 SBT at a time. Shipments of this size and much larger represent a substantial amount of data entry to be conducted at a single time (the point of trade) through a web browser over the internet. We propose that the e-CDS be able to accept bulk download of individual tag and measurement data as an alternative to manual entry of these data through a web browser. We further propose that all bulk data be provided in a single specific format (to be defined). The bulk download would allow Members options such as:

大量の標識番号と関連する測定データを効率的に入力する方法についても考慮する必要がある。CCSBT の貿易情報スキームを分析した結果、一回に 500 尾を超える SBT の出荷が多数あることが明らかになった。この規模又はそれ以上の出荷は、一回に(取引の時点で)大量のデータをインターネットでウェブブラウザを使って入力することになる。事務局は、e-CDS がウェブブラウザを使った作業による入力の他に、個別の標識番号と測定データの大容量のダウンロードを受け付けられるようにすることを提案する。さらに、大容量のデータは、単一の特定されたフォーマット(今後指定)で提供されることを提案する。大容量のダウンロードによってメンバーは次のオプションが利用できる：

- Recording tag numbers and SBT measurement data on a computer as the fish are caught (e.g. over weeks or months), and then downloading these data at a single time when the e-CDS document is being created;
魚が漁獲された時に (例えば数週間又は数ヶ月の期間を通じて)、標識番号と SBT の測定データをコンピュータに記録して、その後に e-CDS のドキュメントが作成される時にこれらのデータを一度にダウンロードする；
- Recording tag numbers and SBT measurement data in conjunction with a portable tag reading device and then downloading these data as in the above.
ポータブルの標識読み取り装置で標識番号と SBT の測定データを記録し、その後上述の方法でデータをダウンロードする。

3.4 Checks conducted prior to issue of a Certificate

証書発行前に行われるチェック

Prior to issuing a Certificate, the e-CDS system would conduct a number of automatic checks to verify the completeness and correctness of the information provided. The checks that we envisage will be conducted include:

証書を発行する前に、e-CDS 制度は自動的にチェックを行い、提供された情報が完全かつ正確なものであることを確認する。チェックの項目は以下のものが想定される：

- For FARM and CATCH documents, checking against the CCSBT authorised vessel list to determine whether the vessel was authorised to fish and carry SBT on the dates entered for the document.
蓄養と漁獲のドキュメントは、CCSBT の許可船リストと照合し、その船がドキュメントに記載されている日に SBT を漁獲し保持することを許可されていたかどうかを確認する。

- Where relevant (e.g. for a CATCH document):
 - 関連がある場合には (例えば漁獲のドキュメントで) 次のことを確認する :
 - Ensuring that tag numbers, processed state and measurements of weight and length were provided for each SBT.
個別の SBT の標識番号、加工状態、並びに、体重及び体長の測定データが提示されていること。
 - Confirming that the overall consignment weight matched the total weight from the individual fish within acceptable tolerance limits (see Section 4.3).
積送品の総重量と個別の魚の重量の合計が許容範囲内で一致していること (セクション 4.3 を参照)。
 - Verifying that all tags numbers are tag numbers that had been issued to the flag (and possibly the specific vessel, depending on Members decision regarding tag management – see Section 2.2).
すべての標識番号が、その旗国に配給された標識番号であること (標識の管理に関するメンバーの決定次第では個別の船のものであること – セクション 2.2 を参照)。
 - Ensuring that none of the tags have been previously used for an SBT recorded in the e-CDS.
標識が既に e-CDS に記録されている SBT に使用されていないこと。
- Ensuring that:
 - そして次のことを確保する :
 - All other required information has been provided, including required trade details and official validation.
その他の必要事項が取引の詳細及び正式な確認を含め提供されていること。
 - The necessary “pre-requisite” document exists within the e-CDS. For example, a TRADE document must be based on specific previous CATCH document(s).
「前提条件」になっている必要なドキュメントが e-CDS に存在すること。例えば取引のドキュメントはそれに対応する漁獲のドキュメントに基づいていなければならない。
 - Any pre-requisite documents have not been over-utilised within acceptable tolerance limits. For example for a TRADE document, ensure that the CATCH document(s) on which it is based have not already been fully committed to a non-related set of TRADE documents.
前提条件になっているドキュメントが許容範囲を超えて過剰に利用されていないこと。例えば取引のドキュメントは、そのベースになっている漁獲のドキュメントが無関係な一連の取引のドキュメントに使用されていないこと。
 - Any differences in total consignment weights or numbers of fish between consecutive documents (i.e. between Trades) do not exceed acceptable tolerance limits.
積送品の総重量又は尾数の合計とその後のドキュメント (つまり取引の間) の差が、許容範囲を超えないこと。
 - There is a tag number and Whole weight record for any product processed into a filleted form and that the weight of fillets matches the weight of the Whole fish (within acceptable tolerance) after applying the appropriate conversion factors (see Section 4.3).

フィレの形状に加工された製品には標識番号と**全魚体**の重量が記録されており、適切な換算係数を適用した後のフィレ製品の総重量が**全魚体**の重量と(許容範囲内で)一致していること (セクション 4.3 を参照)。

We propose that in the long term, failure against any of these checks should prevent the **Certificate** from being issued (printed) by the e-CDS until the information is corrected. However, in the first year or two of e-CDS operation, it is likely that there will be issues such as tolerance levels being too small, conversion factors being incorrect and other unforeseen problems that may incorrectly prevent a **Certificate** from being issued.

事務局は、長期的にはこれらのチェックに合格しなかった場合は、情報が是正されるまで e-CDS の**証書**を発行 (印刷) すべきでないという意見である。しかし、e-CDS 発足後の最初の 1-2 年は、許容範囲が狭すぎたり、換算係数が誤っていたり、その他の予期しない問題から、**証書**の発行を誤って差し止めることが考えられる。

Therefore, for the first year of e-CDS operation, we recommend that:

従って、e-CDS の運営の初年度は、以下を勧告する：

- Only a very small number of absolutely critical issues should prevent the **Certificate** from being issued. Members will need to decide and agree on the list of critical issues.

証書の発行を差し止めるのは、少数の絶対に危機的な問題があった場合に限るべきである。メンバーはどのような問題がこれに該当するかを決定し合意する必要がある。

- All other pre-issue checks be run, but instead of preventing issue of the **Certificate**, failure against these checks would:

発行前のすべてのチェックは実施するが、チェックに合格しなかった場合は、**証書**の発行を差し止める代わりに次の対応をとる：

- Result in an error message that warns the user of the problem so that they have an opportunity to correct the problem before printing the **Certificate**.

エラー・メッセージを発して、ユーザーに問題があることを警告する。それによって**証書**を印刷する前に問題を是正する機会を作る。

- A message containing the problems detected would be printed as part of the **Certificate** to make the problems obvious to the next person (e.g. inspector) who deals with the **Certificate**.

探知された問題に関するメッセージを**証書**に印刷して、次に**証書**を処理する者(例えば検査官)に問題点を明らかにする。

- The Secretariat prepare a report summarising the non-critical pre-issue checks that documents did not pass and prepare recommendations for:

事務局は、危機的でない問題で発行前のチェックでひっかかったドキュメントに関する内容を取りまとめた報告書を作成し、次の項目に関する勧告を準備する：

- Any necessary changes to these checks to make them more robust.

チェックの頑健性を高めるために必要な変更。

- Checks that proved to be robust, to be promoted to a level which prevents Certificates from being issued when a document fails those checks in the future.

将来、合格しなかった場合に**証書**の発行を差し止めることにつながる頑健性のあるチェック項目。

3.5 Conversion factors and weight tolerance levels

換算係数と重量の許容水準

Tracking and verification within the CDS involves, amongst other things, monitoring the weight of individual fish and/or consignments throughout the **Trade** of those fish. Because SBT are stored and traded in a variety of different processed states (e.g. gilled and gutted, fillets), a suite of conversion factors from each processed state to each other processed state needs to be defined to enable proper tracking and audit of the quantities of SBT Traded. Some of the checks described in Section 3.4 above will use these conversion factors in determining whether the weight of processed SBT was acceptable in relation to the weight of the original fish. Conversion factors are also essential to convert weights obtained from the CDS to whole weights for use by the Commission in monitoring global and National catches.

CDS 内で追跡し確認を行うためには、その他の事柄に加えて、一尾毎の魚体重及びそれらの積送を取引の全体を通じてモニターすることが必要である。SBT はさまざまな加工状態(例：鰹腹抜き、フィレ)で保管され取引されるので、それぞれの加工状態からその他の加工状態に変わった時の一連の換算係数を設定することが、取引される SBT の量の適切な追跡と監査を可能にする。上述のセクション 3.4 で描写しているチェックのいくつかの項目で、加工された SBT の重量が元の魚の体重との関係で受け入れられるものかどうかを判断するために換算係数を使う。また、委員会がグローバルな漁獲量と国別のそれをモニターする上で、CDS で得られた重量を原魚重量に換算する時にも換算係数が重要になる。

The CCSBT does not have an agreed set of conversion factors for use with SBT. We propose that by 1 August 2007¹⁷, **Members** provide the Secretariat with all conversion factors that they use for SBT, together with the basis (experimental or otherwise) for these particular conversion factors. The Secretariat would assemble this information together with SBT conversion factors used by the other tuna RFMOs for presentation and consideration at the next annual meeting of the Compliance Committee. If desired, the Secretariat could also table this information at the next meeting of the Scientific Committee to allow the Scientific Committee an opportunity to comment.

CCSBT は SBT に使用する合意された換算係数のセットを持っていない。事務局は、メンバーが SBT に使用しているすべての換算係数とその根拠(実験又はその他のベース)を 2007 年 8 月 1 日¹⁸までに事務局に提供することを提案する。事務局は次回の遵守委員会の年次会合で発表し検討するために、これらの情報を他のマグロ類の RFMO で使用している SBT の換算係数とともに取りまとめることにしたい。もしそれが望ましいのであれば、科学委員会がコメントをする機会を作るために、事務局からこれらの情報を次回の科学委員会の会合に提出することも可能である。

In addition to conversion factors, consideration needs to be given on weight tolerance levels to use in the e-CDS in terms of both:

換算係数に加えて、e-CDS で使用する重量の許容水準についても、次の観点から検討する必要がある：

- Acceptable variations in weight after applying conversion factors. We would presumably accept processing of SBT that produced smaller weights than we

¹⁷ This date provides time for Members to prepare the requested information and it is the latest date when the information can be assembled for inclusion in the documents for the Scientific Committee.

¹⁸ この期限はメンバーが要請された情報を用意する時間を確保することになり、また科学委員会への提出文書に入れる情報をまとめる最終の期限にあたる。

would expect from application of a conversion factor. However, the critical issue is how much above expectation would be acceptable.

換算係数を適用した後の重量の差の許容範囲。換算係数を適用した結果よりも少ない SBT の加工重量は受け入れると考えている。しかし、ここで重要なのは、予想重量より多い場合はどこまで受け入れられるのかということである。

- Acceptable variation in weight of individual fish or consignments due to other factors such as “glazing” and measurement error.
他の要因、例えばアイス・グレーズや測定の誤差などから生じる個別の魚の体重の差の許容範囲。

The first point is probably best considered by the Compliance Committee after it has examined the available information on conversion factors. The second point is probably best addressed by a panel of experts from Member’s government and industry sectors. 最初の点は遵守委員会で換算係数の情報を精査した後に検討するのがよいと思われる。二点目はメンバーの政府及び業界の専門家のパネルで取り上げるのがよいだろう。

3.6 Annual reports on operation of the e-CDS e-CDS の運営に関する年次報告

We propose that by 1 October of each year, the Secretariat would provide a report to the Commission on operation of the e-CDS. The Commission will need to define its requirements for this report, but at this stage, we envisage that the report would contain: 毎年 10 月 1 日までに事務局が e-CDS の運営に関する報告書を委員会に提出することを提案する。委員会はこの報告書に関する必要条件を決める必要があるが、現段階では、次のような項目が含まれることを想定している。

- Information relating to catches and **Trade** for the two previous calendar years and for January to June of the current year, as received by the e-CDS on 30 June of the current year. However, it must be noted that catch and **Trade** information for January to June of the current year could be highly incomplete for many fisheries, particularly the high seas fisheries. There would also be some incompleteness of data for part of the previous year.
その年の前の暦年 2 年分の漁獲と取引に関する情報及びその年に関しては 6 月 30 日までに e-CDS で受け取った 1 月から 6 月までの情報。しかし、その年の 1 月から 6 月までの漁獲と取引の情報は、多くの漁業、特に公海の漁業でかなり不完全なものになることに留意するべきである。また、前年のデータに関しても一部不完全なものになると考えられる。
- Estimated whole weight of catch and number of fish caught by flag, year and month.
旗国、年、月別の漁獲の推定総重量と尾数。
- Estimated whole weight and processed weight of catch by flag, year, fresh/frozen, processed state and destination country¹⁹.
旗国、年、生鮮・冷凍、加工状態、仕向地²⁰別の漁獲の推定総重量と製品重量。
- Number of tags issued and used by flag and year, including the total number of tags remaining.

¹⁹ Using final destination from the INSPECTION document when this is available, otherwise using the destination country from the CATCH or TRADE documents.

²⁰ 検査のドキュメントから得られる最終仕向地、または漁獲あるいは取引のドキュメントの仕向地を使用する。

- 旗国と年別の配給済みの標識本数と使用本数。残っている本数の合計も含む。
- **Reporting of discrepancies, non-compliance or problems with the e-CDS. This would include:**
相違、遵守していないケース又は e-CDS に関する問題の報告。これらには次の項目が含まれる：
 - **Differences between whole weight catch estimates from the e-CDS and national quota year reporting.**
e-CDS から得られた総漁獲重量の推定と国別の漁獲枠年の報告から得られたものとの相違。
 - **Information concerning the frequency and distribution of weight discrepancies such: as consignment weights before and after trade; and variation in processed weights around the expected weights estimated through conversion factors.**
重量の相違の頻度と分布に関する情報：取引の前と後の積送重量；換算係数を使用して推定された予想重量と製品重量の差。
 - **Any anomalies in tag usage.**
標識の通常の使用から外れたこと。
 - **Results of any ad-hoc analyses that might be conducted such as examination of audit trail for unusual activity etc.**
臨機応変に実施される分析結果：例えば 変則的な操作について監査トレイルを使って調査した場合など。

3.7 Multiple language versions

多言語バージョン

Serious consideration needs to be given to the number of languages that the e-CDS will cater for. The number of languages will significantly influence the design and cost of the e-CDS development.

e-CDS で対応する言語の数について真剣に考慮する必要がある。言語の数は e-CDS を開発する際の設計とコストに大きく影響する。

Before costing and development work commences for the e-CDS it will be necessary to know whether the e-CDS will ultimately cater for:

e-CDS のコスト計算と開発作業が開始される前に、e-CDS が最終的に次のどれに対応するのかを知る必要がある：

- **One language²¹ (presumably English);**
ひとつの言語²² (英語を想定)；
- **Two languages (English and Japanese); or**
二つの言語 (英語と日本語)；または
- **Multiple languages (English, Japanese and others).**
多言語(英語、日本語、その他の言語)。

²¹ The CCSBT is a dual language Commission, but the CCSBT Statistical Document Program has a requirement for an English translation to be added to Statistical Documents that are completed in languages other than English.

²² CCSBT は二つの言語を使用している委員会であるが、CCSBT の統計証明制度では、英語以外の言語で記入された書類は英訳されたものを添付することになっている。

If more than one language is to be eventually catered for, it will also be necessary to know whether the e-CDS can be implemented initially in a single language, or if more than one language is required at the initial implementation.

二つ以上の言語に対応するのであれば、e-CDS を最初に導入する時に、ひとつの言語だけでいいのか、二つ以上の言語にする必要があるのかについても知る必要がある。

3.8 Cost コスト

Our first CDS discussion paper stated that:

“An electronic CDS will have a slightly higher setup costs than a paper based CDS (approximately \$100,000 more), but the annual running costs of an electronic CDS would be significantly less.”

事務局の CDS の最初のディスカッション・ペーパーでは次のように述べた：

「設置にかかるコストは、紙をベースにした CDS よりも電子 CDS のほうがやや割高(約 \$100,000 多い)になるが、維持費に関しては電子 CDS のほうが大幅に少ない。」

We believe that at least one **Member** has misunderstood this statement. So, we would like to emphasise that the \$100,000 was not the cost of an e-CDS, but a very approximate estimate of the **ADDITIONAL COSTS** over setting up a paper based CDS. 事務局の理解では、この内容を誤解したメンバーがいる。そこで\$100,000 が e-CDS のコストではなく、紙をベースにした CDS の設置のコストと比べた場合に**追加的にかかるコスト**の見積額であることを強調したい。

According to sections 4ii and 4iv of the draft CDS resolution adopted at CCSBT13, copies of all documentation will be submitted to the Secretariat for collation, analysis and verification. Therefore, regardless of whether a paper based CDS or an e-CDS is implemented, the CDS will require the design and construction of a comprehensive relational database, development of a series of data entry interfaces for entering all the different types of data, a suite of integrity checking rules for checking the quality and validity of the data, and a suite of reporting software. This cost will be substantial, but we have not attempted to estimate this part of the cost because there are still too many unknowns in relation to what is required from the CDS.

CCSBT13 で採択された CDS 決議案のセクション 4ii と 4iv では、すべてのドキュメントのコピーが事務局に提出され、集計、分析及び確認を行うことになっている。導入される CDS の形式が紙であるか電子媒体であるかを問わず、CDS は包括的なリレーショナル・データベース、異なる種類のデータを入力するためのデータ入力インターフェースの開発、データの質と正当性をチェックするための信頼性を確認する一連のルール、一連の報告のためのソフトウェアの設計と構築を必要とする。これにかかるコストは多額になるが、CDS から何を必要としているのかについてまだ未知数の部分が数多くあるので、上述の要素に関するコストの推定はまだ試みていない。

The additional \$100,000 for an e-CDS was to account for additional setup costs associated with a fully electronic system, such as web based data entry interfaces instead of standard data entry interfaces, enhanced security, special modules for authorising different types of users and for establishing audit trails etc. We had also assumed that entry of tag numbers and measurements would be conducted manually via a web interface, not a download from automatic tag readers or another computer.

This assumption appears to be incorrect, so there will be additional costs for this component, which we have yet to estimate. The additional setup cost for an e-CDS also assumed that the central e-CDS system would be physically located with an external web host (our preferred option – see Section 3.2). Internal hosting of the system would add approximately \$30,000 to the initial setup costs and increase the annual running costs.

e-CDS の追加的な\$100,000 は、例えば通常の入力インターフェースの代わりにウェブベースの入力インターフェースの使用、セキュリティの向上、異なるユーザーを認証するための特別のモジュール、監査トレイルの設定など、完全な電子システムの設置に関連する追加的なコストである。事務局は、標識番号と測定データが自動標識読み取り装置や他のコンピュータからダウンロードされるのではなく、ウェブインターフェースで手作業の入力になると考えていた。しかし、この仮定は誤っていたようなので、その分のコストはさらに増えるが、試算はこれから行うことになる。また、e-CDS の追加的なコストは、中央 e-CDS 制度が外部のウェブホストに設置されると仮定している (事務局が望むオプション – セクション 3.2 を参照)。内部でホストする場合は最初の設置コストに\$30,000 追加する必要がある、年間の運営費も増加する。

4) TRACKING OF SBT SBT の追跡

Three types of comments were received in relation to this section. These were:

このセクションに関連するコメントは三種類であった。それらは次のとおりである：

1. Concern that there are too many types of documents and that the information should be contained in a single document.
 - Our initial discussion paper specified that it should be possible to combine document types so that for a single export (for example) only a single actual form is required. The relevant original text is now highlighted later in this section.
 - It should be noted that for harmonisation with other CDS schemes (e.g. the scheme proposed to ICCAT), numerous changes may need to be made to the document types that we have defined (see section 5). Therefore, at this stage, it may be best to focus on the information required at each point in the tracking of SBT rather than the actual number or names of documents. However, when it is time to design forms, one design criteria should be to minimise the number of forms required.

ドキュメントの種類が多すぎることに對する懸念及び情報は単一のドキュメントに記載されるべきであるという意見。

- 事務局の最初のディスカッション・ペーパーでは、単一の輸出の場合はすべてのドキュメントの種類を組み合わせ(例えば)実際には単一の書式で済ませることが可能であると述べた。これに對する原文は、このセクションの後段でハイライトされている。
- 他の CDS のスキーム(例： ICCAT で提案されているもの)との調和を図るためには、個々で指定したドキュメントの種類(セクション5を参照)に多くの変更を加える必要が出てくる可能性に留意するべきである。従って現段階では、ドキュメントの名称や数よりも、SBT の追跡の各ポイントに焦点を当てたほうがよいと思われる。しかし、書式を設定する時点では、必要とされる書式の数を最小にとどめることを要件に入れるべきである。

2. Disagreement between two **Members** on the point at which tagging and tracking of individual fish should occur in farms and strong objections from one **Member** on the Secretariat's discussion paper for not presenting options for tracking individual farmed fish from catch to transfer to farms etc.
 - The Secretariat's original discussion on tracking of individual fish was guided by the draft CDS resolution adopted by CCSBT13, which stated that "The scheme will include tagging and measurement of weight and length of individual SBT at the time of kill".
 - There is clearly disagreement with this part of the draft resolution that was adopted at CCSBT13, so we have added an option to the FARM document to provide tagging and/or measuring individual fish at the time of capture. The options for tracking (or not) of individual farmed fish will need to be discussed at the Compliance Committee Working Group meeting.

二つのメンバーの間で一尾毎の魚にいつの時点で標識を装着し追跡するべきかという点で意見の相違がある。また、あるメンバーから事務局のディスカッション・ペーパーで蓄養魚の捕獲から活け込みまでの間に一尾毎に追跡するオプションが入っていなかったことに対して強い異議が寄せられた。

- 事務局の最初のディスカッション・ペーパーの魚の追跡に関する記述は CCSBT13 で採択された CDS 決議案に沿ったもので、決議案では「このスキームは SBT が捕殺された時点で一尾ずつの SBT の標識装着と体重と体長の測定を含む」としている。
- CCSBT13 で採択された決議案のこの部分に関しては明らかに合意がないので、事務局は蓄養のドキュメントに捕獲時に一尾ずつに標識の装着及び又は測定データを提供するオプションを入れた。個別の蓄養魚の追跡をする(又はしない)オプションについては、遵守委員会の作業部会会合で討議される必要がある。

3. Our original draft specified that we are not tracking SBT after arrival at the final domestic market. This is consistent with the principles for a CCSBT CDS adopted at CCSBT 12. One Member supported this proposal and one Cooperating Non-Member believed it would be an advantage for the CDS to cover trade within a country. Other Members did not comment. We have not changed the draft in relation to this, except to more clearly identify that we had proposed that tags would remain on dead **Whole** SBT regardless of the location.

事務局の最初の案では SBT が最終国内市場に到着した後は追跡しないことになっている。これは CCSBT 12 で採択された CCSBT CDS の原則と一貫性を保っている。ひとつのメンバーはこの提案を支持し、ひとつの協力的非加盟国は CDS が国内の取引もカバーすることはメリットがあるという意見であった。他のメンバーはコメントをしなかった。事務局はこの部分の案は変更していないが、ロケーションに関わらず、標識が死亡した全魚体の SBT に残ることを提案していることを明確にした表現に変えている。

4. Different views were expressed by Members regarding the level of checking required at the final tracking point. We have added a new sub-section (4.2) to discuss the required final level of checking.

それぞれのメンバーから、追跡の最終ポイントで必要となるチェックのレベルに関してさまざまな見解が表明された。最後のチェックで必要なレベルに関して討議するために、新しいサブセクション(4.2)を追加した。

5. We have added a few comments and questions regarding validation in a new sub-section (4.3) and have removed the single validation comment that we had previously made in section 4.1.

新しいサブセクション(4.3)では、確認に関するいくつかのコメントと質問を追加し、以前にセクション 4.1 に出ていた単一の確認に関するコメントは削除した。

4.1 Tracking SBT SBT の追跡

The Secretariat has analysed the various pathways travelled by whole SBT from wild capture to domestic consumption.

事務局は全魚体の SBT の天然魚が漁獲されてから国内で消費されるまで通過するさまざまな移動経路を分析した。

In this proposal we are not tracking SBT after arrival at the final domestic market, but it is proposed that tags remain on any dead SBT that are in **Whole** form, regardless of location.

この提案では SBT が最終国内市場に到着した後の追跡はしないが、死亡した SBT は全魚体の形のものにはロケーションに関わらず標識を付けたままにすることが提案されている。

Our view is that only four forms of document would be required in a CDS: a CATCH Document, a TRADE Document, a FARM Document and a final INSPECTION Document with careful definitions of key terms and events (this may change when harmonising CDS systems between RFMOs).

事務局の見解では、CDS のドキュメントの書式は 4 種類だけ必要になる：漁獲のドキュメント、取引のドキュメント、蓄養のドキュメント、検査のドキュメントで、主要な条件と出来事を慎重に定義したもの(これらは RFMO 間で CDS 制度の調和を図る時に変更される可能性がある)。

In this scheme all originally required catch documentation including tag number is recorded (CATCH Document) by the original fishing master (or Farm Manager) and the first receiver of the catch. This information travels as a record on any subsequent Trade, be that a change of ownership, transshipment or other physical movement (TRADE Document). A final inspection before being released into a domestic market would be recorded (INSPECTION Document). The only variation to this would be an additional FARM Document which would apply in the case of farmed fish. This document might not have some of the information contained on a CATCH Document (e.g. tag number, individual weights). At kill the farmed fish would then also have a CATCH Document. Any SBT mortalities on a farm would also be reported via a CATCH Document. Where fish are transferred between farms prior to kill, TRADE Documents would be required.

このスキームでは、必要とされる漁獲時の標識番号を含むすべての情報は、その船の漁労長(又は蓄養会社のマネジャー)と漁獲を受け取る最初の者によって記入される(漁獲のドキュメント)。この情報は記録としてその後の取引、つまり所有権の譲渡、転載あるいはその他の物理的な移動について回る(取引のドキュメント)。国内市場に入る前に、最後の検査が記録される(検査のドキュメント)。唯一のバリエーションは、蓄養魚に適用される蓄養のドキュメントである。このドキュメントは漁獲のドキュメントに含まれるいくつかの情報(例：標識番号、個別の体重)は入っていない可能性がある。蓄養魚は捕殺された時点で漁獲のドキュメントが作成されることになる。蓄養中に発生した SBT の死亡はすべて漁獲のドキュメントを通じて報告される。捕殺の前に魚を移動した場合は、取引のドキュメントが必要になる。

Therefore, in this scheme, the minimum number of documents required would be:

従って、このスキームで最低限必要となるドキュメントの種類は次の通りである：

- 2 documents for wild caught fish (CATCH and INSPECTION documents) provided that the fish were unloaded domestically and not exported or transhipped etc.; and
漁獲された天然魚は2種類のドキュメント(漁獲及び検査のドキュメント)。ただし、魚が国内で陸揚げされて、輸出や転載などをしない場合に限る。
- 3 documents for farmed fish (FARM, CATCH and INSPECTION documents) provided that the fish were unloaded domestically and not exported or transhipped etc.
蓄養魚は3種類のドキュメント(蓄養、漁獲及び検査のドキュメント)。ただし、魚が国内で陸揚げされて、輸出や転載などをしない場合に限る。

Note: When designing the actual documents, it should be possible to incorporate at least one TRADE document as a section within the CATCH document form to reduce the actual number of physical forms that need to be completed (e.g. so that for a single export or a single transshipment, a separate form for a TRADE document may not be required). Minimising the physical number of forms should be a design criterion when designing the actual forms.

注釈：実際のドキュメントを作るときに、漁獲のドキュメントに1回分の取引のドキュメントを入れて、実際に記入する物理的な書式の数減らすことが可能になるべきである(従って、例として、単一の輸出または転載では別の取引のドキュメントは必要でなくなる)。実際の書式を作るときは、書式の物理的な数を最小限にすることを要件に入れるべきである。

The following table (next page) describes the information required for each document type and provides details of when and by whom each document must be completed. This table does not describe rules regarding authorised vessels or transshipping etc. These rules would be determined through other resolutions. This table also does not describe the level of official validation that is required (see section 4.3).

次の表(次のページ)はそれぞれの種類のドキュメントで必要とされる情報及びそれぞれのドキュメントがいつ誰によって記入されるべきかの詳細を描写している。この表は許可船や転載に関するルールの描写はしていない。それらのルールは他の決議によって決定されることになる。また、この表は必要となる正式な確認のレベルについても描写していない(セクション4.3を参照)。

Document	How often	When is document finalised	By	Type of data recorded	Suggested data to be recorded
FARM	Once for each tow cage	On completion of transfer from tow vessel to farm(s)	Master of tow vessel & Master of each catching vessel	Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unique FARM document number, Name of tow vessel, Name of Master of tow vessel. Details of each catching vessel's catch included in the tow cage comprising: Flag, Vessel name, Master's name, Year, Month, Statistical area, estimated weight of catch. Total number and weight of mortalities during tow, including mortalities on transfer to and from the tow cage.
			No one, or master of either the tow or catching vessel depending on the tracking / measuring option chosen by CCSBT	Individual fish	<p>Options for tracking and measuring individual fish at this point include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tracking and no measuring; or Measure each SBT without tagging²³; or Tag and measure each SBT. <p>Options for the specific point of tagging and/or measurement include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At transfer from each catching vessel to the tow vessel; or At transfer from the tow vessel to each farm. <p>There are reasons for and against each of the above options, which need further discussion to resolve.</p>
			Receiving farm(s) & SBT counting agency	Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name of each receiving farm, date of transfer to farm. Number and average weight of SBT transferred to each farm as determined by the agency responsible for video counts of transfers. Name of SBT counting agency.
CATCH	Once for each unloading of fish (or for each farm mortality)	At completion of unloading (and for any farm mortalities)	Master of catch vessel / Farm manager	Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unique CATCH document number, Flag, Name of vessel / Farm, Name of Master / Farm manager and Date, City, Country²⁴ of unloading. Details of the catch being unloaded (following the requirements of the CCSBT Statistical Document Program): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For wild caught fish, catch details comprising: Product (F/FR), Type (processed state), Year, Month, Gear, Statistical area, Net Weight and Number of fish; For farmed fish, fish details comprising: Product (F/FR), Type (processed state), Net weight (of the farmed fish) and Number of fish.
				Individual Fish and Fillets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For individual fish, the tag number, processed state, weight and length of each fish unloaded. This includes recording this information for all fish that are unloaded as fillets. For fillets, a unique box number together with the box's net weight and the tag number of each contributing SBT.
			Receiver of the catch / harvest	Names & destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name of receiver, type of receiver²⁵, Name of receiving company or vessel as appropriate. Destination country of the SBT²⁶.

²³ This option is in recognition of the fact that there is tag shedding in current CCSBT tagging programs involving live fish. Therefore, unless new tagging methods are found, some fish will lose their tags and not be traceable. This does not however preclude measuring of each fish.

²⁴ If transshipping on the high sea, "high sea tranship" would be recorded instead of city and country.

²⁵ A classification of SBT receivers/holders will be developed (e.g. processor, exporter, retailer, transhipper, importer)

²⁶ The destination country is the same as the unloading country for SBT intended for the domestic market,

ドキュメント	頻度	ドキュメントが最終化されるタイミング	誰によって	記録されるデータの種類	記録されるデータに関する提案
蓄養	曳航生簀ごとに1回	曳航用の船から蓄養生簀への移し変えが完了した時点	曳航船の船長と漁船の漁労長	サマリー	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 固有の蓄養のドキュメント番号、曳航船の船名、曳航船の船長の名前 曳航生簀に入っている魚を捕獲した漁船の詳細：旗国、船名、漁労長の名前、年、月、統計海区、推定漁獲重量。 曳航中の死亡尾数と重量の合計。曳航生簀へからの移し変えの分も含める。
			該当者なし又はCCSBTが選ぶ追跡/測定オプションによっては曳航船の船長又は漁船の漁労長	個別の魚	<p>この時点で個別の魚の追跡と測定をするオプションには次のものが含まれる：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 追跡も測定もなし；又は SBTの個体を測定するが標識の装着はなし²⁷又は SBTの個体に標識を装着して測定する。 <p>標識の装着と又は測定の特定のポイントのオプションには次のものが含まれる：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 各漁船から曳航船に移す時点；又は 曳航船から各蓄養会社に移す時点。 <p>各オプションの是非に関する理由は両方あるが、解決するためにさらに議論する必要がある。</p>
			受け入れ先の蓄養会社とSBTをカウントする代理店	サマリー	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 受け入れ先の蓄養会社名、蓄養に移し変えた日付。 蓄養生簀に移し変える時にビデオ・カウントをする責任を有する代理店が判断したSBTの尾数と平均体重。 SBTをカウントする代理店の名称。
漁獲	魚の陸揚げごと(又は蓄養中の死亡ごと)に1回	陸揚げ完了時(と蓄養のすべての死亡)	漁船の漁労長/蓄養会社のマネジャー	サマリー	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 固有の漁獲のドキュメント番号、旗国、船名/蓄養会社名、漁労長/蓄養会社のマネジャーの名前、陸揚げの日付、都市名及び国名²⁸。 陸揚げされる漁獲物の詳細 (CCSBT統計証明制度の要件に準じている)： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 天然魚は以下の漁獲の詳細：製品(生鮮/冷凍)、種類(加工状態)、年、月、漁具、統計海区、正味重量、魚の尾数； 蓄養魚は以下の魚の詳細：製品(生鮮/冷凍)、種類(加工状態)、正味重量(蓄養魚の)、魚の尾数。
				個別の魚とフィレ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 個別の魚は、陸揚げされる魚の標識番号、加工状態、個別の体重と体長。フィレとして陸揚げされるすべての魚もこれらの情報が必要である。 フィレの場合は固有の箱の番号、箱の正味重量、箱に入っている個別のSBTの標識番号。
			漁獲物/収穫物の	名称と仕向地	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 受取人の名称と種類²⁹、受取人の会社名又は船名のどちらか適切なほう。 SBTの仕向地の国名³⁰。

²⁷ このオプションは既存のCCSBT標識計画で生きて魚に装着した場合に脱落が生じる事実を踏まえている。従って、標識の新しい装着手法が見つからない限り、一部の魚は標識を失ってトレースができなくなる。しかし、このことは魚の個体の測定を妨げるものではない。

²⁸ 公海で転載する場合は都市と国の代わりに「公海で転載」と記録される。

²⁹ SBTの受取人/保持者の分類はこれから策定される(例：加工業者、輸入業者、小売業者、転載業者、輸入業者)。

³⁰ 仕向地の国名は国内市場向けのSBTが陸揚げされる国名と同じである。

Document	How often	When is document finalised	By	Type of data recorded	Suggested data to be recorded
TRADE	Every Trade after the first unloading (including transfer between farms)		Holder of the SBT	Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unique TRADE document number, Name of SBT holder, type of SBT holder²⁵, Name of holder's company or vessel as appropriate. Date, City and Country²⁴ at start of trade. For transfer between farms, the Number of SBT being transferred. For all other trade, the unique numbers of all CATCH documents and previous TRADE documents involved in this trade, and the number and net weight of SBT being traded.
				Individual Fish and Fillets	<p>This section only needs to be completed where the trade involves splitting of some of the catch from a previous CATCH or TRADE document, or where some of the fish have been further processed into a filleted form.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tag number of each fish traded. Box number of each box of fillets traded. For any box of fillets which is subdivided, record new unique box number, box weight and original box number for each new box. For newly processed fillets, a unique box number together with the box's net weight and the tag number of each contributing SBT.
			Receiver of the SBT	Names & destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name of receiver, type of receiver²⁵, Name of receiving company or vessel as appropriate. Destination Country of the SBT²⁶.
INSPECTION	Once only (unless re-exported and imported)	Arrival at a Member's final domestic market	Member/ Flag state	<p>Verification information, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of inspection; Inspection location (city and country); Name and authority of inspector; The number of SBT without CCSBT tags; The weight of the consignment at arrival. <p>Note: further consideration/discussion is required regarding the final inspection.</p>	

Some of the terms used above were defined at the beginning of this document. These include **Killed, Member, Trade**. Other terms require further definition, including:

- Master
- Vessel (including aircraft), Tow vessel
- Farm
- Holder of SBT
- Receiver (of SBT etc.). Receiving farm etc.
- Unloading
- Domestic market

ドキュメント	頻度	ドキュメントが最終化されるタイミング	誰によって	記録されるデータの種類	記録されるデータに関する提案
取引		最初の陸揚げ以降のすべての取引(蓄養会社間の移動も含む)	SBTの保持者	サマリー	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 固有の取引のドキュメント番号、SBTの保持者の名称、SBTの保持者の種類²⁵、保持者の会社名又は船名のどちらか適切にならう。取引開始時の日付、都市名及び国名²⁴。 蓄養会社間の移動の場合は移動するSBTの尾数。 その他の取引は、関連するすべての漁獲のドキュメント番号とこれまでの取引のドキュメント番号、取引されるSBTの尾数と正味重量。
				個別の魚とフィレ	<p>このセクションは、取引でそれ以前の漁獲又は取引のドキュメントの漁獲物を分ける時、あるいは一部の魚がさらに加工されてフィレの形状になった時にだけ必要になる。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 取引される個別の魚の標識番号。 フィレが取引される箱の番号。 フィレが入っている箱の中身を分割するときは、新しい箱ごとに、新しい固有の箱の番号、重量及び元の箱の番号を記録する。 新しく加工されたフィレは、固有の箱の番号、箱の重量、箱に入っているSBTの標識番号を記入。
			SBTの受取人	名称と仕向地	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 受取人の名称、受取人の種類²⁵、受取人の会社名又は船名どちらか適切にならう。 SBTの仕向地の国名²⁶。
検査	1回限り(再輸出後に輸入された場合は別)	メンバーの最終国内市場到着時	メンバー/旗国	<p>確認のための情報。次のものが含まれる：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 検査の日付； 検査の場所(都市名と国名)； 検査官の名前と権限； CCSBTの標識が付いていないSBTの尾数； 到着時の積送品の重量。 <p>注釈：最終検査に関してはさらに検討/議論する必要がある。</p>	

上述で使用している用語の一部は、この文書の最初に定義を示してある。それには捕殺された、メンバー、取引が含まれている。その他の用語でさらに定義づけが必要なものには次のものが含まれる：

- 船長・漁労長
- 船(航空機も含む)、曳航船
- 蓄養会社
- SBTの保持者
- 受取人(SBTなど)。受け入れ先の蓄養会社など。
- 陸揚げ
- 国内市場

4.2 Required level of checking at the final tracking points

追跡の最終ポイントで必要となるチェックのレベル

As indicated in the table of section 4.1, the final inspection would occur at arrival of the SBT at a **Member's** final domestic market. Therefore a final inspection will occur for all domestic landings and all imports that are not re-exported.

セクション 4.1 の表で示されているように、最終検査は SBT がメンバーの最終国内市場に到着した時点で実施される。従って、最終検査はすべての国内の陸揚げと再輸出されないすべての輸入が対象になる。

Views from Members on the required final level of checking varied from minimal checking, to requiring the tag number and weight of each fish to be recorded and cross-matched with the original data recorded for each fish. Further discussion between **Members** is clearly required to determine the optimum level of checking at the final tracking point.

最終のチェックで必要とされるレベルに関するメンバーからのコメントは、最小限のチェックから、個別の魚の標識番号と重量を記録して最初のデータとクロスチェックするというものまでさまざまであった。追跡の最終ポイントで必要になるチェックの最適なレベルを決定するために、メンバー間でさらに議論する必要があることは明らかである。

Japan asked that the revised CDS discussion paper mention that there are differences between SBT inspections conducted in Japan for domestic landings, imports and domestic exports. We understand that the current practise in Japan is:

日本は、改訂された CDS のディスカッション・ペーパーにおいて、日本で実施される SBT の検査は、国内船の陸揚げ、輸入及び国内からの輸出で異なっていることに言及することを要請した。事務局の理解では、現在日本における慣行は次の通りである：

- All domestic SBT landings are inspected by the Japanese Fisheries Agency with a full check involving the weight and tag number of every fish.
国内船の SBT の陸揚げは、水産庁がすべての個体の重量と標識番号をチェックしている。
- Imports of SBT are examined by customs, but this does not involve the inspection of every fish. We further understand that there are significant limitations on the level of inspection that can be conducted by customs.
輸入される SBT は税関で審査されるが、これはすべての魚が対象になるわけではない。さらに税関で実施できるチェックのレベルにはかなりの制限があることも事務局は理解している。
- Domestic exports are only checked in relation to the paper documentation.
国内からの輸出は書類のチェックだけである。

New Zealand commented that its initial view on the level of checking was that “inspection should focus on the presence or absence of a tag and weight and length data and the total consignment weight, relying on other systems to verify authenticity/detail of the catch”. This type of checking combined with the presence of a matching CDS **Certificate** from the e-CDS we proposed in Section 3 may provide an achievable and practical checking solution for the short to medium term. The e-CDS we proposed relied on up front checks before issuing a CDS **Certificate**, so the existence of an authentic **Certificate** essentially means that the vessel was authorised to fish when the fishing was conducted, valid tag numbers were used, all fish had individual tags and weight and length measurements, the weights of the individual fish matched the overall consignment weight, all necessary validation approvals had been obtained, and there

were no discrepancies (such as a tag number being previously used in a different fish, or the catch on CATCH document being over used in multiple TRADE documents).

ニュージーランドは、チェックのレベルに関する最初の見解として、「検査は標識と体重と体長のデータの有無、積送品の総重量に焦点を当てるべきで、漁獲の正当性/詳細の確認は他の制度で行うべきである」とコメントした。そのようなタイプのチェックと、セクション 3 で提案したように e-CDS が発行する一致した 証書を組み合わせることで、チェックの課題に関する短期・中期の達成可能でかつ実質的な解決案を提供しうると考えられる。事務局が提案した e-CDS は、CDS の証書を発行する前のチェックに依存しているため、正当な証書の存在は、実質的に、その船が漁獲を行ったときに操業する許可を受けていたこと、正当な標識番号が使用されたこと、すべての魚に個別の標識と体重と体長の測定データが付いていたこと、個別の魚の重量が積送品の重量と一致していること、必要となる確認の承認がすべて得られていること、相違点(標識番号が既に他の魚に使用されていたり、漁獲のドキュメントに記載されている漁獲物が複数の取引のドキュメントに過剰に使用されていたりなど)がないことを意味する。

In summarising the above, we propose that a “final inspection” comprising the following minimum elements be considered by **Members**:

事務局は、上述の取りまとめとして、「最終検査」が以下の最小限の要素で構成されることをメンバーが検討することを提案する：

- Ensuring that an authentic e-CDS **Certificate** is provided with the SBT that matches the **Trade** being conducted³¹;
正当な e-CDS の証書が SBT に添付されており取引の実態³²と一致していることを確保する；
- Checking for the presence of a CCSBT tag in each SBT (the practicality of this being done for imports into Japan needs to be ascertained); and
それぞれの SBT に CCSBT の標識が付いていることをチェックする (日本に輸入される時にこれが実施される現実性を確認する必要がある)；そして
- Verifying that the consignment weight matches the weight on the CDS certificate within agreed tolerance limits.
積送品の重量が許容範囲内で CDS の証書の重量と一致していることを確認する。

Regimes for more thorough inspections in the future, or on a random and/or targeted basis should also be considered.

将来における、又は無作為及び/又は対象を絞ったさらに完全な検査をする制度も検討されるべきである。

4.3 Validation

確認

The table in section 4.1 does not describe the level of official validation required for each CDS document. Section 4iii of the draft CDS resolution states that:

セクション 4.1 の表は、CDS の各ドキュメントで必要とされる正式な確認のレベルを示していない。CDS の決議案のセクション 4iii は次のように述べている：

³¹ For example, for an import, the **Certificate** must contain a TRADE section containing the details of this particular import.

³² 例えば輸入の場合は、その証書にその輸入に関する詳細を記載した取引のセクションがなければならない。

“Each shipment of Southern Bluefin Tuna imported, exported, re-exported or domestically landed shall be accompanied by a catch document that has been signed and stamped by a person officially approved by the Member or Cooperating Non-Member as being complete and valid.”

「輸入、輸出、再輸出又は国内で陸揚げされるみなみまぐろのそれぞれの積荷は、メンバーまたは協力的非加盟国が認可した者によって完全でかつ正当なものであるとして署名され封印された漁獲証明書が添えられていること。」

It is therefore clear that official validation will be required for the CATCH document, but it is not clear if official validation will be required for each of the other documents. The Secretariat does not know what level of official validation is practical or desirable at the different points in the **Trade** of SBT and we seek advice from **Members**. For comparative purposes, it is worth mentioning that the draft CDS proposal submitted to ICCAT requires validation by the State authority for each of its 4 proposed documents (Farm, Catch, Export and Re-export).

従って、**漁獲**のドキュメントが正式な確認を要することは明らかだが、その他のドキュメントの一枚ずつに正式な確認が必要かどうかは明確でない。事務局は **SBT** の**取引**の異なるポイントにおいて、どのレベルの正式な確認が实际的又は望ましいのかが分からないので、**メンバー**の指示を仰ぎたい。比較する意味で、**ICCAT** で提案されている **CDS** の原案では、提案されている 4 種類のドキュメント(**蕃養、漁獲、輸出、再輸出**)のそれぞれが国家の管理当局によって確認されることに言及しておく価値があると思われる。

Members should also consider precisely what the validation is to certify. There are at least two options in this respect:

メンバーは、確認作業で何を証明するべきかについても検討するべきである。この点に関しては少なくとも二つのオプションがある：

- Validation is a certification that the document has been fully and correctly completed in relation to the SBT caught and/or being traded. This is the concept of validation that has been used with the CCSBT Statistical Document Program; or

確認とは、即ち漁獲及び/又は取引される **SBT** に関するドキュメントが完全かつ正確に記載され完了したことの証明である。これは **CCSBT** 統計証明制度で使用されている確認の概念である；又は

- Validation of catching documents is a certification that the catch taken was consistent with the vessel's authorisation to fish. This is the concept used by CCAMLR in its CDS. In CCAMLR, Flag States should not issue a “Flag State Confirmation Number” until the flag has determined the vessel has fished in accordance with its authorisation. In making this determination, Flag States usually rely on information such as fishing log books and where available, observer and vessel monitoring information.

漁獲の確認は、即ちその船が許可を受けている操業に則って漁獲がなされたことの証明である。これは **CCAMLR** がその **CDS** で使用している概念である。

CCAMLR では旗国は自国のその船が受けている許可に則って漁獲をしたという判断を下すまで、「旗国確認番号」を発行するべきではないとしている。その判断を下すにあたって、旗国は、通常、操業のログブックや入手可能であればオペレーターの情報と漁船監視情報を利用している。

These two options for validation require considerably different levels of checking from the Flag State. We recommend that Section 4iii of the draft CDS resolution should be altered to unambiguously specify the type of validation required.

確認に関するこの二つのオプションでは、旗国によるチェックのレベルがかなり異なる。事務局は、CDS 決議案の 4iii を修正し、必要とされる確認の種類を明瞭に特定することを勧告する。

5) HARMONISATION OF CATCH DOCUMENT SCHEMES

漁獲証明制度の調和

There is widespread recognition of the importance of harmonising trade and catch documentation schemes amongst RFMOs. Three **Members** made comments on the Secretariat's first discussion paper to this effect. The January 2007 meeting of tuna RFMOs in Kobe decided that technical work to cooperate across RFMOs would commence by addressing 4 challenges, the first of which was:

RFMO 間で取引と漁獲に関する証明制度の調和を図ることの重要性が広く認識されている。事務局の最初のディスカッション・ペーパーに対して、三つのメンバーがこの認識を反映したコメントをした。2007年1月に神戸で開催されたマグロ類のRFMOの会合では、RFMO間で協力して4つの課題に取り組む技術的な作業を行っていくことを決定した。その第一の課題は次の通りである：

“Harmonization and improvement of the trade tracking programs and, as appropriate, development of catch documentation including tagging systems as required”

「取引を追跡するプログラムの調和と改善、及び、適切ならば、漁獲証明制度を必要に応じて標識制度を含めて開発する。」

The Kobe meeting also decided that a technical working group (TWG) of appropriate experts from tuna RFMOs would convene in July 2007 to consider this issue.

また、神戸の会合は、マグロ類のRFMOの適切な専門家の技術作業部会(TWG)を2007年7月に開催して、この課題を検討することを決定した。

The July TWG meeting will be an important opportunity for harmonising the TIS and CDS schemes amongst the tuna RFMOs. For the TWG meeting to be most successful, the Compliance Committee Working Group meeting should provide guidance on which elements of the proposed CCSBT CDS are most flexible to change and which elements should be considered non-changeable.

7月のTWG会合は、マグロ類のRFMO間でTISとCDSのスキームの調和を図る重要な機会になる。TWGが大きな成功を収めるためには、遵守委員会の作業部会会合で提案されているCCSBTのCDSのどの要素が柔軟に変更できて、どの要素は変更できないというガイドラインを提供するべきである。

For example, the only tuna RFMOs that are currently considering a CDS scheme are CCSBT and ICCAT. Given that CCSBT and ICCAT both deal with bluefin as well as having common markets and a combination of farming and wild capture operations, it makes a great deal of sense to harmonise these two schemes. However, the draft CDS proposal that was submitted to the 2006 ICCAT Annual Meeting (Attachment A) by the EC, Canada, Japan and Turkey has two fundamental differences from the draft CDS resolution adopted at CCSBT 13:

例えば、マグロ類のRFMOで現在CDSのスキームを検討しているのはCCSBTとICCATだけである。CCSBTとICCATはともにブルーフィンを管理し、共通の市場を持ち、また蓄養事業と天然魚の漁獲操業があるので、これらの二つのスキームを調和させることは非常に理に適っている。しかしながら、2006年のICCATの年次会合において、EC、カナダ、日本及びトルコから提出されたCDSの提案(付録A)は、CCSBT 13で採択されたCDSの決議案と以下の二つの点で根本的な違いがある：

1. The proposal to ICCAT does not include tagging of dead **Whole** individual bluefin tuna, although there is voluntary tagging by two of ICCAT's Contracting Parties.

ICCAT に出された提案は、死亡した全魚体のブルーフィンの一尾毎に 標識を装着することは入っていない。しかし ICCAT の二締約国で自主的な標識装着を実施している。

2. The proposal to ICCAT is similar to ICCAT's Statistical Document Program (SDP) in that copies of the actual CDS documents (catch, farm, export and re-export documents) are not provided to the Secretariat and there is no central analyses and verification of the documents. However, the CCSBT 13 draft resolution (Sections 4ii and 4iv) clearly specifies that copies of documents shall be submitted to the Secretariat and that the Secretariat will conduct collation, analysis and verification. This is similar to how the CCSBT SDP currently operates.

ICCAT に出されている提案は、ICCAT の統計証明制度 (SDP) と似ており、実際の CDS のドキュメント(漁獲、蓄養、輸出、再輸出のドキュメント) のコピーは事務局に提供されず、中央管理によるドキュメントの分析や確認は行われない。しかし、CCSBT 13 の決議案 (セクション 4ii と 4iv) は、ドキュメントのコピーが事務局に提出され、事務局が集計、分析及び確認をすることを明確に規定している。これは現在の CCSBT の SDP の運営と大体同じである。

There are also differences in some of the basic document types and some of the information requested in the CDS documents proposed by the Secretariat (FARM, CATCH, TRADE and INSPECTION) to those in the proposal submitted to ICCAT. It is our view that these aspects (particularly the document types) are flexible and that we should be able to agree on a standard set of CDS document types and harmonise most of the information within those documents with other tuna RFMOs. In this respect, it will be important for the Compliance Committee Working Group meeting to focus primarily on the “tracking points” that it considers necessary and the particular information that is essential at these tracking points.

さらに、事務局が提案している基本的なドキュメントの種類と CDS のドキュメントで必要とされる情報 (蓄養、漁獲、取引、検査) と、ICCAT に出された提案の間でいくつかの相違点がある。これらの側面 (特にドキュメントの種類) に関しては、柔軟性を持って標準となる CDS のドキュメントの種類に合意し、他のマグロ類の RFMO とこれらの情報のほとんどを調和させることができるようにすることが重要であると事務局は考えている。この観点から、遵守委員会の作業部会会合では、必要と考える「追跡のポイント」とこれらの追跡のポイントで必要不可欠な情報に焦点を当てることが重要である。

The only full catch documentation scheme than is currently implemented by an RFMO is that of CCAMLR. The CCAMLR scheme is provided at Attachment B for **Member's information**.

現在全面的な漁獲証明制度を実施している RFMO は CCAMLR だけである。メンバーのための参考情報として、CCAMLR のスキームは付録 B として添付してある。

This document was discussed at ICCAT but not finalised

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

ICCAT BLUEFIN TUNA CATCH DOCUMENTATION PROGRAMME

Submitted by EC, Canada, Japan and Turkey

RECOGNISING the situation of Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks and the impact that market supply has on the fishery;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the recovery plans that ICCAT has adopted for Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks, including the need for complementary market related measures;

CONCERNED by the impact that illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea has on the stocks;

NOTING the need for improved and strict control of all the components involved in the bluefin tuna fisheries;

AWARE that the current Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Programme does not provide the necessary control to ensure the compliance with existing ICCAT measures;

RE-ITERATING the responsibilities of Flag States to ensure that their vessels conduct their fishing activities in a responsible manner, fully respecting ICCAT Conservation Measures;

MINDFUL of the right and obligations of Port States to promote the effectiveness of management measures adopted by regional fisheries management organisations;

UNDERLINING the important role that importing States have also have in the control of the catches of bluefin tuna to ensure compliance with ICCAT Conservation Measures;

RECOGNISING that in order to have effective control of the movement of the bluefin tuna strict documentary tracking of the product from the point of capture throughout the whole operation to its marketing has to be established;

COMMITTED to take steps that conform with international law, notably as regards the WTO, and to ensure that bluefin tuna entering markets of Contracting and co-operating non-contracting Parties of ICCAT are caught in the Convention Area in a manner consistent with ICCAT Conservation Measures;

UNDERLINING that the adoption of this measure is part of the rebuilding programme for bluefin tuna and is being applied on an exceptional basis;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT :

1. Each Contracting Party and co-operating Non-Party, Entity or Fishing Entity (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall take the necessary steps to identify the origin of any bluefin tuna domestically traded, imported into or exported from its territories and to determine whether bluefin tuna harvested in the Convention Area was harvested in a manner consistent with ICCAT conservation measures.
2. Each CPC shall require that the vessels flying its flag or the traps subject to its jurisdiction which intend to harvest bluefin tuna in the Convention area are specifically authorised to do so.
3. Each CPC shall require that each landing of bluefin tuna at its ports and each delivery of bluefin tuna to its farms (referred to as FFBs in the ICCAT Recommendation 05-04) be accompanied by a completed bluefin tuna catch document BFTCD. The landing of bluefin tuna or the delivery of bluefin tuna to FFBs without a BFTCD is prohibited. Only FFBs authorised by CPCs and appearing on the authorised FFBs ICCAT record can receive bluefin tuna.
4. Each CPC shall provide BFTCD forms with an identification number to each of its flag vessels and traps authorised to harvest bluefin tuna in the Convention Area, and only those vessels and traps. Such forms are not transferable.
5. Each CPC shall provide bluefin tuna farm document (BFTFD forms, with an identification number, to each of its FFBs authorised to farm bluefin tuna, and only those FFBs. Such forms are not transferable.
6. In accordance with paragraphs X and XX of the ICCAT Recommendation 06-XX (recovery plan), each CPC shall ensure that any unused BFTCD forms as a result of the exhaustion, suspension or withdrawal of the quota individually granted to its vessels or traps, or of the suspension, withdrawal, cancellation or expiration of harvesting authorisations, or any other reasons, are returned to the competent authorities upon demand and are nullified.
7. In accordance with paragraphs X and XX of the ICCAT Recommendation 06-XX (recovery plan), each CPC shall ensure that any unused BFTFD forms, which cannot be used as a result of the suspension, withdrawal, cancellation or expiration of the authorisation granted to FFBs, or any other reasons, are returned to the competent authorities upon demand and are nullified.
8. Each CPC shall ensure that each bluefin tuna consignment which is re-exported from its territory be accompanied by a validated bluefin tuna re-export certificate (BFTRC).

Each CPC shall ensure that each bluefin tuna consignment which is exported from its territory be accompanied by a validated bluefin tuna export certificate (BFTEC) or BFTFD, where appropriate.
9. The BFTCD, BFTFD, (BFTEC) and BFTRC shall include the information identified respectively in Annexes I, II III and IV attached.
10. Procedures for completing BFTCDs, BFTFDs, BFTEC and BFTRCs are set forth respectively in Annexes IV, V, VI and VII attached. An example of the BFTCD,

BFTFD, (BFTEC) and BFTRC forms is also attached respectively to Annexes IV, V, VI (and VII).

11. Each CPC shall require that each shipment of bluefin tuna domestically traded, imported into, or exported, or transferred to its FFBs be accompanied by a validated BFTCD and, where appropriate, validated BFTFD, BFTEC or BFTRC that account for all the bluefin tuna contained in the consignment. The domestic trade, import, export, re-export, or transfer to a FFB of bluefin tuna without or not accompanied by a validated BFTCD, BFTFD, BFTEC or BFTRC, whichever the case, is prohibited.
12.
 - a) The BFTCD must be validated by an authorised governmental official or institution of the flag state of the vessel or the state of establishment of the trap that harvested the bluefin tuna, or if the vessel is operating under a charter arrangement, by an authorised governmental official or institution of the exporting state. Provisions, which are already adopted by CPCs on the basis of Paragraph 3 of the ICCAT Resolution 94-04 to monitor bluefin tuna catches which are domestically traded or exported, and which have been notified to the ICCAT Secretariat do apply mutatis mutandis. The list of those CPCs and the relevant provisions are attached in Annex XX.
 - b) The BFTFD must be validated by an authorised governmental official or institution of the state of establishment of the FFB from where the bluefin tuna is domestically traded or exported.
 - c) The BFTEC must be validated by an authorised governmental official or institution of the state from where the bluefin tuna is exported)
 - d) TheBFTRC must be validated by an authorised governmental official or institution of the state from where the bluefin tuna is re-exported.
13. Each CPC shall ensure that its competent authorities request and examine the validated BFTCD(s) and related documentation of each consignment of bluefin tuna domestically traded, imported into or exported from its territory and where appropriate, validated BFTFD(s), BFTECs and/or BFTRC(s) that account for all the bluefin tuna in the consignment. These authorities may also examine the content of the consignment to verify the information contained in the BFTCD, the BFTFD, the BFTEC or the BFTRC and in related documents and, where necessary, shall carry out verifications at the operators concerned.
14. Each CPC shall ensure that its competent authorities forward to the validating authorities, within seven working days, the return copy of each validated BFTCD, BFTFD ,BFTEC and BFTRC referred to in paragraph 12, including a summary of their examination and, where appropriate, a duly justified request for verification.
15. If, as a result of examinations or verifications carried out or of a request under Paragraphs 13 or 14 above, a question arises regarding the information contained in a BFTCD, a BFTFD, a BFTEC or a BFTRC, the Flag State whose national authorities validated the BFTCDt(s) and, as appropriate, the State whose national authorities validated the BFTFD, the BFTEC or the BFTRC shall co-operate with

each other and the final importing State with a view to resolving such questions as may be raised.

16. Pending the examinations or verifications under paragraphs 13 or 14 to confirm compliance of the bluefin tuna consignment with the requirements in the present Recommendation and any other relevant Recommendations, the CPCs shall not grant its release for domestic trade, import or export, nor, in the case of alive bluefin tuna destined to FFBs, accept the caging declaration.
17. Where the examination or verifications under paragraphs 13 or 14 above determine, in consultation with the validating authorities concerned, that a BFTCD, a BFTFD, a BFTEC or a BFTRC is invalid, the domestic trade, import, export or re-export of bluefin tuna that is the subject of this document, is prohibited.
18. Each CPC shall provide to the ICCAT Secretariat, within a delay of 30 days a list of validated BFTCDs, and where relevant, validated BFTFDs, BFTECs and BFTRCs that it has validated or received during the preceding month, whichever the case, which contains the following information by document: validation number, flag of the fishing vessel or location of trap, fishing area, first and last date of fishing operations, fishing gear, weight of bluefin tuna and product type, port of landing, FFB, cage number or country of destination where appropriate, following the report format in Annex VII. This information compiled by the ICCAT Secretariat shall be available to CPCs on request for the purposes of examinations or verifications under paragraphs 13 or 14.
19. Each CPC shall report to the Secretariat data, drawn from the BFTCDs, BFTFDs, BFTEC and BFTRCs on the origin and amount of bluefin tuna domestically traded, exported, re-exported from and imported into its territory, each year by October 1 for the period of July 1 of the preceding year to June 30 of the current year for distribution to the CPCs within a delay of one week. The formats of the reports are attached in annex VIII.
20. The Commission shall request the Non-Contracting Parties which are domestically trading, importing, exporting or re-exporting bluefin tuna to cooperate with the implementation of the Programme and to provide to the Commission data obtained from such implementation.
21. In accordance with paragraphs X and XX of the ICCAT Recommendation 06-XX (recovery plan), each CPC that validates BFTCDs in respect of its flag vessels and traps shall provide to the ICCAT Secretariat, within a delay of two working days, the details of the BFTCD(s) validated in respect of the bluefin tuna catch by which the individual quota granted to its vessel or trap is exhausted, following the report format in Annex IX. This information is distributed by the ICCAT Secretariat to the CPCs within two working days of receipt.
22. Each CPC shall provide to the ICCAT Secretariat, within a delay of two working days, the identification number of the BFTCDs and BFTFDs, which are nullified under paragraphs 6 or 7 above. This information is distributed by the ICCAT Secretariat to the CPCs within two working days of receipt.

23. Each CPC that validates BFTCDs in respect of its flag vessels in accordance with paragraph 12 a), shall notify the ICCAT Secretariat the government authorities (name and full address of the organization(s) and, where appropriate, name and title of the validating officials who are individually empowered, , sample form of document, sample impression of stamp or seal, tag samples) responsible for validating and verifying BFTCDs. This notification shall indicate at which date this entitlement comes into force. A copy of the provisions adopted in national law for the purpose of implementing the bluefin tuna catch documentation programme shall be communicated with the initial notification. Updated details on validating authorities and national provisions shall be communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat in a timely fashion. The information transmitted by the notifications on validating authorities is placed on the password-secured page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat. The list of the CPCS having notified their validating authorities and the notified dates of entry into force of the validation are placed on the open page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat.
24. Each CPC that validates BFTFDs in respect of its FFBs in accordance with paragraph 12b), shall notify the ICCAT Secretariat the government authorities (name and full address of the organization(s) and, where appropriate, name and title of the validating officials who are individually empowered, , sample form of document, sample impression of stamp or seal, tag samples) responsible for validating and verifying BFTFDs. This notification shall indicate at which date this entitlement comes into force. A copy of the provisions adopted in national law for the purpose of implementing the bluefin tuna catch documentation programme shall be communicated with the initial notification. Updated details on validating authorities and national provisions shall be communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat in a timely fashion. The information transmitted by the notifications on validating authorities is placed on the password-secured page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat. The list of the CPCS having notified their validating authorities and the notified dates of entry into force of the validation are placed on the open page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat.
25. Each CPC that validates BFTECs in respect of its exports of bluefin tuna in accordance with paragraph 12c), shall notify the ICCAT Secretariat the government authorities (name and full address of the organization(s) and, where appropriate, name and title of the validating officials who are individually empowered, , sample form of document, sample impression of stamp or seal, tag samples) responsible for validating and verifying BFTECs. This notification shall indicate at which date this entitlement comes into force. A copy of the provisions adopted in national law for the purpose of implementing the bluefin tuna catch documentation programme shall be communicated with the initial notification. Updated details on validating authorities and national provisions shall be communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat in a timely fashion. The information transmitted by the notifications on validating authorities is placed on the password-secured page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat. The list of the CPCS having notified their validating authorities and the notified dates of entry into force of the validation are placed on the open page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat.

26. Each CPC that validates BFTRCs in accordance with paragraph 12d) shall notify the ICCAT Secretariat the government authorities (name and full address of the organisation(s) and, where appropriate, name and title of the validating officials who are individually empowered, sample form of document and sample impression of stamp or seal) responsible for validating and verifying re-export certificates. This notification shall indicate at which date this entitlement comes into force. A copy of the provisions adopted in national law for the purpose of implementing the re-export certificate shall be communicated with the initial notification. Updated details on validating authorities and national provisions shall be communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat in a timely fashion.
27. Each CPC that domestically trades or imports bluefin tuna shall notify to the ICCAT Secretariat the government authorities (name and full address of the organisation(s)) which are responsible for the verification of BFTCDs, BFTFDs, BFTECs and re-export certificates and for requesting such verifications by the validating authorities.
28. The Recommendations 1992-01, 1993-03, 1996-10, 1997-04, 1998-12 and the Resolutions 1993-02, 1994-04 and 1994-05 on the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Programme are repealed and replaced by this Recommendation

ANNEX I

Data to be included in Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BFTCD)

1. BFTCD and authority identification

1 (i) Identification number of the BFTCD

1(ii) Validation Number of the BFTCD

1(iii) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the issuing authority;

2. Fishing vessel or trap identification

2(i) Name, home port, national registry number, and call sign where applicable, of the vessel and, if issued, its IMO/Lloyd's registration number;

2(ii) the name and full address of the trap

(iii) reference number of the licence or permit, whichever is applicable, that is issued to the vessel or the trap;

3 Identification of catch

3(i) Weight and product type of bluefin tuna destined for landing or transfer to cages,

3(ii) Geographic location by co-ordinates of where the catch was made;

3(iii) Dates within which the catch was taken;

4 Identification of trade and transport operations

4(i) Date and position of transfer at sea, the name, flag and national registry number of the tugboat, certified by the masters of the fishing vessel and the tugboat, and the name and address of the cage of destination

4(ii) Date and port at which the catch was landed

4(iii) Details of the subsequent shipment for export (date of shipment, identity of means of transportation: name, flag and national registry number of transportation vessel, flight number, truck registration plate, railway freight document number and, where appropriate, container number(s);

4(iv) Six digit code of the product in the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System of the World Customs Organisation (HS);

4(v) Where appropriate, the number and date of the customs export entry

4(vi) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the recipient of the catch at the time of, where appropriate, landing, export or import.

5. Statement of operators and validation by the authorities of the flag state or the state of establishment of the trap

5(i) Statement of the operator requesting the validation of the BFTCD with date, name, full address of the operator, name and signature of his representative

5(ii) Validation by the authority of the flag state or the state of establishment of the trap with name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the validating official, date and seal,

5(iii) Statement by the recipient of the bluefin tuna consignment at landing, export or import, where appropriate, with name and full address, name and signature of his representative and date,

6 Examination and verification by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate

6(i) Examination by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal,

6(ii) Verification by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal,

6(iii) Request for verification sent to the validating authorities referred to under paragraph 5 above by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate: summary request (detailed request to be attached if necessary), date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal,

6(iv) Results of the verification by the validating authorities referred to in paragraph 5 above: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal.

The form consists in two copies, of which one "return copy" to be used

- by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import where appropriate in order to:

-advise the validating authority that the BFTCD has been accepted after examination or verification or

- to request verifications by the validating authority and

-by the validating authority to advise the requesting authority on the results of its verifications.

ANNEX II

Data to be included in the farmed bluefin tuna certificate (FBFTC)

1. FBFTC and authority identification

1 (i) Identification number of the FBFTC,

1(ii) Validation Number of the BFTCD,

1(iii) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the issuing authority,

2. Farm identification

2(i) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the farm,

(ii) Reference number of the licence or permit, whichever is applicable, that is issued to the farm,

3 Identification of product

3(i) Weight of bluefin tuna subject of the FBFTC,

3(ii) Weight of bluefin tuna, number of pieces sorted out by BFTCD, identified by its validation number,

3(iii) Flag(s) of fishing vessel(s),

3(iv) Copies of the corresponding BFTCDs attached

4 Identification of trade and transport operations

4(ii) Details of the shipment for domestic trade or export (date of shipment, identity of means of transportation: name, flag and national registry number of transportation vessel, flight number, truck registration plate, railway freight document number and, where appropriate, container number(s),

4(iv) Six digit code of the product in the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System of the World Customs Organisation (HS),

4(v) Where appropriate, the number and date of the customs export entry,

4(vi) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the recipient of the consignment at the time of landing, export or import, where appropriate,

5. Statement of operators and validation by the authorities of the state of establishment of the farm

5(i) Statement of the operator requesting the validation of the FBFTC, with date, name, full address of the operator, name and signature of his representative,

5(ii) Validation by the authority of the state of establishment of the farm with name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the validating official, date and seal

5(iii) Statement by the recipient of the bluefin tuna consignment at landing, export or import, where appropriate, with name and full address, name and signature of his representative and date,

6 Examination and verification by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate

6(i) Examination by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

6(ii) Verification by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

6(iii) Request for verification sent to the validating authorities referred to under paragraph 5 above by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate: summary request (detailed request to be attached if necessary), date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

6(ii) Results of the verification by the validating authorities referred to in paragraph 5 above: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

The form consists in two copies, of which one "return copy" to be used

- by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import where appropriate in order to:
 - advise the validating authority that the FBFTC has been accepted after examination or verification or
 - to request verifications by the validating authority and
- by the validating authority to advise the requesting authority on the results of its verifications.

ANNEX III

Data to be included in the bluefin tuna export certificate (BFTEC)

1. BFTEC and authority identification

1(i) Validation number of the BFTEC,

1(iii) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the issuing authority,

2. Exporter identification

2(i) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the exporter

3 Identification of product

3(i) Weight and product types of bluefin tuna subject of the BFTEC,

3(ii) Weight by product types of bluefin tuna and BFTCD or BFTFD, where appropriate identified by their validation numbers,

3(iii) Flag(s) of fishing vessel(s) or state of establishment of the FFB, where appropriate

3(iv) Copies of the corresponding BFTCDs or BFTFDs attached

4 Identification of trade and transport operations

4(iii) Details of the shipment for re-export (date of shipment, identity of means of transportation: name, flag and national registry number of transportation vessel, flight number, truck registration plate, railway freight document number and, where appropriate, container number(s),

4(iv) Six digit code of the product in the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System of the World Customs Organisation (HS),

4(v) Where appropriate, the number and date of the customs export entry,

4(vi) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the recipient of the consignment,

5. Statement of operators and validation by the authorities of the state of establishment of the farm

5(i) Statement of the operator requesting the validation of the BFTEC, with date, name, full address of the operator, name and signature of his representative,

5(ii) Validation by the authority of the state of re-export with name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the validating official, date and seal

5(iii) Statement by the recipient in the state of import of the bluefin tuna consignment, with name and full address, name and signature of his representative and date,

6 Examination and verification by the authorities of the state of import

6(i) Examination by the authorities of the state of import: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

6(ii) Verification by the authorities of the state of import: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

6(iii) Request for verification sent to the validating authorities referred to under paragraph 5 above by the authorities of the state of re-export: summary request (detailed request to be attached if necessary), date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

6(ii) Results of the verification by the validating authorities referred to in paragraph 5 above: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

The form consists in two copies, of which one "return copy" to be used

- by the authorities of the state of import in order to:

-advise the validating authority that the BFTEC has been accepted after examination or verification or

- to request verifications by the validating authority and

-by the validating authority to advise the requesting authority on the results of its verifications.

ANNEX IV

Data to be included in the bluefin tuna re-export certificate (BFTRC)

1. BFTRC and authority identification

1(i) Validation number of the BFTRC,

1(iii) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the issuing authority,

2. Re-exporter identification

2(i) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the re-exporter

3 Identification of product

3(i) Weight and product types of bluefin tuna subject of the BFTRC,

3(ii) Weight by product types of bluefin tuna and BFTCD or FBFTC, where appropriate identified by their validation numbers,

3(iii) Flag(s) of fishing vessel(s) or state of establishment of the farm, where appropriate

3(iv) Copies of the corresponding BFTCDs or BFTFD attached

4 Identification of trade and transport operations

4(iii) Details of the shipment for re-export (date of shipment, identity of means of transportation: name, flag and national registry number of transportation vessel, flight number, truck registration plate, railway freight document number and, where appropriate, container number(s),

4(iv) Six digit code of the product in the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System of the World Customs Organisation (HS),

4(v) Where appropriate, the number and date of the customs re-export entry,

4(vi) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the recipient of the consignment,

5. Statement of operators and validation by the authorities of the state of establishment of the farm

5(i) Statement of the operator requesting the validation of the BFTRC, with date, name, full address of the operator, name and signature of his representative,

5(ii) Validation by the authority of the state of re-export with name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the validating official, date and seal

5(iii) Statement by the recipient in the state of import of the bluefin tuna consignment, with name and full address, name and signature of his representative and date,

6 Examination and verification by the authorities of the state of import

6(i) Examination by the authorities of the state of import: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

6(ii) Verification by the authorities of the state of import: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

6(iii) Request for verification sent to the validating authorities referred to under paragraph 5 above by the authorities of the state of re-export: summary request (detailed

request to be attached if necessary), date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

6(ii) Results of the verification by the validating authorities referred to in paragraph 5 above: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

The form consists in two copies, of which one "return copy" to be used

- by the authorities of the state of import in order to:

- advise the validating authority that the BFTRC has been accepted after examination or verification or

- to request verifications by the validating authority and

-by the validating authority to advise the requesting authority on the results of its verifications.

ANNEX IV

Procedures for completing the ICCAT bluefin tuna catch document

Appendix 1

Sample form of the ICCAT bluefin tuna catch document

To be completed

ANNEX V

Procedures for completing the ICCAT bluefin tuna farm document

Appendix 1

Sample form of the ICCAT bluefin tuna farm document

To be completed

ANNEX VI

Procedures for completing the ICCAT bluefin tuna export certificate

Appendix 1

Sample form of the ICCAT bluefin tuna export certificate

To be completed

ANNEX VII

Procedures for completing the ICCAT bluefin tuna re-export certificate

Appendix 1

Sample form of the ICCAT bluefin tuna re-export certificate

To be completed

ANNEX VIII

Monthly reports on ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documents, farmed bluefin tuna certificate and bluefin tuna re-export certificates (One report format for each document)

To be completed

ANNEX IX

Yearly reports on ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documents, farmed bluefin tuna certificate and bluefin tuna re-export certificates (One report format for each document)

To be completed

ANNEX X

Report format on ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documents referred under paragraph 17 above

To be completed

ANNEX XI

Definitions

The following definitions are intended only for the purposes of the implementation of the bluefin tuna catch document programme and shall be applied as stated regardless of whether such actions as domestic trade, export, import, or re-export constitutes the same under any CPC's customs law or other domestic legislation.

"domestic trade":

- trade with bluefin tuna harvested in the ICCAT Convention area by a vessel or a trap, which is landed in the CPC to which the vessel is flagged or where the trap is established and which is not destined to be exported, or
- trade with bluefin tuna products farmed in a FFB from bluefin tuna harvested in the ICCAT Convention area by a vessel, which is flagged to the CPC where the FFB is established, which are supplied to any entity in this CPC and which are not destined to be exported, and
- trade with bluefin tuna between the Member States of the European Community.

"export":

Any movement of a bluefin tuna catch in its harvested or processed (including farmed) form from the territory of a CPC to which the vessel is flagged or where the trap or the FFB is established.

"import":

Any movement of a bluefin tuna catch in its harvested or processed (including farmed) form into the territory of a CPC, which is not the CPC to which the vessel is flagged or where the trap of the FFB is established.

"re-export"

Any movement of a bluefin tuna catch in its harvested or processed (including farmed) form from the territory of a CPC, where it has been previously imported in the same form.

Attachment B
CCAMLR CDS Scheme

CONSERVATION MEASURE 10-05 (2006)
Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.

Species	toothfish
Area	all
Season	all
Gear	all

The Commission,

Concerned that illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. in the Convention Area threatens serious depletion of populations of *Dissostichus* spp.,

Aware that IUU fishing involves significant by-catch of some Antarctic species, including endangered albatross,

Noting that IUU fishing is inconsistent with the objective of the Convention and undermines the effectiveness of CCAMLR conservation measures,

Underlining the responsibilities of Flag States to ensure that their vessels conduct their fishing activities in a responsible manner,

Mindful of the rights and obligations of Port States to promote the effectiveness of regional fishery conservation measures,

Aware that IUU fishing reflects the high value of, and resulting expansion in markets for and international trade in, *Dissostichus* spp.,

Recalling that Contracting Parties have agreed to introduce classification codes for *Dissostichus* spp. at a national level,

Recognising that the implementation of a Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. (CDS) will provide the Commission with essential information necessary to provide the precautionary management objectives of the Convention,

Committed to take steps, consistent with international law, to identify the origins of *Dissostichus* spp. entering the markets of Contracting Parties and to determine whether *Dissostichus* spp. harvested in the Convention Area that is imported into their territories was caught in a manner consistent with CCAMLR conservation measures,

Wishing to reinforce the conservation measures already adopted by the Commission with respect to *Dissostichus* spp.,

Inviting non-Contracting Parties whose vessels fish for *Dissostichus* spp. to participate in the CDS,

hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Article IX of the Convention:

1. The following definitions are intended only for the purposes of the completion of CDS documents and shall be applied as stated regardless of whether such actions as landings, transshipments, imports, exports or re-exports constitute the same under any CDS participant's customs law or other domestic legislation:

- (i) Port State: The State that has control over a particular port area or free trade zone for the purposes of landing, transshipment, importing, exporting and re-exporting and whose authority serves as the authority for landing or transshipment certification.
 - (ii) Landing: The initial transfer of catch in its harvested or processed form from a vessel to dockside or to another vessel in a port or free trade zone where the catch is certified by an authority of the Port State as landed.
 - (iii) Export: Any movement of a catch in its harvested or processed form from territory under the control of the State or free trade zone of landing, or, where that State or free trade zone forms part of a customs union, any other member State of that customs union.
 - (iv) Import: The physical entering or bringing of a catch into any part of the geographical territory under the control of a State, except where the catch is landed or transhipped within the definitions of 'landing' or 'transshipment' in this conservation measure.
 - (v) Re-export: Any movement of a catch in its harvested or processed form from territory under the control of a State, free trade zone, or member State of a customs union of import unless that State, free trade zone, or any member State of that customs union of import is the first place of import, in which case the movement is an export within the definition of 'export' in this conservation measure.
 - (vi) Transshipment: The transfer of a catch in its harvested or processed form from a vessel to another vessel or means of transport, and, where such transfer takes place within the territory under the control of a Port State, for the purpose of effecting its removal from that State. For the avoidance of doubt, temporarily placing a catch on land or an artificial structure to facilitate such transfer shall not prevent the transfer from being a transshipment where the catch is not 'landed' within the definition of 'landing' in this conservation measure.
2. Each Contracting Party shall take steps to identify the origin of *Dissostichus* spp. imported into or exported from its territories and to determine whether *Dissostichus* spp. harvested in the Convention Area that is imported into or exported from its territories was caught in a manner consistent with CCAMLR conservation measures.
 3. Each Contracting Party shall require that each master or authorised representative of its flag vessels authorised to engage in harvesting of *Dissostichus eleginoides* and/or *Dissostichus mawsoni* complete a *Dissostichus* catch document (DCD) for the catch landed or transhipped on each occasion that it lands or tranships *Dissostichus* spp.
 4. Each Contracting Party shall require that each landing of *Dissostichus* spp. at its ports and each transshipment of *Dissostichus* spp. to its vessels be accompanied by a completed DCD. The landing of *Dissostichus* spp. without a catch document is prohibited.

5. Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with their laws and regulations, require that their flag vessels which intend to harvest *Dissostichus* spp., including on the high seas outside the Convention Area, are provided with specific authorisation to do so. Each Contracting Party shall provide DCD forms to each of its flag vessels authorised to harvest *Dissostichus* spp. and only to those vessels.
6. A non-Contracting Party seeking to cooperate with CCAMLR by participating in this scheme may issue DCD forms, in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraphs 8 and 9, to any of its flag vessels that intend to harvest *Dissostichus* spp.
7. The procedure regarding cooperation with CCAMLR in the implementation of the CDS by non-Contracting Parties involved in the trade of *Dissostichus* spp. is set out in Annex 10-05/C.
8. The DCD shall include the following information:
 - (i) the name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the issuing authority;
 - (ii) the name, home port, national registry number and call sign of the vessel and, if issued, its IMO/Lloyd's registration number;
 - (iii) the reference number of the licence or permit, whichever is applicable, that is issued to the vessel;
 - (iv) the weight of each *Dissostichus* species landed or transhipped by product type, and
 - (a) by CCAMLR statistical subarea or division if caught in the Convention Area; and/or
 - (b) by FAO statistical area, subarea or division if caught outside the Convention Area;
 - (v) the dates within which the catch was taken;
 - (vi) the date and the port at which the catch was landed or the date and the vessel, its flag and national registry number, to which the catch was transhipped;
 - (vii) the name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the recipient(s) of the catch and the amount of each species and product type received.
9. Procedures for completing DCDs in respect of vessels are set forth in paragraphs A1 to A10 of Annex 10-05/A to this measure. The standard catch document is attached to the annex.
10. Each Contracting Party shall require that each shipment of *Dissostichus* spp. imported into or exported from its territory be accompanied by the export-validated DCD(s) and, where appropriate, validated re-export document(s) that account for all the *Dissostichus* spp. contained in the shipment. The import, export or re-export of *Dissostichus* spp. without a catch document is prohibited.

11. An export-validated DCD issued in respect of a vessel is one that:
 - (i) includes all relevant information and signatures provided in accordance with paragraphs A1 to A11 of Annex 10-05/A to this measure;
 - (ii) includes a signed and stamped certification by a responsible official of the exporting State of the accuracy of the information contained in the document.
12. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that its customs government authorities or other appropriate government officials request and examine the documentation of each shipment of *Dissostichus* spp. imported into or exported from its territory to verify that it includes the export-validated DCD(s) and, where appropriate, validated re-export document(s) that account for all the *Dissostichus* spp. contained in the shipment. These officials may also examine the content of any shipment to verify the information contained in the catch document or documents.
13. If, as a result of an examination referred to in paragraph 12 above, a question arises regarding the information contained in a DCD or a re-export document, the exporting State whose government authority validated the document(s) and, as appropriate, the Flag State whose vessel completed the document are called on to cooperate with the importing State with a view to resolving such question.
14. Each Contracting Party shall promptly provide by the most rapid electronic means, copies to the CCAMLR Secretariat of all export-validated DCDs and, where relevant, validated re-export documents that it issued from and received into its territory and shall submit annually to the Secretariat a summary list of documents issued from or received into its territory in respect of transshipments, landings, exports, re-exports and imports. The list shall include: document identification numbers; date of landing, export, re-export, import; weights landed, exported, re-exported or imported.
15. Each Contracting Party, and any non-Contracting Party that issues DCDs in respect of its flag vessels in accordance with paragraph 6, shall inform the CCAMLR Secretariat of the government authority or authorities (including names, addresses, phone and fax numbers and email addresses) responsible for issuing and validating DCDs.
16. Notwithstanding the above, any Contracting Party, or any non-Contracting Party participating in the CDS, may require additional verification of catch documents by Flag States by using, *inter alia*, VMS, in respect of catches¹ taken on the high seas outside the Convention Area, when landed at, imported into or exported from its territory.
17. If, following an examination under paragraph 12, questions under paragraph 13 or requests for additional verification of documents under paragraph 16, it is determined, after consultation with the States concerned, that a catch document is invalid, the import, export or re-export of *Dissostichus* spp. being the subject of the document is prohibited.
18. If a Contracting Party participating in the CDS has cause to sell or dispose of seized or confiscated *Dissostichus* spp., it may issue a Specially Validated *Dissostichus* Catch Document (SVDCD) specifying the reasons for that validation. The SVDCD shall

include a statement describing the circumstances under which confiscated fish are moving in trade. To the extent practicable, Parties shall ensure that no financial benefit arising from the sale of seized or confiscated catch accrue to the perpetrators of IUU fishing. If a Contracting Party issues a SVDCD, it shall immediately report all such validations to the Secretariat for conveying to all Parties and, as appropriate, recording in trade statistics.

19. A Contracting Party may transfer all or part of the proceeds from the sale of seized or confiscated *Dissostichus* spp. into the CDS Fund created by the Commission or into a national fund which promotes achievement of the objectives of the Convention. A Contracting Party may, consistent with its domestic legislation, decline to provide a market for toothfish offered for sale with a SVDCD by another State. Provisions concerning the uses of the CDS Fund are found in Annex 10-05/B.

¹ Excluding by-catches of *Dissostichus* spp. by trawlers fishing on the high seas outside the Convention Area. A by-catch shall be defined as no more than 5% of total catch of all species and no more than 50 tonnes for an entire fishing trip by a vessel.

ANNEX 10-05/A

- A1. Each Flag State shall ensure that each *Dissostichus* catch document form that it issues includes a specific identification number consisting of:

- (i) a four-digit number, consisting of the two-digit International Standards Organization (ISO) country code plus the last two digits of the year for which the form is issued;
- (ii) a three-digit sequence number (beginning with 001) to denote the order in which catch document forms are issued.

It shall also enter on each *Dissostichus* catch document form the number as appropriate of the licence or permit issued to the vessel.

- A2. The master of a vessel which has been issued a *Dissostichus* catch document form or forms shall adhere to the following procedures prior to each landing or transshipment of *Dissostichus* spp.:

- (i) the master shall ensure that the information specified in paragraph 7 of this conservation measure is accurately recorded on the *Dissostichus* catch document form;
- (ii) if a landing or transshipment includes catch of both *Dissostichus* spp., the master shall record on the *Dissostichus* catch document form the total amount of the catch landed or transhipped by weight of each species;
- (iii) if a landing or transshipment includes catch of *Dissostichus* spp. taken from different statistical subareas and/or divisions, the master shall record on the *Dissostichus* catch document form the amount of the catch by weight of each species taken from each statistical subarea and/or division and indicating whether the catch was caught in an EEZ or on the high seas, as appropriate;

- (iv) the master shall convey to the Flag State of the vessel by the most rapid electronic means available, the *Dissostichus* catch document number, the dates within which the catch was taken, the species, processing type or types, the estimated weight to be landed and the area or areas of the catch, the date of landing or transshipment and the port and country of landing or vessel of transshipment and shall request from the Flag State, a Flag State confirmation number.
- A3. If, for catches¹ taken in the Convention Area or on the high seas outside the Convention Area, the Flag State verifies, by the use of a VMS (as described in paragraph 1 of Conservation Measure 10-04), the area fished and that the catch to be landed or transhipped as reported by its vessel is accurately recorded and taken in a manner consistent with its authorisation to fish, it shall convey a unique Flag State confirmation number to the vessel's master by the most rapid electronic means available. The *Dissostichus* catch document will receive a confirmation number from the Flag State, only when it is convinced that the information submitted by the vessel fully satisfies the provisions of this conservation measure.
- A4. The master shall enter the Flag State confirmation number on the *Dissostichus* catch document form.
- A5. The master of a vessel that has been issued a *Dissostichus* catch document form or forms shall adhere to the following procedures immediately after each landing or transshipment of *Dissostichus* spp.:
- (i) in the case of a transshipment, the master shall confirm the transshipment obtaining the signature on the *Dissostichus* catch document of the master of the vessel to which the catch is being transferred;
 - (ii) in the case of a landing, the master or authorised representative shall confirm the landing by obtaining a signed and stamped certification on the *Dissostichus* catch document by a responsible official of the Port State of landing or free trade zone who is acting under the direction of either the customs or fisheries authority of the Port State and is competent with regard to the validation of *Dissostichus* catch documents;
 - (iii) in the case of a landing, the master or authorised representative shall also obtain the signature on the *Dissostichus* catch document of the individual that receives the catch at the port of landing or free trade zone;
 - (iv) in the event that the catch is divided upon landing, the master or authorised representative shall present a copy of the *Dissostichus* catch document to each individual that receives a part of the catch at the port of landing or free trade zone, record on that copy of the catch document the amount and origin of the catch received by that individual and obtain the signature of that individual.
- A6. In respect of each landing or transshipment, the master or authorised representative shall immediately sign and convey by the most rapid electronic means available a copy, or, if the catch landed was divided, copies, of the signed *Dissostichus* catch document to the Flag State of the vessel and shall provide a copy of the relevant document to each recipient of the catch.

- A7. The Flag State of the vessel shall immediately convey by the most rapid electronic means available a copy or, if the catch was divided, copies, of the signed *Dissostichus* catch document to the CCAMLR Secretariat to be made available by the next working day to all Contracting Parties.
- A8. The master or authorised representative shall retain the original copies of the signed *Dissostichus* catch document(s) and return them to the Flag State no later than one month after the end of the fishing season.
- A9. The master of a vessel to which catch has been transhipped (receiving vessel) shall adhere to the following procedures immediately after each landing of such catch in order to complete each *Dissostichus* catch document received from transhipping vessels:
- (i) the master of the receiving vessel shall confirm the landing by obtaining a signed and stamped certification on the *Dissostichus* catch document by a responsible official of the Port State of landing or free trade zone who is acting under the direction of either the customs or fisheries authority of the Port State and is competent with regard to the validation of *Dissostichus* catch documents;
 - (ii) the master of the receiving vessel shall also obtain the signature on the *Dissostichus* catch document of the individual that receives the catch at the port of landing or free trade;
 - (iii) in the event that the catch is divided upon landing, the master of the receiving vessel shall present a copy of the *Dissostichus* catch document to each individual that receives a part of the catch at the port of landing or free trade zone, record on that copy of the catch document the amount and origin of the catch received by that individual and obtain the signature of that individual.
- A10. In respect of each landing of transhipped catch, the master or authorised representative of the receiving vessel shall immediately sign and convey by the most rapid electronic means available a copy of all the *Dissostichus* catch documents, or if the catch was divided, copies, of all the *Dissostichus* catch documents, to the Flag State(s) that issued the *Dissostichus* catch document, and shall provide a copy of the relevant document to each recipient of the catch. The Flag State of the receiving vessel shall immediately convey by the most rapid electronic means available a copy of the document to the CCAMLR Secretariat to be made available by the next working day to all Contracting Parties.
- A11. For each shipment of *Dissostichus* spp. to be exported from the country of landing, the exporter shall adhere to the following procedures to obtain the necessary export validation of the *Dissostichus* catch document(s) that account for all the *Dissostichus* spp. contained in the shipment:
- (i) the exporter shall enter on each *Dissostichus* catch document the amount of each *Dissostichus* spp. reported on the document that is contained in the shipment;
 - (ii) the exporter shall enter on each *Dissostichus* catch document the name and address of the importer of the shipment and the point of import;

- (iii) the exporter shall enter on each *Dissostichus* catch document the exporter's name and address, and shall sign the document;
- (iv) the exporter shall obtain a signed and stamped validation of the *Dissostichus* catch document (including the attachments if provided) by a responsible official of the exporting State.
- (v) the exporter shall indicate the transport details as appropriate:
 - if by sea
 - container(s) number(s) if appropriate, or vessel name, and bill of lading number, date and place of issue;
 - if by air
 - flight number, airway bill number, place and date of issue;
 - if by other means (ground transportation)
 - truck registration number and nationality, railway transport number, date and place of issue.

A12. In the case of re-export, the re-exporter shall adhere to the following procedures to obtain the necessary re-export validation of the *Dissostichus* catch document(s) that account for all the *Dissostichus* spp. contained in the shipment:

- (i) the re-exporter shall supply details of the net weight of product of all species to be re-exported, together with the *Dissostichus* catch document number to which each species and product relates;
- (ii) the re-exporter shall supply the name and address of the importer of the shipment, the point of import and the name and address of the exporter;
- (iii) the re-exporter shall obtain a signed and stamped validation of the above details by the responsible official of the exporting State on the accuracy of information contained in the document(s);
- (iv) the re-exporter shall indicate the transport details as appropriate:
 - if by sea
 - container(s) number(s) if appropriate, or vessel name, and bill of lading number, date and place of issue;
 - if by air
 - flight number, airway bill number, place and date of issue;

if by other means (ground transportation)

truck registration number and nationality,
railway transport number, date and place of issue.

- (v) the responsible official of the re-exporting State shall immediately transmit by the most rapid electronic means a copy of the re-export document to the Secretariat to be made available next working day to all Contracting Parties.

The standard form for re-export is attached to this annex.

¹ Excluding by-catches of *Dissostichus* spp. by trawlers fishing on the high seas outside the Convention Area. A by-catch shall be defined as no more than 5% of total catch of all species and no more than 50 tonnes for an entire fishing trip by a vessel.

DISSOSTICHUS RE-EXPORT DOCUMENT

V1.2

RE-EXPORT SECTION

Re-exporting Country:

1. Description of Fish

Species	Type of Product	Net Weight Exported (kg)	<i>Dissostichus</i> Catch Document Number Attached

Species: **TOP** *Dissostichus eleginoides*, **TOA** *Dissostichus mawsoni*
 Type: **WHO** Whole; **HAG** Headed and gutted; **HAT** Headed and tailed; **FLT** Fillet;
HGT Headed, gutted, tailed; **OTH** Other (specify)

RE-EXPORT – TRANSPORT DETAILS

If by sea/air:	Container number	
	(if more than one – attach list)	
If no container:	Vessel name; OR	
	Flight number; AND	
	Bill of lading/airway bill number; AND	
	Date and place of issue	
If ground transport:	Truck registration number and nationality; OR	
	Railway transport number; AND	
	Date and place of issue	

2. Re-Exporter Certification: I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and that the above product comes from product certified by the attached *Dissostichus* Catch Document(s).

Name	Address	Signature	Date	Export Licence (if issued)

3. Re-Export Government Authority Validation: I certify that the above information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Name/Title	Signature	Date	Seal (Stamp)

4. IMPORT SECTION

Name of Importer	Address
Point of Unlading:	City
	State/Province
	Country

THE USE OF THE CDS FUND

- B1. The purpose of the CDS Fund ('the Fund') is to enhance the capacity of the Commission in improving the effectiveness of the CDS and by this, and other means, to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in the Convention Area.
- B2. The Fund will be operated according to the following provisions:
- (i) The Fund shall be used for special projects, or special needs of the Secretariat if the Commission so decides, aimed at assisting the development and improving the effectiveness of the CDS. The Fund may also be used for special projects and other activities contributing to the prevention, deterrence and elimination of IUU fishing in the Convention Area, and for other such purposes as the Commission may decide.
 - (ii) The Fund shall be used primarily for projects conducted by the Secretariat, although the participation of Members in these projects is not precluded. While individual Member projects may be considered, this shall not replace the normal responsibilities of Members of the Commission. The Fund shall not be used for routine Secretariat activities.
 - (iii) Proposals for special projects may be made by Members, by the Commission or the Scientific Committee and their subsidiary bodies, or by the Secretariat. Proposals shall be made to the Commission in writing and be accompanied by an explanation of the proposal and an itemised statement of estimated expenditure.
 - (iv) The Commission will, at each annual meeting, designate six Members to serve on a Review Panel to review proposals made intersessionally and to make recommendations to the Commission on whether to fund special projects or special needs. The Review Panel will operate by email intersessionally and meet during the first week of the Commission's annual meeting.
 - (v) The Commission shall review all proposals and decide on appropriate projects and funding as a standing agenda item at its annual meeting.
 - (vi) The Fund may be used to assist Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties that wish to cooperate with CCAMLR and participate in the CDS, so long as this use is consistent with provisions (i) and (ii) above. Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties may submit proposals if the proposals are sponsored by, or in cooperation with, a Member.
 - (vii) The Financial Regulations of the Commission shall apply to the Fund, except in so far as these provisions provide or the Commission decides otherwise.
 - (viii) The Secretariat shall report to the annual meeting of the Commission on the activities of the Fund, including its income and expenditure. Annexed to the

report shall be reports on the progress of each project being funded by the Fund, including details of the expenditure on each project. The report will be circulated to Members in advance of the annual meeting.

- (ix) Where an individual Member project is being funded according to provision (ii), that Member shall provide an annual report on the progress of the project, including details of the expenditure on the project. The report shall be submitted to the Secretariat in sufficient time to be circulated to Members in advance of the annual meeting. When the project is completed, that Member shall provide a final statement of account certified by an auditor acceptable to the Commission.
- (x) The Commission shall review all ongoing projects at its annual meeting as a standing agenda item and reserves the right, after notice, to cancel a project at any time should it decide that it is necessary. Such a decision shall be exceptional, and shall take into account progress made to date and likely progress in the future, and shall in any case be preceded by an invitation from the Commission to the project coordinator to present a case for continuation of funding.
- (xi) The Commission may modify these provisions at any time.

ANNEX 10-05/C

**PROCEDURE REGARDING COOPERATION WITH CCAMLR IN THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CDS BY NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES
INVOLVED IN THE TRADE OF *DISSOSTICHUS* SPP.**

- C1. Each year, the Executive Secretary shall contact all non-Contracting Parties which are known to be involved in the trade with *Dissostichus* spp. to urge them to become a Contracting Party to CCAMLR or to attain the status of a non-Contracting Party cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. (CDS) in accordance with the provisions of Conservation Measure 10-05. In doing so, the Executive Secretary shall provide copies of this conservation measure and any related resolutions adopted by the Commission.
- C2. Any non-Contracting Party that seeks to be accorded the status of non-Contracting Party cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS shall apply to the Executive Secretary requesting such status. Such requests must be received by the Executive Secretary no later than ninety (90) days in advance of an annual meeting of the CAMLR Commission in order to be considered at that meeting.
- C3. Any non-Contracting Party requesting the status of a non-Contracting Party cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS shall fulfil the following requirements in order to have this status considered by the Commission:
 - (i) Information requirements:
 - (a) communicate the data required under the CDS.

- (ii) Compliance requirements:
 - (a) implement all the provisions of Conservation Measure 10-05;
 - (b) inform CCAMLR of all the measures taken to ensure compliance by its vessels used for the transshipments of *Dissostichus* spp. and its operators, including *inter alia*, and as appropriate, inspection at sea and in port, CDS implementation;
 - (c) respond to alleged violations of CCAMLR measures by its vessels transshipping *Dissostichus* spp. and its operators, as determined by the appropriate bodies, and communicate to CCAMLR the actions taken against operators.
- C4. An applicant for the status of a non-Contracting Party cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS shall also:
 - (i) confirm its commitment to implement Conservation Measure 10-05; and
 - (ii) inform the Commission of the measures it takes to ensure compliance by its operators with Conservation Measure 10-05.
- C5. The Standing Committee for Implementation and Compliance (SCIC) shall be responsible for reviewing requests for the status of non-Contracting Party cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS and for recommending to the Commission whether the applicants should be granted such status.
- C6. Annually the Commission shall review the status granted to each non-Contracting Party and may revoke this status if the Non-Contracting Party concerned has not complied with the criteria for attaining such status established by this measure.

RESOLUTION 14/XIX
Catch Documentation Scheme: Implementation
by Acceding States and Non-Contracting Parties

Species	toothfish
Area	all
Season	all
Gear	all

The Commission,

Having considered reports on the implementation of the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. established by Conservation Measure 10-05 (1999),

Being satisfied that the Scheme has been successfully launched, and noting the improvements to the scheme made by Conservation Measures 10-05 (2000) and 10-05 (2001),

Conscious that the effectiveness of the Scheme depends also on implementation of the Scheme by those Contracting Parties which are not Members of the Commission ('Acceding States') but which fish for, or trade in, *Dissostichus* spp., as well as by non-Contracting Parties,

Concerned at the evidence that several acceding States and non-Contracting Parties which continue to be engaged in fishing for, or trading in, *Dissostichus* spp. are not implementing the Scheme,

Particularly concerned at the failure by such acceding States to implement the Scheme, to uphold and promote its objectives, and to meet their obligations under Article XXII to exert appropriate efforts with regard to activities contrary to the objectives of the Convention,

Determined to take all necessary measures, consistent with international law, to ensure that the effectiveness and credibility of the Scheme is not harmed by non-implementation of it by acceding States and non-Contracting Parties,

Acting pursuant to Article X of the Convention,

1. Urges all Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties not participating in the Catch Documentation Scheme which fish for, or trade in, *Dissostichus* spp. to implement the Scheme as soon as possible.
2. Requests to this end that the CCAMLR Secretariat convey this resolution to such Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties and give all possible advice and assistance to them.
3. Recommends that Members of the Commission make appropriate representations concerning this resolution to such Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties.
4. Reminds Members of the Commission of their obligation under the Catch Documentation Scheme to prevent trade in *Dissostichus* spp. in their territory, or by their flag vessels, with Acceding States or non-Contracting Parties when it is not carried out in compliance with the Scheme.
5. Decides to consider the matter again at the Twentieth Meeting of the Commission in 2001 with a view to taking such further measures as may be necessary.

RESOLUTION 15/XXII
Use of Ports not Implementing the
Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.

Species	toothfish
Area	all
Season	all
Gear	all

The Commission,

Noting that a number of Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties not participating in the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp., as set out in Conservation Measure 10-05, continue to trade in *Dissostichus* spp.,

Recognising that these Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties thus do not participate in the landing procedures for *Dissostichus* spp. accompanied by *Dissostichus* Catch Documents,

urges Contracting Parties,

When licensing a vessel to fish for *Dissostichus* spp. either inside the Convention Area under Conservation Measure 10-02, or on the high seas, to require, as a condition of that licence¹, that the vessel should land catches only in States that are fully implementing the CDS; and to attach to the licence a list of all Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties that are fully implementing the Catch Documentation Scheme.

¹ Includes permits and authorisations

RESOLUTION 17/XX
Use of VMS and other Measures for the Verification of
CDS Catch Data for Areas Outside the Convention Area,
in particular, in FAO Statistical Area 51

Species	toothfish
Area	north of Convention Area
Season	all
Gear	all

The Commission,

Recognising the need to continue to take action, using a precautionary approach, based on the best scientific information available, in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of *Dissostichus* spp. stocks in the Convention Area,

Concerned that the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. (CDS) could be used to disguise illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) catches of *Dissostichus* spp. in order to gain legal access to markets,

Concerned that any misreporting and misuse of the CDS seriously undermines the effectiveness of CCAMLR conservation measures,

1. Urges States participating in the CDS to ensure that *Dissostichus* Catch Documents (DCDs) relating to landings or imports of *Dissostichus* spp., when necessary, are checked by contact with Flag States to verify that the information in the DCD is consistent with the data reports derived from an automated satellite-linked Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)¹.
2. Urges States participating in the CDS, if necessary to that end, to consider reviewing their domestic laws and regulations, with a view to prohibiting, in a manner consistent with international law, landings/transshipments/imports of *Dissostichus* spp. declared in a DCD as having been caught in FAO Statistical Area 51 if the Flag State fails to demonstrate that it verified the DCD using automated satellite-linked VMS derived data reports.
3. Requests the Scientific Committee to review the data concerning the areas where *Dissostichus* spp. occur outside the Convention Area and the potential biomass of *Dissostichus* spp. in such areas, in order to assist the Commission in the conservation and management of *Dissostichus* stocks and in defining the areas and potential biomasses of *Dissostichus* spp. which could be landed/imported/exported under the CDS.

¹ In this regard, verification of the information in the relevant DCD shall not be requested for the trawlers as described in Conservation Measure 10-05, footnote 1.

RESOLUTION 19/XXI
Flags of Non-Compliance*

Species	all
Area	all
Season	all
Gear	all

The Commission,

Concerned that some Flag States, particularly certain non-Contracting Parties, do not comply with their obligations regarding jurisdiction and control according to international law in respect of fishing vessels entitled to fly their flag that carry out their activities in the Convention Area, and that as a result these vessels are not under the effective control of such Flag States,

Aware that the lack of effective control facilitates fishing by these vessels in the Convention Area in a manner that undermines the effectiveness of CCAMLR's conservation measures, leading to illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) catches of fish and unacceptable levels of incidental mortality of seabirds,

Considering therefore such fishing vessels to be flying Flags of Non-Compliance (FONC) in the context of CCAMLR (FONC vessels),

Noting that the FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas emphasizes that the practice of flagging or reflagging fishing vessels as a means of avoiding compliance with international conservation and management measures for living marine resources and the failure of the States to fulfil their responsibilities with respect of fishing vessels entitled to fly their flag, are among the factors that seriously undermine the effectiveness of such measures,

Noting that the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing calls on States to take measures to discourage nationals subject to their jurisdiction from supporting and engaging in any activity that undermines the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures,

urges all Contracting Parties and non-Contracting Parties cooperating with CCAMLR to:

1. Without prejudice to the primacy of the responsibility of the Flag State, to take measures or otherwise cooperate to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that the nationals subject to their jurisdiction do not support or engage in IUU fishing, including engagement on board FONC vessels in the CCAMLR Convention Area if this is consistent with their national law.
2. Ensure the full cooperation of their relevant national agencies and industries in implementing the measures adopted by CCAMLR.
3. Develop ways to ensure that the export or transfer of fishing vessels from their State to a FONC State is prohibited.
4. Prohibit the landings and transshipments of fish and fish products from FONC vessels.

* Many of the flags hereby called FONC are commonly referred to as 'flags of convenience'.

RESOLUTION 21/XIII
Electronic Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.

Species	toothfish
Area	all
Season	all
Gear	all

The Commission,

Noting the successful implementation of the trial electronic Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. (E-CDS) during the intersessional period,

Desiring to ensure that *Dissostichus* Catch Documents are handled in the most efficient and timely way,

Aware of the importance of applying the best technologies to make the functioning of the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. (CDS) more secure against, *inter alia*, possible fraudulent activities;

Noting that, whilst paper-based *Dissostichus* Catch Documents will, for the time being, also be retained, some Contracting Parties are already converting to electronic systems,

1. Urges Contracting Parties, and non-Contracting Parties cooperating in the CDS, to adopt the E-CDS as a matter of priority.
2. Requests the Secretariat to compile information relating to, and submit a report on, the implementation of the E-CDS so that the effectiveness of the electronic scheme can be reviewed at the next meeting of the Commission.

**POLICY TO ENHANCE COOPERATION BETWEEN
CCAMLR AND NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES**

POLICY TO ENHANCE COOPERATION BETWEEN CCAMLR AND NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES

The Commission, in order to:

- ensure the effectiveness of CCAMLR conservation measures;
- enhance cooperation with non-Contracting Parties, including those implicated in fishing which undermines the effectiveness of those measures (hereafter referred to as illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) fishing); and
- eliminate IUU fishing, including that by non-Contracting Parties,

hereby adopts the following policy:

- I. The Executive Secretary is requested to develop a list of non-Contracting Parties implicated in IUU fishing and or trade either after the adoption of this policy or during the three years prior, which has undermined the effectiveness of CCAMLR conservation measures.
- II. The Chairman of the Commission shall write to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of each non-Contracting Party included in the abovementioned list explaining how IUU fishing undermines the effectiveness of CCAMLR conservation measures. The letter, as appropriate, will:
 - (a) invite and encourage non-Contracting Parties to attend as observers at meetings of the Commission in order to improve their understanding of the work of the Commission and the effects of IUU fishing;
 - (b) encourage non-Contracting Parties to accede to the Convention;
 - (c) inform non-Contracting Parties of the development and implementation of the CCAMLR Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. and provide them with a copy of the conservation measure and the explanatory memorandum;
 - (d) encourage non-Contracting Parties to participate in the CCAMLR Catch Documentation Scheme and draw their attention to the consequences for them of not participating;
 - (e) request non-Contracting Parties to prevent their flag vessels from fishing in the Convention Area in a manner which undermines the effectiveness of measures adopted by CCAMLR to ensure conservation and sustainably managed fisheries;
 - (f) if their flag vessels are involved in IUU fishing, request non-Contracting Parties to provide information to the CCAMLR Secretariat on their vessels' activities, including catch and effort data;

- (g) seek the assistance of non-Contracting Parties in investigating the activities of their flag vessels suspected of being involved in IUU fishing, including inspecting such vessels when they next reach port;
 - (h) request non-Contracting Parties to report to the CCAMLR Secretariat on landings and transshipments in their ports in accordance with the format specified in Attachment A; and
 - (i) request non-Contracting Parties to deny landing or transshipments in their ports for fish harvested in CCAMLR waters not taken in compliance with CCAMLR conservation measures and requirements under the Convention.
- III. Parties shall individually and collectively take all appropriate efforts to implement or assist in the implementation of this policy; such efforts may include taking concerted action on joint demarches on non-Contracting Parties to complement correspondence from the Chairman.
- IV. The Commission will annually review the effectiveness of the implementation of this policy.
- V. The Executive Secretary will regularly inform non-Contracting Parties concerned of new conservation measures adopted by CCAMLR.

**SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION BY NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES
ON LANDINGS AND TRANSHIPMENTS OF TOOTHFISH
(*DISSOSTICHUS SPP.*) IN THEIR PORTS**

To the extent possible the required information should be submitted in the following format:

- (i) whether the vessel is a fishing or cargo vessel; if it is a fishing vessel, what type of vessel (trawler/longliner);
- (ii) the name, international call sign and registration number of the vessel;
- (iii) the flag and port of registration;
- (iv) whether an inspection had been conducted by the Port State and, if so, its findings, including information on the fishing licence of the vessel concerned;
- (v) the species of fish involved, including the weight and form of catch, and whether it was landed or transhipped;
- (vi) if a fishing vessel, the location(s) in which it had operated according to the vessel's records and where it reported the catch as having been taken (CCAMLR or non CCAMLR); and
- (vii) the nature of any matters requiring further investigation by the Flag State.

LIST OF PARTIES IMPLEMENTING THE CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME

Contracting Parties

Argentina

Australia

Brazil

Chile

European Community (all EC Members)

France (overseas territories)

India

Japan

Korea, Republic of

Republic of Mauritius

New Zealand

Namibia

Norway

People's Republic of China

Peru

Poland

Russian Federation

South Africa

Ukraine

United Kingdom (overseas territories)

United States

Uruguay

Non-Contracting Parties

Republic of Seychelles

Republic of Singapore