



CCSBT-CC/1510/04 (Rev.2)

COMPLIANCE WITH CCSBT MANAGEMENT MEASURES CCSBT 管理措置の遵守状況

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

要旨

This report provides a summary of compliance with CCSBT conservation and management measures by Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs).

本報告書では、メンバー及び協力的非加盟国 (CNM) による CCSBT 保存管理措置の遵守状況について総括する。

The main points to note are:

留意すべき主な点は以下のとおりである。

General:

全般：

- The Global Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of SBT was over-caught in both the 2013 and 2014 fishing seasons; and
SBT は、2013 年及び 2014 年の両年において、全世界の総漁獲可能量 (TAC) を超過して漁獲された。
- There appears to be a gap in the Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) where importing Members/CNMs are not always detecting and submitting CDS import documents to the Secretariat as required.
漁獲証明制度 (CDS) において、輸入するメンバー/CNM が必ずしも CDS 輸入文書を認識しておらず、また要件のとおり事務局に提出していない場合がある。

Indonesia:

インドネシア

- Indonesian over-caught its 2014 allocation by 313.32t. For the five year period 2010 – 2014 inclusive, Indonesia's reported Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) catch of 4,833.63t exceeded its total catch allocation (3,446t) for the same period by 1,387.63t, *i.e.* by 40.3%;
インドネシアは、2014 年の国別配分量を 313.32 トン超過して漁獲した。2010 – 2014 年の 5 年間におけるインドネシアのミナミマグロ (SBT) 報告漁獲量は 4,833.63 トンであり、同国の総国別配分量 (3,446 トン) を 1,387.63 トン超過した。
- No Re-export/Export after landing of Domestic product forms (REEFs) issued in 2014 or the first quarter of 2015 were submitted to the Secretariat;
2014 年又は 2015 年第一四半期に発行された再輸出/国産品水揚げ後の輸出様式 (REEF) は事務局に提出されていない。
- Indonesia provided no response to an independent contractor's Quality Assurance Review (QAR) of some of its SBT management systems. The report concluded that

there was insufficient documentary evidence to demonstrate that the SBT management system in Indonesia meets the Minimum Performance Requirements of the CCSBT.

インドネシアは、同国の SBT 管理システムにかかる品質保証レビュー (QAR) の独立請負業者からの問い合わせに回答しなかった。

South Africa:

南アフリカ

- South Africa submitted revised estimates for both its 2013 and 2014 catches of 65.61t and 50.5t respectively. Therefore for the five year period 2010 – 2014 inclusive, South Africa’s reported SBT catch of 275.7t exceeded its allocation by 75.71t, *i.e.* by 37.9%.

南アフリカは、2013 年及び 2014 年の両年の漁獲量の推定値を修正し、それぞれ 65.61 トン及び 50.5 トンとなった。この結果、2010 年から 2014 年までの 5 年間において、南アフリカの SBT 報告漁獲量は 275.7 トンとなり、同国の国別配分量を 75.71 トン (37.9%) 超過した。

Australia:

オーストラリア

- Australia’s catch of 5,419t for the 2013/14 season exceeded its effective allocation of 5,311.8t (5193t allocation plus 118.8t carry forward) by 107.2t. Accordingly, Australia voluntarily reduced its 2014/15 allocation by 108t.

オーストラリアは、2013/14 年漁期に 5,419 トンを漁獲し、同国の有効国別配分量である 5,311.8 トン (5,193 トンの配分量及び 118.8 トンの繰越し分) を 107.2 トン超過した。これを受けて、オーストラリアは 2014/15 年漁期の国別配分量から、自主的に 108 トンを削減した。

European Union (EU):

欧州連合 (EU)

- The European Union has not yet submitted any Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) documents, in particular, importer copies of documents.

欧州連合は、漁獲証明制度 (CDS) 文書、特に輸出業者による文書の写しを全く提出していない。

DISCUSSION 議論

1. Compliance with Measures 措置の遵守状況

1.1 Introduction

はじめに

In order to assist with a review of compliance, the Secretariat has compiled a table (**Attachment A**) summarising compliance with the main CCSBT measures for reporting and submission of data between July 2014 and June 2015.

遵守状況のレビューの一助となるよう、事務局は、2014 年 7 月から 2015 年 6 月までの期間における報告及びデータ提出に関する主要な CCSBT 措置の遵守状況の総括表をとりまとめた (別紙 A)。

1.2 Results for 2014 and the First Quarter of 2015

2014 年及び 2015 年第一四半期の結果

For 2014 and the first quarter of 2015 the compliance categories of greatest note in **Attachment A** are as follows:

2014年及び2015年第一四半期について、別紙Aにおいて最も留意されている遵守カテゴリは以下のとおりである。

- Monthly catch reports continued to be submitted significantly late by both Indonesia and South Africa, however timeliness of monthly submissions improved markedly for South Africa from January 2015 onwards, and for Indonesia for the period February – June 2015 only (but not post June 2015);
インドネシア及び南アフリカからの月別漁獲報告の提出は引き続き大幅に遅れたが、南アフリカは2015年1月から毎月の提出状況が大きく改善し、インドネシアについては2015年2-6月は改善した（しかし2015年6月以降は悪化した）。
- Indonesia has not provided some Scientific Data Exchange data including catch and effort and non-retained catch data;
インドネシアは、漁獲量及び漁獲努力量並びに非保持漁獲量データを含む一部の科学データ交換のデータを提出していない。
- Indonesia, the Philippines and South Africa did not submit ERS Data Exchange data
インドネシア、フィリピン及び南アフリカは、ERSデータ交換のデータを提出しなかった。
- In 2014, Catch Monitoring Forms (CMFs) were submitted late by Indonesia, and CMFs and Catch Tagging Forms (CTFs) were submitted late by South Africa;
2014年において、インドネシアからの漁獲モニタリング様式（CMF）の提出が遅れ、また南アフリカからのCMF及び漁獲標識様式（CTF）の提出が遅れた。
- A reasonable number of importer copies of CDS documents have not yet been submitted to the Secretariat by Members;
相当数の輸入CDS文書の写しが、まだメンバーから事務局に対して提出されていない。
- Korea submitted only low numbers/percentages of the importer copies of CMFs required to be submitted in 2014 and the first quarter of 2015 and is working to resolve this issue;
韓国は、2014年及び2015年上半期に提出すべき輸入CMFの写しを少数/低割合でしか提出しておらず、この問題の解決のために作業中である。
- Indonesia has not submitted any of the REEFs it issued for either 2014 or 2015 to date, despite copies of these REEFs having been received from importers;
インドネシアは、2014年又は2015年のいずれかに同国が発行したREEFを現在まで全く提出していない。これに対して、輸入国からはこれらのREEFの写しが提出されている。
- For 2014, the Secretariat recorded 4 different Indonesian fishing vessels on 5 different CMFs, 1 South African vessel on 6 CMFs, and 1 Australian vessel on 2 CMFs that were not authorised at the time of SBT harvest. Both South Africa and Australia advised that these non-authorisations were caused by administrative processing issues;
2014年において、事務局は、SBTを漁獲した時点では許可されていなかった漁船として、インドネシアについては5件の異なるCMFから4隻の異なる漁船を、南アフリカについては6件のCMFで1隻を、オーストラリアについては2件のCMFから1隻を記録した。南アフリカ及びオーストラリアは、これらの無許可は事務手続き上の問題から生じたものであるとした。
- South Africa had one instance where a new validator was not authorised before validating a CDS document;

南アフリカにおいて、まだ権限を付与されていない確認者が CDS 文書を確認した事例が 1 件あった。

- 278 duplicate tag numbers were submitted to the Secretariat for the 2014 calendar year (less than the 493 duplicates submitted in 2013);
2014 暦年において、278 件の標識番号が重複して事務局に報告された（2013 年の 493 件よりは少ない）。
- The Philippines did not submit an annual report to ERSWG;
フィリピンは、ERSWG に対する年次報告書を提出しなかった。
- The Philippines and South Africa did not submit annual reports to the Extended Scientific Commission (ESC) in 2015 (nor in 2014);
フィリピン及び南アフリカは、2015 年（2014 年も）の拡大科学委員会（ESC）に対する年次報告書を提出しなかった。
- In its annual report to CC10, Indonesia recorded that for 2014 both the number of required authorised vessels that actually reported to a VMS and the level of observer coverage was unknown. In addition, no information was provided on Ecologically Related Species (ERS);
CC10 に対する年次報告書において、インドネシアは、2014 年に VMS に実際に報告された許可漁船の隻数、及びオブザーバーカバー率を不明として報告した。さらに、生態学的関連種（ERS）に関する情報を何ら提供しなかった。
- The Philippines had no observer coverage in 2014 (nor in 2013);
フィリピンは、2014 年（及び 2013 年も）オブザーバーカバー率が不明である。
- South Africa had not submitted its annual reports to CC10 as at 2 October 2015.
南アフリカは、2015 年 10 月 2 日時点において、CC10 に対する年次報告書を提出していない。

2. Catch and Allocation 漁獲量及び国別配分量

The Total Allowable Catch is CCSBT's primary conservation measure. A comparison of catches against allocation by Member/CNM since the 2010 season is provided at **Attachment B**. Monthly catch reports are usually the most up to date source of information for this comparison and have been totalled up to and including July 2015. Catches from other reports to CCSBT have also been included where possible.

総漁獲可能量は、CCSBT における第一の保存措置である。2010 年以降のメンバー／CNM 別の国別配分量に対する漁獲量の比較は別紙 B のとおりである。通常、本比較においては月別漁獲報告が最も直近の情報源であり、2015 年 7 月までの分が総計されている。CCSBT に対する他の報告から得られた漁獲量についても、可能な限りこれに含めている。

In addition to **Attachment B**, Table 1 below provides the global TAC agreed by the CCSBT for each fishing season since adoption of the CCSBT Management Procedure, together with the total reported catch of Members and Cooperating Non-Members against the TAC for those fishing seasons. It is the same information as was reported to 20th Meeting of the Extended Scientific Committee in paper CCSBT-ESC/1509/04.

別紙 B に加えて、下記の表 1 は、CCSBT 管理方式の採択以降の各漁期について CCSBT が合意した全世界の TAC と、これらの漁期の TAC に対してメンバー及び協

力的非加盟国から報告された総漁獲量を示したものである。これは、文書 CCSBT-ESC/1509/04 により第 20 回拡大科学委員会会合に報告したものと同一情報である。

Table 1
表 1

Fishing Season	TAC (t)	Reported Catch (t)	Reported Under/Overcatch (t)
2012	10,449	10,204	245 (under)
2013	10,949	11,434	485 (over)
2014	12,449	12,803 ¹	354 (over)
2015-2017	14,647 per annum	Not available	Not available

This table demonstrates that according to Members' reported catch figures submitted to the Secretariat since the 2012 fishing season, the global TAC for SBT was over-caught in both the 2013 and 2014 fishing seasons.

この表において、2012 年漁期以降に事務局に対して提出されたメンバーの報告漁獲量の数字によれば、2013 年及び 2014 年の両漁期において SBT の全世界の TAC を超過して漁獲されたことを示している。

2.1 MEMBERS メンバー

2.1.1 Australia オーストラリア

Australia reported catch of 5,419t for the 2013/14 season (its monthly catch total for the same period is 5,419.8t), and therefore exceeded its effective allocation of 5,311.8t (5,193t allocation plus 118.8t carry forward) by 107.2t. Accordingly, Australia advised that it had voluntarily reduced its 2014/15 allocation (of 5,665t) by 108t to 5,557t.

オーストラリアは、2013/14 年漁期の漁獲量を 5,419 トンと報告したので（同国の同期間における月別漁獲報告の総計は 5,419.8 トンである）、同国の有効国別配分量 5,311.8 トン（国別配分量 5,193 トン及び繰り越し分 118.8 トン）を 107.2 トン超過した。これを受けて、オーストラリアは、2013/14 年漁期の国別配分量（5,665 トン）から 108 トンを自主的に削減し、5,557 トンとするとした。

2.1.2 Indonesia インドネシア

¹ For some Members, the 2014 fishing season does not finish until 31 March 2015. The reported catch for the 2014 fishing season is a preliminary estimate based on various sources of information, including the 2015 Data Exchange, Monthly Catch Reports, other reports from Members and the Catch Documentation Scheme. 一部のメンバーでは、2014 年漁期が 2015 年 3 月まで終了しない。2014 年漁期の報告漁獲量は、2015 年データ交換、月別漁獲報告、メンバーからのその他の報告及び漁獲証明制度といった様々な情報源を元に暫定的に推定したものである。

Monthly Catch Reporting (2014 and 2015 – Quarter 1)
月別漁獲報告 (2014年及び2015年第一四半期)

Between the due dates of 31 July 2014 and 30 June 2015, Indonesia submitted its initial monthly catch reports a total of 211 days late and an average of 18 days late per monthly submission.

2014年7月31日から2015年6月30日までの間の提出期限において、インドネシアからの月別漁獲報告の提出は合計で211日遅れ、各月の提出期限に対して平均で18日遅れた。

SBT Catch Management SBT 漁獲量管理

In 2014, Indonesia advised CC9 that it had no system in place to control the level of its SBT catch. An independent contractor's Quality Assurance Review (QAR) report conducted in 2014 concluded that there is insufficient documentary evidence to demonstrate that the SBT management system in Indonesia meets the Minimum Performance Requirements of the CCSBT. Indonesia provided no response to this report.

2014年に、インドネシアはCC9に対し、同国のSBT漁獲量の水準を管理する制度が実施されていないと述べた。品質保証レビュー(QAR)の独立請負業者が2014年に行った報告では、インドネシアのSBT管理システムがCCSBTの最低履行要件を満たしていることを示す文書による証拠は不十分であると結論付けている。インドネシアは、本報告に対する回答をしていない。

In 2015 it is clear that Indonesia has tried to make improvements with respect to its management of SBT. Indonesia submitted its previously missing final catch by vessel information for the years 2011 – 2014 inclusive.

2015年は、インドネシアが同国のSBT管理に関して改善に取り組んだことは明白である。インドネシアは、2011–2014年について未提出だった船舶別最終漁獲量に関する情報を提出した。

In addition, Indonesia advised (refer to paper CCSBT-CC/1510/17) that it has now:

さらに、インドネシアは現在以下に取り組んでいるとしている(文書CCSBT-CC/1510/17を参照)。

- Allocated SBT quota to its three fishing associations and to each company within an association for vessels larger than 30 GT², and
SBTの漁獲枠は三つの漁業組合に配分され、さらに組合傘下の各会社の総トン数30トンより大きい漁船に配分された。
- Developed a CDS Application System which is a semi on-line information system used to process CDS forms, and that this system will automatically monitor errors such as duplicate tag numbers and CMF numbers, etc, as well as providing the balance of catch against quota for each quota holder.
CDS様式を加工するために使用する準オンラインの情報システムであるCDSアプリケーションシステムを構築した。このシステムは、標識番号やCMF番号の重複といったエラーを自動的に監視するとともに、各クォータ保持者に対してクォータに対する漁獲量の消費分を提示する予定である。

² GT is Gross Tonnage. GTとは、総トン数のことである。

If both Indonesia's new allocation system and CDS Application prove effective, then they should improve Indonesia's capability to manage its annual catch against its quota and submit data to the Secretariat in a timely manner.

インドネシアの新たな配分システム及び CDS アプリケーションシステムの両方が有効と実証されれば、インドネシアのクォータに対する同国の年次漁獲量の管理能力は改善されるはずであり、事務局に対するデータ提出も適時的になるはずである。

However, upon examination of Indonesia's 2015 data received to date, the Secretariat has not noticed any marked improvement in some important areas. For example:

しかしながら、現在までにインドネシアから受領した 2015 年のデータを精査したところ、事務局は重要な分野における大きな改善を確認できていない。例えば、

- CDS Documents with duplicate numbers (except for small formatting differences) were sent to importers for SBT harvested in at least January and February 2015; 少なくとも 2015 年 1 月及び 2 月に収穫された SBT において、番号が重複した CDS 文書（些細な形式後外は除く）が輸入業者に送付された。
- No REEF documents have been submitted to the Secretariat to date, although at least nine were issued in the first quarter of 2015; 2015 年上半期に少なくとも 9 件の REEF が発行されているにもかかわらず、現在のところ事務局に対して提出されていない。
- The timeliness of Indonesia's monthly catch reporting has improved only slightly (from being an average of 20 days late per monthly submission in 2013/14 to an average of 18 days later per submission in 2014/15).

インドネシアの月別漁獲報告の適時性は、ほんの少しだけ改善した（2013/14 年の毎月の提出が平均 20 日遅れであったところ、2014/15 年の毎月の提出は平均 18 日遅れとなった）。

One of the essential elements of actively managing catch against quota, is to ensure that catch data are available as near to real-time as possible so as to give an early indication of when quota limits are being reached. By late August 2015, the Secretariat had received catch data from Indonesia only up to May 2015, and the reported May catch (1,773kg) appeared to be only a very small proportion of the catch that Indonesia would generally expect to catch each year in May.

クォータに対する漁獲量管理活動にかかる基本的な要素の一つは、クォータの上限に達した際に早く指示を出すべく、可能な限りリアルタイムに近い形で漁獲量データが得られるよう確保することである。2015 年 8 月末までに、事務局がインドネシアから受領した漁獲データは 2015 年 5 月までのものであり、5 月の報告漁獲量（1,773kg）は、インドネシアにおいて毎年 5 月に想定される漁獲量に比べて非常に低い割合であると思われる。

Reported SBT Exports SBT の報告輸出量

Indonesia's annual report to the CC/EC reports significant exports to the USA for each year between 2010 and 2014³. The Secretariat notes that Indonesia's reported exports to the USA

³ It is not certain if these reported exports represent net weights or whole weights. 報告輸出量が正味重量なのか全重量なのかは定かでない。

for 2013 and 2014³ greatly exceed its exports to the USA currently recorded on 2013 and 2014 CDS documents (either as net or whole weights) as presented in Table 2 below.

インドネシアの CC/EC に対する年次報告書では、2010 年から 2014 年までの各年において米国に対する相当量の輸出を報告している。事務局は、下記の表 2 に示したとおり、インドネシアによる 2013 年及び 2014 年における米国向けの報告輸出量が、現時点で 2013 年及び 2014 年の CDS 文書に記録された米国への輸出量を大きく超過していることに留意している。

Table 2
表 2

Year	CDS Estimates		Indonesian National Report
	Estimated Net Weight (t) of SBT Exported by Indonesia to USA	Estimated Whole Weight (t) of SBT Exported by Indonesia to USA	Weight of SBT Exports (t) to the USA
2010	155.56	178.9	172
2011	194.71	223.91	193
2012	168.78	194.09	200
2013	32.6	37.49	211
2014	0.23	0.26	94

Annual Reported Catches for 2010 – 2014

2010 – 2014 年の年次報告漁獲量

Indonesia's reported catch has exceeded its allocation for each allocation period since the CDS commenced on 1 January 2010. Indonesia reported its annual catch for 2014 as 1,063.32t, which is 313.32t higher than Indonesia's 2014 allocation of 750t.

インドネシアの報告漁獲量は、2010 年 1 月 1 日に CDS が開始されて以降、各配分期間において同国の国別配分量を超過している。インドネシアは、2014 年に同国の年次漁獲量を 1,063.32 トンと報告したが、これは 2014 年の同国の国別配分量 750 トンより 313.32 トン高いものであった。

Catch and Allocation

漁獲量及び国別配分量

Table 2 summarises Indonesia's reported annual catches of SBT since the CDS commenced. 表 3 は、CDS 開始以降にインドネシアが報告した SBT の年次漁獲量の概要である。

Table 3
表 3

Year	Allocation (t)	Reported Catch (t)	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (t)
2010 & 2011	1,302	1,477.90	1345.10
2012	685	909.76	839.07
2013	709	1,382.65	1,372.28
2014	750	1,063.32	1052.01
Total (2010 – 2014)	3,446	4,833.63	4,608.46

Therefore, according to reported catches for the four year period 2010 – 2014 inclusive, Indonesia has exceeded its allocation for this five year period by a total of 1,387.63t or 40.3%.

このように、2010–2014年の期間の報告漁獲量によれば、インドネシアは同国の5年間の国別配分量に対して、合計で1,387.63トン（40.3%）超過している。

2.2 CNMs

2.2.1 South Africa 南アフリカ

Monthly Catch Reporting 月別漁獲報告

Between the due dates of 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2014, South Africa submitted its initial monthly catch reports a total of 145 days late and an average of 12 days late per monthly submission. However, many of the monthly catch reports submitted during this period were for nil catches.

2014年7月1日から2015年6月30日までの間の提出期限において、南アフリカの月別漁獲報告の提出は合計で145日遅れ、各月の提出期限に対して平均で12日遅れた。

Reported Catch and Allocation 報告漁獲量及び国別配分量

South Africa's reported catch of 50.5t for 2014 has exceeded its allocation by 10.5t.

南アフリカの2014年の報告漁獲量は50.5トンであり、同国の国別配分量を10.5トン超過した。

In 2013, South Africa's reported catch was 65.61t, therefore exceeding its allocation by 25.61t. Over the past 5 years combined South Africa has exceeded its allocation by a total of 75.71t or 37.9% (refer to Table 4).

2013年の南アフリカの報告漁獲量は65.61トンであり、同国の国別配分量を25.61トン超過していた。過去5年間を通して見ると、南アフリカは同国の国別配分量を合計で75.71トン（37.9%。表3を参照）超過した。

Table 4

表 4

Year	Allocation (t)	Reported Catch (t)	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (t)
2010 & 2011	80	83.0	81.57
2012	40	76.6	76.93
2013	40	65.61	61.99
2014	40	50.5	46.09
Total (2010 – 2014)	200	275.71	266.58

2.2.2 The European Union 欧州連合

The European Union reported nil catches of SBT during 2013, 2014 and 2015⁴, but small bycatches of SBT between 2010 and 2012 inclusive. No catch by vessel information nor CDS documentation was provided for the 2010 – 2012 catches.

欧州連合は、2013年、2014年及び2015⁴年のSBT漁獲量を「なし」として報告したが、2010年から2012年の間は少量のSBTの混獲があった。漁船からの漁獲情報がなかっただけでなく、2010–2012年におけるCDS文書の提出もされていない。

In its 2013 National Report to the CC/EC, the EU advised that this was because:

2013年のCC/ECに対する国別報告書において、EUはこの理由について以下のとおり述べた。

“The small amount of EU SBT by-catches is either consumed by the vessel crew or given to local workers in the port of landing that assist with off-loading the vessel. By-catches of SBT taken in the WCPFC Convention Area are off-loaded in Papeete (Tahiti), and by-catches taken in the IOTC Convention Area are off-loaded in Durban (South Africa). EU SBT bycatches therefore never enter any commercial channels, for which reason the catch documentation is not filled in or the specimen of SBT are not tagged.”

EUによる少量の混獲SBTは、船舶のクルーによって消費されるか、水揚げ港において船舶からの荷下ろしを手伝う現地労働者に供与される。WCPFC海域で漁獲された混獲SBTはパペーテ（タヒチ）で荷下ろしされ、IOTC海域で混獲されたものはダーバン（南アフリカ）で荷下ろしされる。このため、EUによる混獲SBTは、商業ルートに乗ることは一切無く、このために漁獲証明が記入されることはなく、又はSBTの各個体に標識が付けられることもない。」

CDS documents submitted by CCSBT Members indicate that small amounts of SBT were exported to EU Members on CMFs in 2010 and 2014 (2 CMFs), and on REEFs in 2010 to 2013 inclusive. No importer copies of these CDS documents have been provided to the Secretariat. The EU followed up on the non-provision of the two missing 2014 CMFs with its relevant Member State, but importer copies were not located. The importance of providing these in future was emphasised.

CCSBTメンバーから提出されたCDS文書によれば、2010年と2014年（2件）のCMF及び2010–2013年のREEFから、少量のSBTがEUメンバー国に輸出されたことが示されている。これらのCDS文書にかかる輸入業者による写しは事務局に提出されていない。EUは、未提出である2014年の2件のCMFについて関係するメンバー国とフォローしているが、輸入業者による写しは発見されていない。将来におけるこれらの提出の重要性が強調されている。

Figures of intra-EU trade of SBT presented by the EU for 2007-2012 (derived from Eurostat) showed a high number of trade exchanges, especially of live SBT which is highly improbable. Similarly, high levels of intra-EU SBT trade, including of live SBT, are indicated by the Secretariat’s own annual analyses of trade using the Global Trade Atlas (GTA).

⁴ Catches for 2015 are still subject to final validation 2015年の漁獲量は最終的な確認待ちの状態である。

EUから示された2007-2012年におけるEU域内でのSBT貿易の数字（Eurostatから得たもの）では、相当数の貿易数、特に実際には考えにくいSBT活魚の貿易が示されている。同様に、SBT活魚を含むEU域内における高水準のSBT貿易は、グローバル・トレード・アトラス（GTA）を用いた事務局による年次貿易分析でも示唆されている。

In its National Report to CC9 the EU advised that:

CC9に対する国別報告書において、EUは以下のとおり述べた。

“An internal assessment has been launched on the trade and intra-EU exchange of SBT following reporting by GTA of SBT exchanges within the EU despite no imports/landings. The audit is still ongoing. Preliminary conclusions indicate mis-reporting of species. The follow up will be decided upon conclusion of the audit.”

「GTAから報告された貿易及びEU域内におけるSBTの交換、EUへの輸入／水揚げがないにも関わらずEU内で行われているSBTの交換に関する内部評価が開始された。外部監査は継続中である。予備的な結論では種の誤報告としてしている。フォローアップについては外部監査の結論を踏まえて決定する。」

This year, the EU provided an update on the results of this audit, advising that during 2013 and 2014 it engaged with the relevant EU Member States to verify the trade data and take appropriate action as required, and that:

本年、EUはこの外部監査の結果に関するアップデートを提供し、2013年及び2014年において、EUは関連するメンバー国と貿易データの確認及び必要に応じた適切な措置に取り組んだ結果として、以下のように述べた。

“After a full investigation, including going back to importers/exporters for the relevant years, the preliminary outcome is confirmed that the relevant trade statistics were erroneous as the species are miscoded and do not concern SBT”,

「関連する年の輸入業者／輸出業者への遡及を含む全面的な調査の結果、関連する貿易統計は魚種のミスコードによる誤報告でありSBTとは関係がないとした予備的な結論が確認された。」

and that the EU:

さらにEUは以下のとおり述べた。

“... will continue to work with the relevant administrations to follow-up and verify that encoding errors are avoided.”

「ミスコードの発生を回避するため、関係当局とのフォローアップ及び確認作業を継続する予定である。」

3. Characterisation of Global SBT Fisheries 全世界のSBT漁業の特徴

The Fifth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC5) agreed that the Secretariat should annually update the information contained within the "Characterisation of global fisheries for southern bluefin tuna", with the most recent year's data. The updated information is provided at **Attachment C**.

第5回遵守委員会会合（CC5）は、事務局が、直近のデータを用いて「全世界のみなみまぐろ漁業の特徴」の情報を毎年アップデートすべきことに合意した。アップデートした情報は別紙Cのとおりである。

Compliance with CCSBT measures for the period 01-Jul-2014 to 30-Jun-2015

For CDS data, these tables cover the 2014 Calendar year and the first quarter of 2015, because data for Jan - Mar 2015 are to be provided by 30 June 2015.

Table 1: Compliance with Measures		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
Data	Monthly Catch Reports	✓	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	✓
	Quota Allocation & Final Catch per entity (<i>due to be submitted between 1 Jul '14 and 30 June '15</i>)									
	• <i>Initial Allocation</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	• <i>Final Catch by Vessel</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a ¹
	Scientific Data Exchange ²									
	• <i>Total Catch by Fleet</i>	✓	P ³	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a ¹
	• <i>Catch and Effort</i>	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	NRDE	✓	NRDE
	• <i>Size Data</i>	✓	✓	✓	P ⁴	✓	✓	NRDE	✓	NRDE
	• <i>Direct Ageing</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NRDE	NRDE	NRDE
	• <i>Other⁵</i>	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a
ERSWG Data Exchange ²										
• <i>ERS Data</i>	✓	X	✓	✓	✓ ^{P⁶}	✓	X	X	n/a ¹	
CDS (during 2014 Calendar year)	Export CMFs submitted in accordance with timeframes	✓	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	n/a
	Has the Member responded to the issues identified in the Secretariat's 2014 reconciliation report yet?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	n/a
	% of CMFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98.9%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information ⁷	99.7%	98.2%	100%	n/a	100%	90.9%	n/a	84.6%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports that contain complete and accurate information ⁷	99.5%	98.6%	n/a	100%	99.7%	100%	100%	74.7%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	99.7% (1)	98.8% (2)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	n/a	100%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	99.8% (1)	99.6% (3)	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	93.7% (6)	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings where the catch/harvest weight differs from the landed weight by <= 2.5%	100%	98.8%	92.1%	n/a	100%	77.3%	n/a	100%	n/a

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
CDS (during 2014 Calendar year): Continued	% of CMFs for Exports where catch/ harvest <u>weights</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ⁸	100%	99.4%	n/a	100%	97.5%	98.8%	100%	100%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports where SBT catch/harvest <u>numbers</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ⁸	100%	99.6%	n/a	100%	97.5%	98.8%	100%	100%	n/a
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	99.8%	99.9%	100%	100%	99.8%	98%	100%	77.8% ⁹	n/a
	• % of CTFs where fish numbers exactly match CMF	99.3%	99.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	94%	n/a
	• % of CTFs where fish weights within 2.5% of CMF	93.8%	99.2%	100%	100%	99.8%	100%	100%	91.7%	n/a
	% of expected Export CMFs submitted to the Secretariat (number missing is shown in brackets)	99.8% (2)	99.9% (1)	n/a	100%	99.7% (1)	100%	100%	98.9% (1)	n/a
	% of expected import copies of CMFs submitted to the Secretariat by the intended importing Member ¹⁰ (number missing is shown in brackets)	80% ¹¹ (2)	n/a ¹²	97.9% (34)	6.9% ¹³ (27)	50% (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0% (2)
	% of expected (re-)export REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the (re-)exporter (number missing is shown in brackets)	100%	0% (22)	99.4% (1)	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of expected import copies of REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the intended importing Member ¹⁰ (number missing is shown in brackets)	n/a	n/a	100%	92.9% ¹³ (11)	66.7% (1)	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Number of Duplicate Tag Numbers Submitted in Tagging Data	0	32	0	0	246	0	0	0	n/a
CDS (during first quarter of 2015)	Export CMFs submitted in accordance with timeframes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Has the Member responded to the issues identified in the Secretariat's 2015 (1 st quarter) reconciliation report?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information ⁷	100%	96.3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports that contain complete and accurate information ⁷	100%	99.5%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
CDS (during first quarter of 2015) Continued	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports with valid authorised vessels	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings where the catch/harvest weight differs from the landed weight by <= 2.5%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	66.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports where catch/ harvest <u>weights</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ⁸	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	94%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports where SBT catch/harvest <u>numbers</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ⁸	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of CTF where fish numbers exactly match CMF 	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of CTF where fish weights within 2.5% of CMF 	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of expected Export CMFs submitted to the Secretariat (number missing is shown in brackets)	100%	99.5% (1)	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of expected import copies of CMFs submitted to the Secretariat by the intended importing Member ¹⁰ (number missing is shown in brackets)	100% ¹⁴	n/a	99.2% ¹⁴ (1)	14.3% ^{13,14} (6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0% (1)	n/a
	% of expected (re-)export REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the (re-)exporter (number missing is shown in brackets)	n/a	0% (9)	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of expected import copies of REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the intended importing Member ¹⁰ (number missing is shown in brackets)	n/a	n/a	100%	93.1% ^{13,14} (7)	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Duplicate Tag Numbers Submitted in Tagging Data	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
Transhipments	Deployment Requests received	n/a	n/a	P	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Transhipment Declarations received for transhipments at sea	n/a	n/a	P	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Transhipment Declarations received for known transhipments in port ¹⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓ (3 in Capetown)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Carrier vessel authorised at time of transhipment	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fishing Vessel authorised at time of transhipment	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Members Reports submitted in 2014	n/a	n/a	F ¹⁶	F ¹⁶	n/a	F ¹⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Members Reports submitted in 2015	n/a	n/a	✓ ¹⁶	✓ ¹⁶	n/a	✓ ¹⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a
Authorised Vessels/Farms	All Fishing Vessel authorisations received and cover all catch/harvest days	F	P	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	P	✓
	All Carrier Vessel authorisations received	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Farm authorisations received	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ERS Recommendations	ERS Compliance as advised by Member/CNM (from National Report to CC10)									
	• Implement IPOA – Seabirds	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	X	✓
	• Implement IPOA – Sharks	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
	• Implement FAO - Sea Turtles	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	X	X
	• Comply with ICCAT Measures	n/a	X	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	X	✓
	• Comply with IOTC Measures	✓	X	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	X	✓
• Comply with WCPFC Measures	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	
	CC/CCSBT	✓	P	✓ ¹⁶	✓ ¹⁶	✓	✓ ¹⁶	P	X	✓
	ESC	F	P	✓ ¹⁷	F	F	F	X	X	✓
	ERSWG	✓	P	F	F	✓	F	X	P	F

Key to Colour Coding in the Attachment A Table	Colour
Items with a tick or a score greater than 90% and that have no duplicate tag number or authorisation issues are un-coloured	
Items categorised as 'F', or a score between 50 - 89.9% and that have no duplicate tag number or authorisation issues	
Items categorised as 'P' or 'X' or a score less than 50%, and/or items that have tag number duplication or authorisation issues	

Table 2: Number of CMFs and REEFs from which the CDS Data Percentages in Table 1 of Attachment A were Derived

CDS Data Submission Period	Number of CMFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM ¹⁸										Total Number of CMFs
	Number of CMFs on the System	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union	
2014	Domestic Landings CMFs	290	163	101	0	89	22	0	13	n/a	678
2014	Export CMFs	586	704	0	18	316	80	1	95	n/a	1,800
2014	TOTAL CMFs	876	867	101	18	405	102	1	108	n/a	2,478

First Quarter of 2015	Domestic Landings CMFs	9	27	20	1	7	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	67
First Quarter of 2015	Export CMFs	1	208	0	0	16	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	237
First Quarter of 2015	TOTAL CMFs	10	235	20	1	23	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	304

CDS Data Submission Period	Number of REEFs on the System	Number of REEFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM									Total Number of REEFs
		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union	
2014	Number of REEFs on the System	79	22	175	11	0	0	0	0	0	287
First Quarter of 2015		0	9	73	1	0	0	0	0	0	83

- ✓ - For Data and CDS - Indicates Full compliance where the total number of days outside the due date was less than 28 (when added together for the entire period)
- For Members Reports – Indicates that reports contained all information as required by the template
- For Authorised Vessels/Farms – indicates that data has been received and there is no evidence of periods of non-authorisation

- F - For Data and CDS - Indicates Full compliance but the total number of days outside the due date was greater than 28 (when added together for the entire period)
- For Members Reports – Indicates that reports contained partial information on all aspects of the template
- For ERS – indicates that a plan is 'Under Development'
- For Authorised Vessels/Farms – indicates that full information has been received, however there has been some period of non-authorisation

- P - Indicates Partial compliance (not all data received or no advice provided for a part of the period)
- For Members Reports – indicates that report did not contain all of the information specified in the template
- For Authorised Vessels/Farms – indicates that full information has not been received, and one or more Fishing Vessels were not authorised while fishing

- X - Indicates non-compliance (no data received, or no advice provided)
- For ERS – indicates non-implementation of measure, or no advice provided

- n/a - Not Applicable

- NRDE - Not specified as required for the ESC Data Exchange because this Member/Cooperating Non-Member is not currently able to provide this type of information. However, they are encouraged to start collecting/providing this core information as soon as possible.

¹ The EU has submitted a nil SBT catch for 2014 (and the first quarter of 2015) and therefore there is no final catch by vessel, total catch by fleet, or ERS data that needs to be submitted.

² For Scientific Data and ERSWG Exchange, this table records whether the required information due between 1 August 2014 and 31 July 2015 has been received by the Secretariat. This is a slightly different time period than many items in this table, but allows the Secretariat to report whether all data exchange items required to be submitted for the 2014 calendar year have been provided.

³ Indonesia did not submit vessel numbers by port.

⁴ Korea submitted length data but did not provide raised length data as required for the first time in 2015.

⁵ This category monitors the provision of other agreed primary data items for specific Members, including: Catch at age, non-retained catches, CPUE indices, Aerial survey, troll indices and historical catch and effort.

~~⁶ NZ was not able to provide the new columns required (proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures) as agreed in March 2015 as it does not have the information available in its existing data sets. It will be possible to provide this information in future submissions.~~

⁷ Incomplete/inaccurate information includes things such as missing information for one or more fields and incorrect information such as invalid codes/conversion factors etc.

Therefore, these figures include CMFs that:

- contain a vessel which wasn't authorised on the catch/harvest date
- contain a validator who wasn't authorised on the validation date
- were not submitted to the Secretariat by the exporter (but the Secretariat has already received a copy from the importer).

These figures do not include CMFs that contain only tagging data errors. All tagging data error statistics are provided in separate rows of the table.


⁸ Variation from 100% means that export and import versions of the CMF have different values. This may be caused by situations such as the following:


- the export CMF was altered after the initial export, but the importer (and so the Secretariat) did not receive copies of the updated export CMF, or
- the export CMF was altered after the initial export, and updated copies were sent to the importer, but the Secretariat received the original and not the updated copies back from the importer.


-
- ⁹ South Africa has not yet reconciled its CMF and Catch Tagging Form (CTF) data for 2014.
- ¹⁰ The intended importing State/Entity is assumed to be the export destination specified on the CMF or REEF, however the Secretariat recognises that it is possible that, in some cases, the shipment's actual export destination may change at shipping time and may therefore sometimes differ from the intended export destination.
- ¹¹ Copies of these 2 CMFs have not been able to be provided yet. The Secretariat was advised that this is because these CMFs were collected as evidence in a compliance investigation.
- ¹² For Indonesia, one of the tag numbers was provided in triplicate rather than in duplicate.
- ¹³ Korea is improving its existing systems and processes to ensure that the required importer copies of CDS documents will be submitted to the Secretariat in future.
- ¹⁴ CMFs/REEFs that had a(n) (re-)export date of 24 March 2015 or later and were frozen (or that had a(n) (re-)export date of 29 March 2015 or later and were fresh product), and that have not yet been submitted to the Secretariat by the importers Australia, Japan or Korea are not included in these figures. That is because it's unlikely that the SBT on these forms will have been imported by 31 March 2015 (the end of the quarter), and therefore such forms would not be due to be submitted to the Secretariat until 30 September 2015.
- ¹⁵ According to the CCSBT's 'Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transhipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels', the master of a receiving Carrier Vessel is required to complete and transmit a CCSBT Transhipment Declaration to the CCSBT Secretariat within 24 hours of the completion of the transhipment. This provision came into effect on 1 January 2015 and therefore the results presented for this item are only for known transhipments in port that occurred between 1 January and 30 June 2015.
- ¹⁶ Members provided some comments, however a comprehensive report including an assessment of the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which received transhipments from their tuna longline fishing vessels with freezing capacity (LSTLVs) was not provided.
- ¹⁷ The required information was provided with the exception of the latest version of relevant observer manuals in their original language for reference
- ¹⁸ The Secretariat classifies CDS documents as belonging to a specific year or quarter according to the year/quarter that the earliest date (out of the catch validation date, exporter signed date or export validation date) falls into.

Catch and Allocation for the “2010 Season” to the “2015 Season” for Each Member/CNM¹

Note: Only columns relating to “fishing season” were highlighted where appropriate, therefore the last column ‘Calendar year ...’ in the tables below was not highlighted in any cases.

 Cells highlighted in bright yellow indicate that the reported fishing season’s catch is greater than the Effective Catch Limit, and the overcatch was not paid back.

 Cells highlighted in orange/gold below indicate where CDS estimates of the fishing season’s catch are higher than the nationally reported estimates by more than 0.5t.

 Cells highlighted in pale green indicate that the reported fishing season’s catch is greater than the Effective Catch Limit, but the overcatch was paid back by a voluntary reduction of allocation in the following season.

‘n/a’ Means ‘not applicable’.

AUSTRALIA

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Dec-14 to 30-Nov-15	5,665	0	5,557 ³	Not yet available		5,336.15 ⁴	5,336.15 ⁴
1-Dec-13 to 30-Nov-14	5,193	118.8	5,311.8	5,419 (CC)	5,410.9	5,419.8	5,240.07
1-Dec-12 to 30-Nov-13	4,713	0	4,678.4 ⁵	4,538 ⁶ (CC)	4,541.2	4,539.1	4,524.1
1-Dec-11 to 30-Nov-12	4,528	n/a	4,508.93 ⁷	4,543.5(OL)	4,516.7	4,542.9	4,737.6
1-Dec-09 to 30-Nov-11 ⁸	8,540	n/a	8,030	8,049 ⁷ (DE)	8,050.8	8,046.3	7,858.7

INDONESIA

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	750	0	750	Not yet available		333.10 ⁹	333.10 ⁹

1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	750	0	750	1,063 (CC)	1,052.01	1,063.3	1,063.3
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	709	0	709	1,382.6 (CC)	1,372.28 ¹⁰	1,382.6	1,382.6
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	685	n/a	685	909.7 (CC)	839.07 ¹⁰	909.8	909.8
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-11 ⁸	1,302	n/a	1,302	1,477.9 (CC)	1,345.1	1,474.8 ¹¹	1,474.8 ¹¹

JAPAN

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	4,847	41	4,888	Not yet available		3,292.98 ⁴	3,310.15 ⁴
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	3,403	9	3,412	3,361 (CC)	3,272.18	3,361.01	3,370.27
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	2,703	54	2,757	2,694 (CC)	2,435.29 ¹⁰	2,693.8	2,694.1
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	2,519	n/a	2,519	2,465 (CC)	2,436.33 ¹⁰	2,464.1	2,524.9
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ⁸	4,522	n/a	4,800 ¹²	4,668 (ESC,DE, CC)	4,548.03 ¹⁰	4,667.9	4,741.5

KOREA

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	1,140	0	1,140	Not yet available		793.56 ⁴	793.56 ⁴
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	30	1,075	1,044.26 (CC)	1,044.26	1,044.26	1,044.26
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	22	970	918 (CC)	917.64	917.6	917.6
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	n/a	911	889 (DE)	888.8	888.8	922.2
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ⁸	1,718	n/a	1,718	1,604 (CC)	1,613.77 ¹⁰	1,606.2	1,572.8

NEW ZEALAND

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Oct-14 to 30-Sep-15	1,000	69	1,069	Not yet available		778.16 ⁴	776.69 ⁴
1-Oct-13 to 30-Sep-14	918	58	976	827.48 (CC)	815.28 ¹⁰	824.64	825.56
1-Oct-12 to 30-Sep-13	833	0	833	758.2 (CC)	751.4	758.9	756.4
1-Oct-11 to 30-Sep-12	800	n/a	800	775.15 (DE)	775.31 ¹⁰	775.1	775.5
1-Oct-09 to 30-Sep-11 ⁸	1,508	n/a	1,140 ¹²	1,047.2 (ESC)	1,038.0 ¹⁰	1,046.7	1,074.6

TAIWAN

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	1,140	75.68	1,215.68	Not yet available		901.84 ⁴	919.32 ⁴
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	0	1,045	968(ESC)	968.50	969.32	951.85
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	182.2	1,130.2	1,032 (CC)	983.69 ¹⁰	1,031.3	1,043.8
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	n/a	911	505 (CC,DE)	498.87 ¹⁰	506.1	498.1
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ⁸	1,718	n/a	1,718	1,642 (CC, DE)	1,669.7 ¹⁰	1,679.3	1,781.5

EUROPEAN UNION

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	10	10	0 (CC) ¹³	n/a	0 ⁴	0 ⁴
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	10	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	10	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	10	10	4.04 (CC)	No documents received	4.4	4.4
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	10	10	3.3 (OL)	No documents received	9.9	9.9
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	10	10	10.8 (CC) ¹⁴	No documents received	2.9	2.9

PHILIPPINES

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	45	45	Not yet available		0 ⁴	0 ⁴
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	45	45	44.61 (DE)	44.61	44.61	44.61
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	45	45	45.5 (DE)	45.5	45.5	45.5
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	45	45	45.5 (DE)	45.5	45.5	45.5
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	45	45	45 (DE)	45	45	45
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	45	45	42.5 (DE)	42.5	42.5	42.5

SOUTH AFRICA

Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ²	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	40	40	Not yet available		31.06 ⁴	31.06 ⁴
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	40	40	50.5 ¹⁵ (DE)	46.09	50.50 ¹⁵	50.50 ¹⁵
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	40	40	65.61 ¹⁵ (DE)	61.99	65.61 ¹⁵	65.61 ¹⁵
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	40	40	76.6 (DE)	76.93	72.2	72.2
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	40	40	48.6 (DE)	53.3 ¹⁶	53.9	53.9
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	40	40	34.4 (DE)	28.3	34.4	34.4

¹ The allocations in this attachment take into account that South Africa did not accede to the Convention by 31 May 2013/14/15, and therefore there was 40t of additional quota that was allocated between Members for the 2013 - 2015 TAC years.

² In order of preference, the following information sources were used, (but with most recent data reports taking highest preference regardless of the order below):

- OL – Official Letter
- CC – National Reports to the Compliance Committee
- ESC – National Reports to the Extended Scientific Committee
- ERSWG – National Reports to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
- DE – Data Exchange (2015).

³ Australia's allocation for the 2014/15 year was 5,665t. In its 2015 annual report to the CC/EC Australia advised that it had exceeded its 2013/14 fishing season allocation (by 107.2t) and that it had consequently voluntarily reduced its 2014/15 allocation by 108t, giving it a reduced allocation for 2014/15 of 5,557t.

⁴ Data from monthly catch reports are available for catches up to the end of July 2015.

⁵ Australia's original allocation for the 2013 fishing season was 4,698t. When South Africa didn't accede to the Convention by 31 May 2013, Australia's allocation for the 2013 season became 4,713t. Australia advised that it had exceeded its allocation for the 2012 fishing season by 34.6t. In accordance with the Corrective Action Policy, Australia then voluntarily reduced its allocation for the 2013 season by the previous season's over-catch of 34.6t, resulting in its 2013 allocation of 4,678.4t.

⁶ The official letter (OL) from Australia relating to its carry-forward (Circular #2014/040) noted a slightly higher catch (4,539.1t) for the 2012/13 fishing season than the catch figure (4,538t) for 2012/13 that was provided more recently in Australia's National Report to the CC/EC.

⁷ On 25 January 2012 (see CCSBT Circular #2012/002), Australia advised that it had exceeded its 2010 and 2011 fishing seasons allocation by 19.07t and that it had consequently voluntarily reduced its 2012 allocation to 4,508.93t in accordance with Compliance Policy Guideline 3 (Corrective Actions Policy).

⁸ CCSBT17 decided that the TAC allocation decided at CCSBT 16 was to be considered a 2 year total TAC, and could be distributed across the two year period, with unused catch from the first year carried forward to the second year.

⁹ For Indonesia, data from monthly catch reports are available for catches up to the end of May 2015.

¹⁰ This figure has been updated as part of the Secretariat's ongoing CDS reconciliation work.

¹¹ Indonesia, in cooperation with the Secretariat, re-counted its 2010 and 2011 monthly catches and applied conversion factors to convert net weights to whole weights (previously monthly and annual catch weights had been provided as processed weights). This resulted in Indonesia's 2010 and 2011 annual catch estimates increasing from 471t to 635.5t, and from 673t to 839.27t respectively. Indonesia subsequently provided another small update to its 2011 reported catch (it increased slightly to 842.4t) in its report to CC/EC, therefore giving a revised 2011 reported catch total of 1477.9t.

¹² The effective catch limits for Japan and New Zealand agreed at CCSBT 16 were 2,261t and 709t respectively. The figures shown here include a 139t transfer from New Zealand to Japan.

¹³ Catches for 2015 are still subject to final validation.

¹⁴ The EU over-caught its allocation by 0.8t in 2010. While it did not officially advise CCSBT that this over-catch was paid back by any voluntary reduction of its quota allocation in the following year (2011), its low catch of only 3.3t in 2011 equates to the EU having effectively paid back its small 2010 overcatch.

¹⁵ South Africa provided a revised estimate of its 2013 and 2014 catches to the Secretariat in July 2015.

¹⁶ This figure includes a total of 2.3t of exports recorded on CDS forms that have been reported as fraudulent by South Africa.

Characterisation of Global Fisheries for Southern Bluefin Tuna

Includes: (A) Catching Sector, (B) Transporting / landing, (C) Markets, and (D) Monitoring

(A) Catching Sector (2014 calendar year)

Domestic Catch	Catch (t) ¹	No. of vessels ²	Size of authorised vessels in Fleet ³
Lining within domestic waters	2329.5	259	
Australia	390.1	17	20.6m average (10.5m – 25.5m)
Indonesia	1,063.3 ⁴	190	20.7m average (11.0m – 47.6m)
New Zealand	825.6	37 ⁵	22.1m average (12.0m – 60.5m)
South Africa	50.5	15 ⁴	31.4m average (21.5m – 49.4m)
Surface⁶ within domestic waters	4168.5	5	
Australia	4,168.5	5	28.5m average (14.7m – 45.5m)
Recreational	Unknown		
Australia	There is an active recreational fishery for SBT, but there is insufficient data to estimate the recreational SBT catch		
New Zealand ⁷	0		
South Africa	Allowance of 10/day per person but the practicalities of reaching the grounds means that recreational take is unlikely		
High Seas Catch			
High Seas Catch	5411.9	166	
EU	0.0	None	N/A
Japan	3,371.0	87	49.5m average (43.7m – 57.2m)
Korea	1,044.3	9	49.1m average (46.9m – 51.0m)
Philippines ⁸	44.6	1	50.7m average (50.7m – 50.7m)
Taiwan	952.0	69	47.8m average (30.6m – 59.2m)

¹ Based on the catch data provided to the Secretariat (*i.e.* Data exchange)

² The figures indicate the number of vessels which actually caught SBT based on CDS documents provided to the Secretariat

³ Represents the size range of vessels that actually caught SBT, *i.e.* not the size range of all authorised vessels in the fleet

⁴ This figure includes a proportion of catch which was caught in the High Seas

⁵ This figure includes vessels flagged to Japan that caught SBT under Joint Venture/Charter agreements with Japan

⁶ Includes vessels that use seining or trolling methods

⁷ NZ has a recreational allowance of 8t, customary allowance of 1t, and allowance for other sources of mortality of 20t

⁸ All Philippines catch is assumed to be taken on the High Seas based on CDS Data from 2014

(B) Transporting / landing (2014 calendar year)

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Philippines	South Africa	Taiwan
Number & flag of carrier vessels authorised⁹	0	0	Indonesia: 7	Japan: 2 Panama: 3 Singapore: 2 Vanuatu: 19	Japan: 1 Panama: 7 Singapore: 2 Taiwan: 2 Vanuatu: 17	0	0	0	Japan: 1 Korea: 1 Panama: 8 Singapore: 1 Taiwan: 5 Vanuatu: 20
Number of transhipments that took place at sea (and flag transhipped to)¹⁰	0	0	0	Japan: 2 Panama: 1 Singapore: 7 Vanuatu: 38	Panama: 1 Vanuatu: 1	0	0	0 ¹¹	Japan: 2 Panama: 2 Singapore: 9 Vanuatu: 19
Main ports: Domestic¹²	Port Lincoln	None	Jakarta, Benoa (Bali), Cilacap, Pelabuhanratu	8 designated ports (Shimizu, Yaizu, Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Misaki, Oigawa)	Busan	Gisborne, Tauranga, Napier	Unknown	9 designated ports (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Port Nolloth, Saldanha, Hout Bay, Hermanus, Gansbaai, Mossel Bay)	Cianjhen fishing port in Kaohsiung
Main ports: Foreign¹²	N/A	Durban, (South Africa) Papeete (Tahiti, French Polynesia) ¹³	Mauritius ¹³	25 designated ports - Dalian (China), Suva (Fiji), Nuku-Hiva, Papeete (French Polynesia), Benoa (Indonesia), Tarawa (Kiribati), Busan (Korea), Port Louis (Mauritius), Pohnpei (Micronesia), Maputo, Beira, Nacala (Mozambique), Walvis Bay (Namibia), Noumea (New Caledonia), Auckland, Wellington, Nelson (New Zealand), Balboa (Panama), Callao (Peru), Mahe (Seychelles), Honiara (Solomon Islands), Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban (South Africa), Montevideo,	5 designated ports – Shimizu (Japan), Cape Town, Durban, (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius), Bali (Indonesia)	N/ A	Cape Town (South Africa), Singapore ¹³	None	2 designated ports - Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius)

⁹ These figures are for vessels which were on the CCSBT authorised carrier vessel list during 2014

¹⁰ Based on at sea transhipment reports of SBT provided to the Secretariat. Note that where SBT is transhipped from the same fishing vessel at the same time and recorded on the same Transhipment Declaration, but will be offloaded at more than destination, the Secretariat has counted this as a single transhipment event in this table.

¹¹ At sea transhipments not permitted

¹² Based on most recent information in Compliance Action Plans and/or National Reports. For Indonesia and the Philippines, the Secretariat added Mauritius and Singapore respectively based on export points listed on 2014 CMFs

¹³ The Secretariat has not been advised of any formally designated ports

				(Uruguay)					
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(C) Markets (2014 calendar year) Quantities are net weights in tonnes¹⁴

i) For SBT Imported on CMFs (based on the export date being in 2014)

Importers	Exporters									Total (tonnes)
	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	
Australia		0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	0	1.4
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.3
China	98.7	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	98.8
EU (Italy)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5
Hong Kong	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Japan	8,906.2	0	579.9		1,001.2	692.4	485.9	38.8	9.1	11,713.5
Korea	0.5	0	6.1	0		0	0.9	0	0	7.5
Singapore	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.2
New Zealand	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Norway	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0		0.7
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1
United States	3.7	0	0.2	0	0	6.0	0	0	17.4	27.3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.6
Total (tonnes)	9,009.5	0.0	586.2	0.0	1,001.2	700.4	478.5	38.8	27.6	11,851.2

ii) For SBT Imported on REEFs (based on the export date being in 2014)

Importer	Re-exporter				Total (tonnes)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	
Japan	71.53	16.82		102.09	190.44
Korea		9.21	225.19		234.4
Total (tonnes)	71.53	26.03	225.19	102.09	424.84

¹⁴ Export quantities (t) calculated using information from CDS Catch Monitoring Forms (using the figures for overall net weights)

(D) Monitoring (2013 or 2014 fishing year unless otherwise stated)

	Observer Coverage ¹⁵			
	As a Percentage of Catch		As a Percentage of Effort (purse seine set or longline hook)	
	2013 fishing season	2014 fishing season	2013 fishing season	2014 fishing season
Australia ¹⁶	13.9% (purse seine) 19.5% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁷	21.9% (purse seine) 4.5% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁷ 31.8% (WTBF longline sector) ¹⁷	12.7% (purse seine) 10.4% (ETBF longline sector) ¹⁸	17.0% (purse seine) 3.1% (ETBF longline) ¹⁸ 9.1% (WTBF longline)
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A ¹⁹	N/A
Indonesia	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Japan	11.5%	12.8%	12.3%	14.3%
Korea	19%	8.9%	24%	7%
New Zealand ²⁰	84% (charter) 5% (domestic)	78.8% (charter) 9.9% (domestic)	78% (charter) 4% (domestic)	83.5% (charter) 14.2% (domestic)
Philippines	None	None Unknown	None	None Unknown
South Africa	Unknown (charter) 0% (domestic)	Unknown	Unknown (charter) 0% (domestic)	Unknown
Taiwan	17.39%	13.24%	13.322.1%	18.31.9%
Vessel Monitoring Systems (2014 fishing season)				
Australia	VMS is mandatory for all SBT vessels. 26 vessels actually reported to a national VMS (2013/14 fishing season).			
EU	VMS requirements under CCSBT, CCAMLR, ICCAT, IOTC and WCPFC apply. All vessels are required to report to the Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) of the Flag State.			
Indonesia	The requirement for vessels between 30 – 60 GT to have VMS is currently transitional. According to Indonesia's National Report, of the 362 Indonesian vessels on the CCSBT authorised vessels list, 251 were required to report to a national VMS during 2014, but it is unknown how many did.			
Japan	Mandatory for all far seas fishing vessels. 90 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS in the 2014/15 fishing season.			
Korea	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 18 authorised vessels reported to a national VMS in the 2014/15 fishing season.			
New Zealand	Mandatory in large-scale vessels (>28m), as well as foreign charter vessels; New Zealand flagged and registered vessels operating outside of NZ waters; vessels issued with a foreign license to fish in NZ waters; and other vessels as specified by the Chief Executive. 8 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS in 2013/14.			
Philippines	The Philippine Fisheries Administration formally operationalised its VMS to track its flagged vessels operating in IOTC, ICCAT and WCPFC. The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) requires commercial fishing vessel owners to submit vessel tracking agreements, authorising BFAR to monitor and track their respective vessels. <u>All required vessels reported to a VMS in 2014.</u>			
South Africa	Mandatory for all vessels. It is not yet known how many authorised domestic longline vessels reported to a national VMS during 2014.			
Taiwan	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. It is not yet known how many 71 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS during the 2014/15 fishing season.			

¹⁵ Based on Members'/CNMs' National Reports¹⁶ ETBF refers to the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery and WTBF refers to the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery. Both fisheries are part of the longline sector.¹⁷ The percentages represent the percentage of retained SBT that were observed when caught (note that there was no catch of SBT in the WTBF in 2013/14)¹⁸ Pertains to hooks observed in the SBT area¹⁹ There was 2.9% effort coverage for the EU's IOTC longline fleet²⁰ Figures are for the 2012/13 and 2013/14 fishing seasons

