



CCSBT-CC/2210/14

## Potential Non-Member Fishing Activity/Trade & Trade Summaries

### 1. Introduction

This paper provides:

- A summary of relevant correspondence with Non-Cooperating Non-Members (NCNMs) with respect to fishing/trade;
- An update on provision of national trade data summaries for 2021 by the EU and Indonesia (CC16 workplan item);
- An update on any NCNM catch reported to ICCAT<sup>1</sup>; and
- A brief summary of SBT trade information for 2019 to 2021 extracted from the United Nations (UN) COMTRADE database.

### 2. Communications with Non-Members

Since CCSBT 28 the Secretariat and/or CCSBT Members have communicated with various non-Members including the USA which voluntarily cooperates with the CCSBT's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS).

#### *China*

In June 2022, Australia provided the Secretariat and Members<sup>2</sup> some details of a High Seas boarding and inspection of Chinese-flagged vessel 'Lu Rong Yuan Yu 900' (IMO 9878618) that occurred during mid-2021 (**Attachment A**). Genetic analysis of two fish on board this vessel confirmed that one was SBT but no record of the retained SBT was found in 'Lu Rong Yuan Yu 900's logbook.

Australia also confirmed in its letter that:

- It had provided relevant information so China could conduct a flag State investigation; and
- In mid-2022 China confirmed that the 'Lu Rong Yuan Yu 900' had unintentionally retained one SBT that had been mistakenly identified as Bigeye Tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), that the retention of the SBT was against China's domestic regulations, and that China had taken several actions including:
  - The vessel owner was fined the equivalent of approximately \$175,000 USD, and
  - The vessel owner's application for a new distant water fishery licence was suspended for one year.

Australia noted that it considered that flag State cooperation on this matter had achieved an effective compliance outcome and so was not seeking the addition of the 'Lu Rong Yuan Yu 900' to the CCSBT IUU Vessel List.

#### *Panama*

Panama contacted the Secretariat during July 2022 to:

---

<sup>1</sup> International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

<sup>2</sup> Circular #2022/031

- Advise that one vessel on the CCSBT’s list of authorised Carrier Vessels<sup>3</sup> which was recorded as being flagged to Panama had been removed from Panama’s registry<sup>4</sup>;
- Seek advice on whether CCSBT has conservation and management measures which apply to the activities of tankers - the Secretariat advised that there are not; and
- Advise (CCSBT Circular #2022/033) that Panama had suspended carrier vessel ‘*Qian Yuan*’s (IMO 8819691) fishing-related activities license from 4 May 2022 for contravening Panama’s national laws and carrying out IUU fishing activities. Panama noted it was evident that this vessel was still engaged in transshipping operations following the suspension of its license and requested CCSBT Members assist by not allowing the ‘*Qian Yuan*’ to continue fishing-related activity nor to discharge products or receive services at sea in Members’ areas of jurisdiction.

Following an enquiry from the Secretariat, Panama subsequently confirmed that:

*“there is no evidence that Qian Yuan, IMO 8819691 has been involved in transshipment activities or any other fishing activities involving Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT/SBF); and has not recently operated in the southern hemisphere (in particular south of 25-30°S), recently has operated in the northern hemisphere.”*

### USA

The USA continues to voluntarily cooperate with the CCSBT’s CDS by providing quarterly submissions of CDS import forms. Note that during 2022 the USA confirmed that:

*“Under U.S. regulations, all imports of SBT into the United States are required to be accompanied by a CCSBT CDS form. Importers must enter the relevant information into our electronic International Trade Data System (ITDS), and when the SBT product code is selected, the system then requires that an accompanying CDS form be uploaded.”*

It appears the USA’s voluntary cooperation is becoming more important as there appear to be an increasing number of export Catch Monitoring Forms (CMFs) and Re-export/ Export after Landing Forms (REEFs) exported to the USA (Tables 1a-c), as well as an increasing number of cases during CDS reconciliation work where the exporter has not (yet) submitted its export forms but the Secretariat has received the USA’s import information. Many of the initially missing export forms are subsequently submitted to the Secretariat during the reconciliation process.

**Table 1a: Number of CMFs where the Export Destination is USA (2019-2021)**

Exporting Member	Export CMFs (Destination is USA)		
	2019	2020	2021
Australia	38	38	158
Indonesia	3	1	0
Japan	0	0	0
Korea	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0
South Africa <sup>5</sup>	201 (3)	265 (4)	334 (34)
Taiwan	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>492</b>

<sup>3</sup> Available on CCSBT’s website

<sup>4</sup> This Carrier vessel is no longer CCSBT-authorised

<sup>5</sup> The red numbers in brackets are the number of CDS forms where only the import copy was received from the USA and no export copy was received from South Africa (by 2 September 2022).

**Table 1b: Number of REEFs where the Export Destination is USA (2019-2021)**

Exporting Member	REEFs (Destination is USA)		
	2019	2020	2021
Australia	3	11	51
Indonesia	190	277	265
Japan	146	62	97
Korea	6	1	7
New Zealand	0	0	0
South Africa <sup>5</sup>	6 (6)	0	0
Taiwan	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>420</b>

**Table 1c: Number of CMFs and REEFs combined where the Export Destination is USA (2019-2021)**

*Figures in red are the number of (re-)export forms that were missing as at 2 September 2022*

Exporting Member	TOTAL CMFs + REEFs (Destination is USA)		
	2019	2020	2021
Australia	41	49	209
Indonesia	193	278	265
Japan	146	62	97
Korea	6	1	7
New Zealand	0	0	0
South Africa <sup>5</sup>	207 (9)	265 (4)	334 (34)
Taiwan	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>912</b>

The Secretariat would not have been able to identify and request many missing CMFs and REEFs during 2021 without the USA's voluntary cooperation. For example, for South Africa in 2021, at least 6.66t net weight (34 forms/shipments to the USA) of SBT catch/exports would have remained unknown without the USA's CDS import submissions<sup>6</sup> (Table 1c).

The USA's import submissions also helped identify some REEFs that were issued in Fiji during 2021 which were not consistent with the CDS Resolution<sup>7</sup>.

### 3. Update on Provision of National Trade Data Summaries from the EU and Indonesia

CC16 requested that:

- The EU and Indonesia provide the best available annual trade data summaries (volumes of fresh/frozen SBT exported/imported in tonnes) from their own national databases to the Secretariat (for the 2021 calendar year).

<sup>6</sup> A further 1.52t net weight (6 forms/shipments) of South African exports would have been unknown without Japan's CDS import submissions

<sup>7</sup> Refer to section 4 of the Secretariat's Compliance with Measures paper CCSBT-CC/2210/04

These summaries were submitted to the Secretariat by both the EU and Indonesia during August 2022 and are provided in **Attachment B**.

#### **4. Check of ICCAT Records for Newly Reported SBT Catch**

In 2019, CC14 requested that the Secretariat check ICCAT's website<sup>8</sup> to confirm whether any new catches of SBT by CCSBT Non-Cooperating Non-Members (NCNMs) have been reported to ICCAT. The Secretariat re-checked ICCAT's website during 2022 and advises that no further SBT catch has been reported to ICCAT by NCNMs since 2016 (69t by Brazil and 17t by Namibia) and 2017 (1t by Brazil).

#### **5. Summary of Trade Data from the UN COMTRADE Database**

A summary of COMTRADE database information for SBT for the period 2019 to 2021 is provided at **Attachment C**. A summary of reported trade of live SBT is included although it is almost certain that this apparent live trade can be attributed to product miscoding.

In January 2019 the EU provided a letter which was circulated to all Members<sup>9</sup> which concluded that instead of using COMTRADE figures, “.... *the CCSBT secretariat should instead source its trade data analysis mainly from the trade information provided by the EU in its annual compliance report and information based on the implementation of the Catch Documentation Scheme.*”

The Secretariat notes that for the period between 2019 and 2021, both the CDS database and the EU's annual reports to the Compliance Committee (CC) and Extended Commission (CC), record only one small import of less than approximately 0.45 tonnes<sup>10</sup> of SBT into the EU. COMTRADE indicates a higher level of SBT trade by EU Member States, however, based on practical constraints, live and/or fresh trade of SBT can almost certainly be attributed to miscoding.

Similarly for the USA, any exports of fresh SBT that are recorded on the COMTRADE database can almost certainly be attributed to miscoding due to practical constraints.

#### **COMTRADE: Exports and Re-exports (Attachment C: Tables 1a-e)**

- Indonesia's SBT exports continue to be under-represented in all years in COMTRADE's SBT-specific commodity codes. COMTRADE records 12.7t, 24.4t and 85.97t of total exports (fresh and frozen SBT-specific product combined) for 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively. In its 2021 paper<sup>11</sup>, Indonesia explained that its SBT-specific commodity codes were being converted to more generic codes when exported, advising that, “*There is a validation process at BPS that shifted the SBT product from the HS code 03023600<sup>12</sup> and 03034600<sup>13</sup> to HS code 03048700<sup>14</sup>,*

---

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.iccat.int/en/t1.asp>

<sup>9</sup> CCSBT Circular #2019/006, refer to Attachment D of [CCSBT-CC/1910/10](#)

<sup>10</sup> This import occurred in 2019

<sup>11</sup> [CCSBT-CC/2110/21](#)

<sup>12</sup> Southern bluefin tunas (*Thunnus maccoyii*), fresh or chilled

<sup>13</sup> Southern bluefin tunas (*Thunnus maccoyii*), frozen

<sup>14</sup> HS code 030487: Fish fillets; frozen, tunas (of the genus *Thunnus*), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (*Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis*)

16041411<sup>15</sup>, and 16041490<sup>15</sup> since they were processed products.”

- South Africa’s exports were under-represented on the COMTRADE database for 2019 – 75.2t (fresh/frozen exports of SBT combined), whereas the CDS records 116.2t total SBT exports. For 2020 COMTRADE (71.8t) and CDS (68.8t) export figures are very similar. South Africa’s COMTRADE data are not yet available for 2021.
- Note the 14.12t of frozen exports/re-exports by Fiji in 2021 (Tables 1c/1e).
- The USA is recorded as having significant exports of fresh/chilled SBT – 52.3t, 97.9t and 24t for 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively. As has been noted in past years, due to practical constraints, this seems likely to be miscoded product.
- Between 2019 to 2021, COMTRADE statistics record very small quantities of SBT exported by EU Members with the exception of Italy which is recorded as exporting 93t and 46.9t and of fresh SBT in 2019 and 2020 respectively – this must be miscoded product as it’s logistically not feasible that Italy could be exporting fresh SBT.
- There are also some significant unexpected fresh/chilled export figures recorded for Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates. From a practical perspective, it is extremely unlikely that these exports can be SBT and are again likely to be the result of product miscoding. For example, a more detailed examination of the COMTRADE data indicated that the 44t of fresh/chilled product recorded as exported by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in 2019 was first imported from Thailand and then re-exported by the UAE to Yemen. This would preclude it from being fresh SBT.

#### **COMTRADE: Imports (*Attachment C: Tables 2a-c*)**

- For 2019 to 2021, the COMTRADE database records SBT imports by EU Members, including larger imports of frozen SBT by Italy in 2020 (99.27t) and 2021 (89.86). These figures appear to indicate that species miscoding by EU Member States is continuing to occur.
- Imports of fresh SBT into the USA are increasing.
- The CDS records 0.4t of SBT exported to Canada in 2020, whereas COMTRADE records 71t (fresh and frozen imports combined) of SBT imported by Canada in 2020. For 2021 the CDS recorded 13.9t of product exported to Canada whereas COMTRADE records 200.3t of SBT imported by Canada in 2021.
- A significant frozen SBT import is indicated for Qatar (30.7t) in 2019 and a significant fresh import for the United Arab Emirates in 2019 (44.4t). Further examination of the COMTRADE database revealed fresh the product imported into Qatar, and the fresh/frozen product imported into the UAE virtually all imported from Thailand, therefore making these shipments very unlikely to be SBT.
- Malaysia is also recorded by COMTRADE as being a significant SBT importer – 112.6t of fresh product in 2019, and 788.7t, 555.6t and 112.97t of frozen product in 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively.

The Secretariat examined the COMTRADE database in more detail to determine where COMTRADE records the Malaysian imports originating from (Tables 2a and b), noting that it is implausible that fresh SBT was imported from the Netherlands. Further, the trade statistics the EU provided from its own database do not indicate any trade of SBT by the Netherlands or Poland.

---

<sup>15</sup> HS code 160414: Fish preparations; tunas, skipjack and Atlantic bonito (*sarda* spp.), prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces (but not minced); Indonesia described commodity codes 16041411 and 16041490 as, “*Tuna, whole or in pieces, but not minced, prepared or preserved, in airtight containers for retail sell*”, and “*Tuna, skipjack and bonito (Sarda spp.), whole or in pieces, but not minced, prepared or preserved, not in airtight containers for retail sell*” respectively

**Table 2a) Fresh Product** *(all values in the table are net weights in tonnes)*

<b>Originating State of Malaysian SBT Imports (from COMTRADE)</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
EU - Netherlands <sup>16</sup>	112.00		
Japan	0.56	0.01	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>112.56</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.07</b>

**Table 2b) Frozen Product** *(all values in the table are net weights in tonnes)*

<b>Originating State of Malaysian SBT Imports (from COMTRADE)</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Australia	0.19		0.01
EU - Netherlands <sup>16</sup>	735.21	553.95	111.07
EU - Poland <sup>16</sup>	25.09		
Japan	0.18	1.65	0.03
Taiwan			1.86
China	28.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>788.67</b>	<b>555.60</b>	<b>112.97</b>

## 6. Recommendation

It is recommended that CC17:

- Notes the information presented in this paper.

**Prepared by the Secretariat**

---

<sup>16</sup> The European Union questioned the reliability of COMTRADE data for its SBT trade and has provided separate information (**Attachment B**) as being the best source of SBT trade information for the EU.



Robert (Bob) Kennedy  
Executive Secretary  
Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna

VIA EMAIL: [rkennedy@ccsbt.org](mailto:rkennedy@ccsbt.org)

27 June 2022

Dear Mr Kennedy,

In mid-2021, Australia conducted High Seas Boarding and Inspection (HSBI) activities in the high seas area off the East coast of Australia in accordance with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) HSBI Conservation and Management Measure (CMM 2006-08). These activities involved Australia's boarding and inspection of LU RONG YUAN YU 900 (IMO 9878618), flagged to the People's Republic of China. During the HSBI, Australian fisheries officers also conducted DNA sampling of a number of reported catch items to confirm species identification. Australia maintained productive flag State communications with the People's Republic of China in accordance with Australia and WCPFC's HSBI protocols.

In late 2021, Australia contacted the People's Republic of China to provide a copy of the DNA report and to inform it of a potential non-compliance. The DNA test results indicated that the LU RONG YUAN YU 900 had retained a single Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) (*Thunnus maccoyii*). Analysis of LU RONG YUAN YU 900 logbooks by Australian Fisheries Officers failed to find any record of Southern Bluefin Tuna being caught or retained. Australia provided relevant information to the People's Republic of China to facilitate a flag State investigation into this incident.

In mid-2022, the People's Republic of China contacted Australia to share the outcome of its investigation into the potential non-compliance. The People's Republic of China confirmed that the LU RONG YUAN YU 900 had unintentionally retained a single SBT that had been mistakenly identified as Bigeye Tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). The People's Republic of China confirmed the retention of the SBT was against its domestic regulations and informed Australia that it had taken the following actions:

- The vessel owner was fined the equivalent of approximately \$175,000 USD.
- The vessel captain was fined by local authorities in accordance with domestic regulations.
- The vessel owner's application for a new distant water fishery licence was suspended for one year.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs provided educational awareness to operators that retention of SBT is prohibited under domestic regulations and directed operators to strengthen training in relation to obligations under tuna RFMOs.

Australian notes the strong and effective compliance action taken by the People's Republic of China in relation to this incident.

Australia is of the view that the desired legal and policy outcome has been achieved through positive and constructive flag state engagement which would be otherwise provided by the *Resolution on Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities For Southern Bluefin Tuna*. For this reason, Australia is providing this information to the CCSBT Secretariat for awareness and transparency however is not seeking the addition of the LU RONG YUAN YU 900 to the CCSBT IUU Vessel List.

In addition, Australia has notified the People's Republic of China of this action and considers this example of flag State cooperation has achieved an effective compliance outcome.

Please direct any queries regarding this matter to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment at [ccsbt@awe.gov.au](mailto:ccsbt@awe.gov.au).

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'George Day', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

George Day  
Assistant Secretary  
Fisheries Branch  
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

## EU and Indonesian National Trade Data Summaries Provided for 2018–2021 Inclusive

CC15 tasked the European Union and Indonesia with providing the best available annual trade data summaries (volumes of fresh/frozen SBT exported/imported in tonnes) from their own national databases to the Secretariat (for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020). This information was provided by both the EU and Indonesia during July 2021.

CC16 requested the EU and Indonesia to provide their best available trade data summaries for the 2021 calendar year as well. These 2021 data summaries were provided by both the EU and Indonesia in August 2022.

A summary of the information provided for the period 2018 to 2021 inclusive by both Members is attached below.

### European Union

The Information provided by the EU on 16/07/2021 for 2018 to 2020 inclusive was:

*“As requested in the 2020 Annual Meeting, the volumes of fresh/frozen SBT exported and imported (from the EU Member States national databases) for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020, were:*

- *No exports of SBT during the referred period.*
- *Imports only in 2019: 0.447 ton. of Dressed-Tail off (DRT) Southern Bluefin Tuna (imported in Germany from Australia).”*

The information provided by the EU on 23/08/2022 for 2021 was:

*“... our records for 2021 do not show any imports or exports from/to third countries of SBT into the EU.”*

### Indonesia

On 26/07/2021, Indonesia provided the following export information which it emphasised was based on its CDS export data for CMFs and REEFs:

#### Indonesia SBT export 2018 - 2020

Calendar Year	SBT Exported to											Tonnes
	Japan	Korea	USA	Australia	Thailand	Vietnam	Lebanon	China	Saudi Arabia	Jordan	Singapore	TOTAL
2018	55.7	0.03	386.9	0.03	0	0	3.1	0.03	0	0	0	445.7
2019	29.2	0.8	363.2	0	0	5.4	23.7	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.4	425.2
2020	24.9	0	509.6	0	0.3	10.4	3.0	0.01	0.5	0.8	0	549.6

On 27/07/2021 Indonesia also confirmed that:

*“Based on our data, there were no imported SBT to Indonesia on 2018, 2019 and 2020.”*

On 26/08/2022, Indonesia provided the following export information which it emphasised was still based on its CDS export data for CMFs and REEFs.

**Indonesia SBT export for 2021**

Calendar Year	SBT Exported to							Tonnes
	Japan	USA	Thailand	Vietnam	Lebanon	Jordan	Philippines	TOTAL
2021	39.3	459.6	40.6	5.2	2.8	3.5	12.8	563.7

Indonesia also confirmed that, based on its own data, there were no SBT imports into Indonesia during 2021.

**COMTRADE DATABASE EXPORT, RE-EXORT & IMPORT FIGURES: 2019 - 2021****Note:**

Non-Cooperating Non-Members (NCNMs) appear in the bottom half of all tables and are shaded in light grey.

**EXPORTS and RE-EXPORTS****Table 1a – Exports: Live SBT (Commodity Code 030195)**

Note: It is almost certain that this apparent live trade is due to miscoding.

Exporter	Quantity (tonnes)		
	2019	2020	2021
Australia		0.78	
EU-France <sup>1</sup>	0.14	0.25	
EU-Greece <sup>1</sup>		1.84	
EU-Italy <sup>1</sup>		0.01	0.04
South Africa	2.01		
Brazil	0.04		
Mozambique	5.64	0.02	
United Arab Emirates	0.10		
USA	2.49		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10.42</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>0.04</b>

**Table 1b – Exports: Fresh/Chilled SBT (Commodity Code 030236)**

Exporter	Quantity (tonnes)		
	2019	2020	2021
Australia	831.18	2269.63	650.57
EU-Croatia <sup>1</sup>	0.07		
EU-Denmark <sup>1</sup>	0.004		
EU-France <sup>1</sup>	1.08	1.03	0.26
EU-Italy <sup>1</sup>	93.04	46.94	0.002
EU-United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>			0.09
Indonesia <sup>1</sup>	12.48	12.54	32.92
Korea	12.38	69.81	Not available
New Zealand	792.49	694.22	927.42
South Africa	75.14	71.84	Not available
Brazil	0.27	0.10	0.09
Canada	0.07		1.58
Egypt		0.41	
Mozambique		3.05	
Oman		5.53	5.93
Tunisia	1,111.37		31.62
United Arab Emirates	44.00		3.84
USA	52.28	97.92	23.99
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,025.85</b>	<b>3,273.02</b>	<b>1,678.31</b>

<sup>1</sup> The European Union and Indonesia questioned the reliability of COMTRADE data for their SBT trade and have provided separate information (Attachment A) as being the best source of SBT trade information for them.

**Table 1c– Exports: Frozen SBT (Commodity Code 030346)**

Exporter	Quantity (tonnes)		
	2019	2020	2021
Australia	8,425.82	6,800.08	7,100.11
EU-Croatia <sup>1</sup>		0.04	
EU-France <sup>1</sup>		0.29	
EU-Italy <sup>1</sup>	0.001		
Indonesia <sup>1</sup>	0.22	11.86	53.05
Japan	157.65	7.75	83.87
Korea	1,083.59	917.49	Not available
South Africa	0.08		Not available
Taiwan	956.80	673.13	903.93
Brazil	3.48	5.05	3.93
Fiji			14.12
Mozambique	25.36	3.06	
Russian Federation		0.05	
Sri Lanka	12.05		
United Arab Emirates	4.44		
USA		10.64	18.20
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,669.49</b>	<b>8,429.44</b>	<b>8,177.21</b>

**Table 1d – Re-exports: Fresh SBT (Commodity Code 030236)**

Re-exporter	Quantity (tonnes)		
	2019	2020	2021
New Zealand	0.31		
United Arab Emirates	44.00		3.84
USA	21.67	20.02	13.87
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65.98</b>	<b>20.02</b>	<b>17.71</b>

**Table 1e – Re-exports: Frozen SBT (Commodity Code 030346)**

Re-exporter	Quantity (tonnes)		
	2019	2020	2021
Fiji			14.12
United Arab Emirates	4.44		
USA		1.32	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>14.12</b>

**IMPORTS****Table 2a – Imports: Live SBT (Commodity Code 030195).**

Note: It is almost certain that this apparent live trade is due to miscoding.

Importer	Quantity (tonnes)		
	2019	2020	2021
EU-France <sup>1</sup>	0.20	0.09	0.26
EU-Germany <sup>1</sup>			0.04
EU-Greece <sup>1</sup>		1.96	0.89
EU-Italy <sup>1</sup>	11.29	1.25	1.62
EU-Romania <sup>1</sup>		0.35	0.003
Angola	1.04		
Brunei Darussalam	0.10		
Ghana	0.01		
Kuwait	0.27		
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.02		
Madagascar	18.49		
Malaysia	0.13		0.36
Nigeria	0.01		
Saudi Arabia	6.49	7.58	
Switzerland		0.001	
Tunisia	323.17		
United Arab Emirates			1.01
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>361.22</b>	<b>11.23</b>	<b>4.183</b>

Table 2b – Imports Fresh/Chilled SBT (Commodity Code 030236)

Importer	Quantity (tonnes)		
	2019	2020	2021
Australia	1.73	2.79	6.26
EU-Denmark <sup>1</sup>	0.005	0.003	
EU-France <sup>1</sup>	28.52	2.66	13.35
EU-Germany <sup>1</sup>	0.45		0.04
EU-Greece <sup>1</sup>	2.30		
EU-Italy <sup>1</sup>	5.29	3.44	4.87
EU-Luxembourg <sup>1</sup>			0.13
EU-Poland <sup>1</sup>		0.01	
EU-Romania <sup>1</sup>	0.12		0.79
EU-Slovakia <sup>1</sup>	0.23	0.06	
Japan	1,551.26	1,190.38	894.69
Korea	0.54		Not available
New Zealand	0.07	0.15	0.06
Angola	0.83		
Antigua and Barbuda	0.23		
Bahrain	0.28		
Canada	0.85	58.20	147.63
China	82.69	46.18	39.23
Georgia		0.08	
Guatemala	3.44		
Hong Kong	0.22	1.50	0.10
Kazakhstan	12.00		
Kuwait	0.24		
Macao			0.14
Malawi	0.04		
Malaysia	112.56	0.01	0.07
Norway	0.28		0.01
Saudi Arabia		30.06	
Serbia	0.02	0.17	
Singapore	0.89	3.53	
Switzerland	0.11	0.50	0.25
Thailand	1.20		
United Arab Emirates	44.36	1.62	6.05
USA	70.23	129.53	420.19
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,919.79</b>	<b>1,469.25</b>	<b>1,527.81</b>

Table 2c– Imports: Frozen SBT (Commodity Code 030346)

Importer	Quantity (tonnes)		
	2019	2020	2021
EU-Bulgaria <sup>1</sup>	0.04		
EU-Croatia <sup>1</sup>			0.21
EU-France <sup>1</sup>	1.20	0.11	
EU-Greece <sup>1</sup>	8.69	8.12	15.41
EU-Italy <sup>1</sup>	12.22	99.27	89.86
EU-Romania <sup>1</sup>			0.47
EU-Slovenia <sup>1</sup>	0.06		
Japan	10,001.52	9,701.80	9,213.50
Korea	466.91	163.41	Not available
Angola	0.84		
Bahrain	0.34		
Barbados	1.94		
Bosnia Herzegovina			0.45
Botswana	0.002		
Canada	0.06	12.79	52.65
China	0.03		
Cote d'Ivoire	25.96		
Dominican Republic	2.27	3.87	
Hong Kong			0.27
Kuwait	4.11	0.30	
Lebanon			1.20
Lesotho	0.003		
Malaysia	788.67	555.60	112.97
Maldives	0.005		0.01
Oman	15.552		
Philippines			2.28
Qatar	30.69		
Saudi Arabia	0.86	0.12	
Singapore	1.24	1.62	
Switzerland		0.003	
Thailand		0.03	
United Arab Emirates	0.004	0.12	
USA	40.64	30.32	17.55
Vietnam	0.57		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,403.24</b>	<b>10,576.94</b>	<b>9,506.84</b>