



CCSBT-CC/2210/04

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

概要

The main areas of compliance concern are:

遵守上の懸念がある主な分野は以下のとおりである。

Over-catches

過剰漁獲

Indonesia over-caught its Total Available Catch in both its 2019 and 2020 seasons, resulting in a combined 2019-2020 over-catch of 456.584t. Indonesia has committed to pay back this over-catch between 2022 to 2026 inclusive.

インドネシアは、2019年及び2020年の両漁期において同メンバーの総漁獲利用可能量を超えて漁獲し、両漁期を合わせた総過剰漁獲量は456.584トンとなった。インドネシアは、この過剰漁獲分を2022年から2026年までの期間において返済することを約束した。

Implementation of CCSBT's Transshipment Resolution

CCSBT 転載決議の実施

Indonesia has not implemented the provisions of the CCSBT's Transshipment Resolution for at-sea transshipments involving SBT conducted by Indonesian longliners with freezing capacity which occurred during 2021¹.

インドネシアは、2021年に冷凍能力を備えたインドネシアはえ縄漁船により実施された SBT を含む洋上転載に関して、CCSBT 転載決議の規定を実施しなかった¹。

Other Matters

その他の事項

- At the time of finalising this paper the Secretariat had not yet received South Africa's plan together with a timeframe for addressing its non-compliance issues identified by the CC16² - it was to be provided as soon as practical and no later than CC17.
本文書を最終化した時点において、事務局は、南アフリカから、CC 17により特定された同メンバーの非遵守の問題に対処するための計画（実施スケジュールを含む）を受領していない。同計画は、可能な限り速やかに、かつ CC 17 会合の前に提出されることとされていた。
- In addition, note that South Africa:
 - Did not submit a National Report to the Fourteenth Meeting of ERSWG in 2022 nor the Twenty-Sixth or Twenty-Seventh Meetings of the Extended

¹ Refer to section 3 of CCSBT-CC/2210/09 for details 詳細については CCSBT-CC.2210/09 のセクション3を参照

² CC16 refers to the Sixteenth meeting of the Compliance Committee CC 16 とは第 16 回遵守委員会会合を指す。

Scientific Committee (ESC) in 2021 and 2022;

2022年の第14回ERSWG会合、及び2021年の第26回及び2022年の第27回拡大科学委員会(ESC)会合に対する国別報告書を提出しなかった。

- Did not submit its required Scientific or ERS Data Exchange data for 2021 and 2022;
2021年と2022年の科学データ交換又はERSデータ交換においてデータを提供しなかった。
 - Had one fishing vessel which was not authorised to fish during the whole of the 2021 fishing season that caught 5.2t (net weight) of SBT recorded on 37 CMFs;
2021年漁期を通じてSBTを漁獲することを許可されていなかった漁船1隻が、37件のCMFに記録された5.2トン(正味重量)のSBTを漁獲した。
 - Did not advise of changes to its CDS validation seal before use;
同メンバーのCDS確認印の変更について、実際にこれを使用する前に通知しなかった。
 - Has not submitted some Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) forms, has submitted a large number of non-compliant Catch Monitoring Forms (CMFs) including at least 26 CMFs with duplicate numbers, and there are discrepancies between data submitted from different sources as in previous years; and
一部の漁獲証明制度(CDS)様式を提出しなかった。遵守条件を満たさない漁獲モニタリング様式(CMF)を多数提出した。これらには、少なくとも26件のCMF番号の重複が含まれており、また以前と同様に、別のソースから提供されたデータとの間に齟齬があった。
 - Did not complete its tag order in time for the start of its 2022 season (1 March 2022) and requested that that CCSBT allow it to use its excess 2021 tags as an interim measure until its new 2022 season tags have been procured; and
2022年漁期の開始(2022年3月1日)までに同メンバー向けCDS標識の注文を行わず、2022年漁期向けの新標識が調達されるまでの暫定措置として2021年の残存標識の使用を認めるようCCSBTに要請した。
 - Has persistently not submitted its port inspection reports to the Secretariat within the required 14-day timeframe specified in the '*Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port*', nor notified the reason for the delay within the 14-day timeframe.
依然として、事務局に対して同メンバーによる港内検査報告書を「*港内検査の最低基準を定めたCCSBT制度に関する決議*」が規定する14日間の提出期限内に提出しておらず、又は14日の提出期限よりも提出が遅れる理由に関する通知も行っていない。
- Australia issued some REEFs in Fiji which were not consistent with the CDS Resolution.
オーストラリアは、CDS決議に合致しない形で、いくつかのREEFをフィジーで発行した。
 - Neither Japan nor Korea had any scientific observer coverage during 2021. Korea also did not have any scientific observer coverage in 2020. This was attributed to the

impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

日本と韓国はいずれも、2021年に科学オブザーバーカバー率が皆無であった。また韓国は、2020年についても科学オブザーバーカバー率が皆無であった。これらはCOVID-19パンデミックの影響によるものであった。

- Some Members are not submitting copies of all expected import copies of CDS documents to the Secretariat.

一部のメンバーは、事務局に対し、想定される輸出CDS文書の写しの全ては提出していない。

1. Introduction

序論

This report provides a summary of compliance with CCSBT conservation and management measures by Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs). Reporting on compliance with Ecologically Related Species (ERS) measures is provided in paper CCSBT-CC/2210/05. 本文書では、メンバー及び協力的非加盟メンバー（CNM）によるCCSBT保存管理措置の遵守状況の概要を報告する。生態学的関連種（ERS）関連措置の遵守状況については文書CCSBT-CC/2210/05で報告している。

In order to assist with a review of compliance, the Secretariat has compiled a concise table (**Attachment A**) summarising compliance with CCSBT measures (especially for the CDS) for submissions received by 08/09/2022 with respect to data submission and reporting requirements for the most recent calendar year or similar period.

遵守状況のレビューに資することができるよう、事務局は、直近の暦年又はそれに準ずる期間におけるデータ提出及び報告要件に関わるCCSBT措置（特にCDS）の遵守状況（2022年9月8日までに受領したデータに基づくもの）を総括表（別紙A）として取りまとめた。

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 total SBT mortalities against total available catch (which takes into account allocations, transfers and carry-forwards) by Member/Cooperating Non-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 2022. Information from other reports to CCSBT have also been included where possible.

総漁獲可能量は、CCSBTにおける第一義的な保存措置である。2010年漁期以降におけるメンバー／協力的非加盟メンバー（CNM）別の総漁獲利用可能量（国別配分量と自主的移譲分及び繰越しを考慮したもの）に対する総SBT死亡量の比較は別紙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となっており、2022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。

Indonesia

インドネシア

Indonesia over-caught its Total Available Catch in both its 2019 and 2020 fishing seasons, resulting in a total over-catch for the two seasons combined of 456.584t. Indonesia has committed to pay back this over-catch between 2022 to 2026 inclusive according to its Payback Plan (refer to paper CCSBT-CC/2210/07).

インドネシアは、2019年及び2020年の両漁期において同メンバーの総漁獲利用可能量を超過して漁獲し、両漁期を合わせた総過剰漁獲量は456.584トンであった。インドネシアは、同メンバーの返済計画（文書CCSBT-CC/2210/07を参照）に基づき、2022年から2026年までの間にこの過剰漁獲分を返済することを約束している。

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（CC5）会合は、事務局が、直近のデータを用いて「全世界のみなまぐる漁業の特徴」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。

4. Transshipment Issues

転載に関する問題

Indonesia

インドネシア

On 05/07/2022, Indonesia provided information to the Secretariat concerning an IOTC-agreed pilot project for monitoring transshipments at sea being undertaken within IOTC's area of competency which commenced during 2021. Indonesia provided copies of 6 at-sea transshipment observation reports (from national observers) for 32 at-sea transshipments that involved SBT from 15 different fishing vessels to 4 authorised Indonesian Carrier Vessels. 2022年7月5日に、インドネシアは事務局に対し、IOTCが同委員会管轄水域において実施予定の洋上転載モニタリングに関するパイロットプロジェクトに同意したこと、及び同プロジェクトが2021年に開始されたことに関する情報を提供した。この情報には32回の洋上転載に関する（国内オブザーバーからの）洋上転載オブザーバー報告書の写しが6件含まれており、これらの報告書には15隻の異なるはえ縄漁船から4隻のインドネシア許可運搬船へのSBTの転載が含まれていた。

All of these transshipments involved tuna longline fishing vessels with freezing capacity³ (*i.e.* LSTLVs) and so fall under the requirements of CCSBT's Transshipment Resolution but did not meet those requirements (refer to paper CCSBT-CC/2210/09 for details).

³ According to CCSBT's Transshipment Resolution, 'A vessel is deemed to have Freezing Capacity if it has a freezer which is capable of storing more than 500 kilograms of SBT at -30C or below' CCSBT 転載決議によれば、「摂氏-30度以下で500キログラム以上の保持能力を有する冷凍庫を備えている場合、当該漁船は冷凍能力を備えているものとみなされる。」

これらの転載は全て冷凍能力を備えたまぐろはえ縄漁船³（すなわち LSTLV）が関与したもので、したがってこれらの転載は CCSBT 転載決議の要件の対象となるものであるが、その要件を履行していなかった（詳細については文書 CCSBT-CC/2210/09 を参照）。

5. CDS Issues

CDS に関する問題

Australia

オーストラリア

As a result of import information initially received from the USA, the Secretariat became aware that some 2021 SBT shipments to the USA had been accompanied by CDS REEFs⁴ which did not meet the requirements of the CDS Resolution.

当初に米国から受領した輸入情報の結果として、事務局は、2021 年における米国向けの SBT 貨物に CDS 決議の要件を満たしていない CDS REEF が添付されていたことを認識した。

An Australian company with an office in Fiji:

フィジーにオフィスを有するオーストラリアの会社は、

- Received some imports of Australian SBT into Fiji and some of this imported SBT was then processed to fillets in Fiji; and then
オーストラリアから輸出された SBT の一部をフィジーで輸入し、これらの輸入 SBT の一部をフィジーでフィレーに加工した。その上で、
- Re-exported some of these SBT (fillets) on Australian-issued REEFs from Fiji to Australia (4 REEFs), New Zealand (1 REEF), and the USA (3 REEFs). The CCSBT REEFs re-exported from Fiji were validated by an Australian validator located in Australia using an Australian validation seal.
これらの SBT（フィレー）の一部にオーストラリアが発行した REEF を添付し、フィジーからオーストラリア（4 件の REEF）、ニュージーランド（1 件の REEF）及び米国（3 件の REEF）に再輸出した。フィジーから再輸出された際の REEF は、オーストラリアとしての確認印を用いて、オーストラリアに所在するオーストラリアの権限を付与された確認者により、確認（Validation）が行われていた。

It is the Secretariat's understanding that this scenario is not consistent with the CCSBT's CDS Resolution for the following reasons:

事務局は、今回のシナリオは以下の理由から CDS 決議に合致していないものと理解している。

- The SBT was imported into Fiji therefore any re-export would need to be a re-export made by Fiji and accompanied by a REEF issued by the re-exporting State (Fiji). However, Fiji is not a CCSBT Member or Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) and so cannot issue CCSBT CDS forms including REEFs.
SBT はフィジーに輸入されたので、当該再輸出はフィジーによって行われたものであり、したがって再輸出国（フィジー）によって発行された REEF が

⁴ REEFs are Re-export/Export after Landing of Domestic Product Forms REEF とは、再輸出／国産品水揚げ後の輸出様式である。

添付されなければならない。しかしながら、フィジーは CCSBT のメンバー又は協力的非加盟メンバー (CNM) ではないので、REEF を含む CCSBT の CDS 様式を発行することができない。

- Australian validators cannot validate re-exports from a CCSBT non-Member State (e.g. Fiji).
オーストラリアの権限を付与された確認者は、CCSBT 非メンバー国（例えばフィジー）からの再輸出を確認 (Validate) することはできない。

The Secretariat corresponded with Australia on this matter. Australia agreed that the REEFs issued in Fiji fall outside the requirements of the CDS Resolution and has instructed its industry that this situation cannot re-occur in future.

事務局は、本件に関してオーストラリアと協議した。オーストラリアは、フィジーが発行した REEF は CDS 決議の要件から外れていることに合意し、同メンバーの業界に対し、将来においてこの状況が再発しないよう指導した。

The Secretariat takes this opportunity to note that:

この機会を捉えて、事務局は以下を指摘する。

- CCSBT CDS documents are not required for trade between non-Members; and
CCSBT の CDS 文書は、非メンバー間の貿易には要求されない。

- The USA advised the Secretariat that:

米国は事務局に対して以下を述べた。

“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.”

「米国の国内法では、米国に輸入される全ての SBT に対して CCSBT の CDS 様式を添付することが義務付けられている。輸入者は、我が国の電子国際貿易データシステム (ITDS) に関連情報を入力しなければならず、SBT の製品コードが選択された際には、添付されている CDS 様式をアップロードするようシステムが要求する。」

Indonesia

インドネシア

None of Indonesia’s CMFs submitted to the Secretariat for its 2021 fishing season included transshipment information (where these occurred) upon initial submission. Once made aware of Indonesia’s transshipments involving SBT, the Secretariat advised Indonesia that information on these transshipments should have been included. Revised CMFs including this information were subsequently received in September 2022.

2021 年漁期に事務局に対して提出されたインドネシアの CMF には、最初の提出時は（転載が行われた場合であっても）転載情報が含まれていなかった。インドネシアによる SBT を含む転載が認識された後、事務局はインドネシアに対し、これらの転載情報は CMF に含まれるべきことを通知した。その後の 2022 年 9 月に、これらの情報を含む修正 CMF を受領した。

South Africa

南アフリカ

The Secretariat has noted at previous Compliance Committees (CCs) that South Africa had extensive submission and quality issues with its CDS data between 2017 to 2020 inclusive. Most of these issues generally continued in 2021.

事務局は、以前の遵守委員会（CC）において、2017年から2020年までの期間における南アフリカのCDSデータの提出及び質に相当の問題があったことを指摘してきたところである。これらの問題の大部分は、概して2021年も継続している。

At the time of finalising this paper, the Secretariat had not yet received South Africa's plan together with a timeframe for addressing the issues of its non-compliance identified by the CC16.

本文書を最終化した時点において、事務局は、CC 16が特定した南アフリカの非遵守問題に対処するための計画（実施スケジュールを含む）を受領していない。

Attachment A provides summary information for South Africa's CDS issues that occurred during 2021 including for example that:

2021年に発生した南アフリカのCDSに関連する問題点の情報のサマリーを別紙Aに示した。例えば以下のような問題点である。

- South Africa did not provide any advance notification that it had updated the validation seals it was using on CDS forms. South Africa only confirmed this after the Secretariat noticed that the seals being used on CMFs appeared to have changed; 南アフリカは、CDS様式に用いる同メンバーの確認印を更新したことについて、事前通報を行わなかった。南アフリカは、CMFに押印されている印影が変わったことを事務局が認識した後に、この変更を確認した。
- South Africa submitted 12 out of 416 CMFs (2.9%) that were not compliant with the current version of the CDS Resolution. This is a significant improvement on the 17.9% of non-compliant CMFs submitted for the 2020 season. The use of non-compliant CMFs has been an ongoing and intermittent issue since 2013. 南アフリカが提出した416件のうち12件（2.9%）のCMFにおいて、CDS決議の最新バージョンの様式を使用していなかった。これは、2020年漁期に提出されたCMFのうち17.9%が非遵守であったことから見れば大きな改善である。非遵守CMFの使用は、2013年以降断続的に発生している。
- Invalid processed codes 'DR' and 'GG' (not valid since the end of the 2012/13 fishing season) were used on only 4 CMFs versus on 72 CMFs during the 2021 season. 2021年漁期における72件のCMFのうち、現在は使用されていない製品コードである「DR」及び「GG」（2012/13年漁期終了時から無効化）が使用されたのは4件のみであった。
- By 31 March 2022 (which was the final due date for all 2021 CDS submissions), South Africa had not submitted approximately 64 CMFs. A batch of late CMFs was submitted in May 2022. Taking into account a further late submission received from South Africa on 09/09/2022, there are currently 14 CMFs for which an import copy has been received but no export copy has yet been received from South Africa. There are also 4 CMFs for which South Africa has submitted tagging data but not the associated CMFs. 2022年3月31日（2021年の全CDS文書の最終提出期限）までに、南アフリ

カはおよそ 64 件の CMF を提出しなかった。提出が遅れた CMF は、まとめて 2022 年 5 月に提出された。2022 年 9 月 9 日に南アフリカからさらに提出が遅れていた様式を受領したことを考慮すると、他メンバーから受領している 14 件の輸入 CMF に対応する南アフリカの輸出 CMF の写しを受領していない。また、4 件の CMF に関しては、南アフリカから標識データは提出されているものの、これに関連する CMF が提出されていない。

- Tagging data has not yet been submitted for 93 SBT that were caught during the 2021 season (Table 1).
2021 年漁期に漁獲された 93 個体の SBT に関して、標識データが提出されていない（表 1）。
- There continue to be discrepancies between South Africa's CMF and tagging data submissions – only 88% of CMFs could be matched with tagging forms, and of those, an extremely low percentage (3.8%) of tagging forms had weights that were within 5% of the weight recorded on the matching CMF.
依然として、南アフリカの CMF と標識データの提出の間に不調和がある。漁獲標識様式とマッチングできる CMF は 88 % にとどまっており、その中でもマッチングできた CMF に記録された重量との差が 5 % 以内であった標識様式の割合は極めて低い（3.8 %）。
- Issuing of duplicate form numbers, which is a non-compliance issue under the CDS Resolution, became much worse during the 2021/22 fishing season. The Secretariat identified 26 known duplicate CMF numbers which were issued during the 2021/22 season, meaning that 6.25% of all known South African CMFs issued in that year had duplicate numbers.
CDS 決議においては非遵守となる CDS 様式番号の重複発行は、2021/22 年漁期において大幅に悪化した。事務局は 2021/22 年漁期に発行された CMF において 26 件の CMF 番号の重複を確認しており、これはすなわち当該年に南アフリカが発行した既知の全 CMF のうち 6.25 % において番号が重複していたことを意味する。
- South Africa had 1 fishing vessel that caught 5.2t (net weight) of SBT recorded on 37 CMFs which was not authorised to fish during the whole of the 2021 fishing season (7 domestic landings and 30 exports – 29 of the exports were to the USA).
南アフリカの漁船 1 隻は 37 件の CMF（7 件の国産品の水揚げ、及び 30 件の輸出。そのうち 29 件は米国向けに輸出された）に記録された 5.2 トン（正味重量）の SBT を漁獲したが、2021 年漁期全体を通じて漁獲を許可されていなかった。
- For the past five fishing seasons data submitted from different sources do not reconcile (Table 1 below and **Attachment D**).
過去 5 漁期年において、異なるソースから提出されたデータが整合していない（下表 1 及び別紙 **D**）。

Therefore, South Africa's submission of CDS data and its quality remains a concern. これらのことから、南アフリカによる CDS データの提出及びその質には依然として懸念がある。

Table 1: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2021 Fishing Season (as at 08/09/2022)

表 1 : 2021 年漁期に関して南アフリカから提出された SBT の尾数及び推定原魚重量に関するデータ (2022 年 9 月 8 日時点)

Type of data based on: 基礎となるデータの種類	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat 事務局に提出されたデータにおける SBT の尾数	Comment コメント	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source 当該データソースに基づく推定原魚重量 (トン)
Catch by fleet data 船団別漁獲量データ	Not provided	The summary required for Data Exchange (including numbers of SBT) was not provided; only catch weight per vessel for the season was provided データ交換で求められているサマリー (SBT の尾数を含む) は未提出。当漁期の船舶別漁獲重量のみ提出済	111.1
Monthly Catch Report 月別漁獲報告	Not applicable		110.06
Carry-Forward Notification 繰越通知	Not applicable		110.1t commercial catch + 5t allowance for potential recreational catch 商業漁獲量 110.1 トン + 潜在的遊漁漁獲量 5 トン
National Report to CC CC に対する国別報告書	1,286		111.1
CMF data CMF データ	1,361	75 SBT more than noted in the National Report; 93 SBT more than recorded in the tagging data 国別報告書の記載より SBT が 75 尾多い。標識データの記録より 93 尾多い	158.8
CTF data CTF データ	1,268	18 SBT less than noted in the National Report; 93 SBT less than the CMF total 国別報告書の記載より 18 尾少ない。CMF 全体より 93 尾少ない	108.1

Taiwan

台湾

Did not provide in-port transshipment information on 6 relevant CMFs during 2021 but will soon re-submit these CMFs including the transshipment information.

2021 年における 6 件の関連 CMF において港内転載に関する情報を提供しなかったが、まもなく転載情報を含む CMF が再提出される見込みである。

6. Retrospective Vessel Authorisation Issues

遡及的な船舶の許可に関する問題

Indonesia

インドネシア

In February 2022, the Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF) provided information to the CCSBT Secretariat that an Indonesian-flagged fishing vessel appeared to be operating within the IOTC area of competence (in regions where SBT are found) between October 2021 and mid-February 2022 without being either IOTC or CCSBT-authorized. The CCSBT Secretariat contacted Indonesia about this vessel and was advised this was an administrative oversight. In March 2022 Indonesia subsequently retrospectively authorised this vessel for the period mid-August 2021 until mid-August 2022.

2022年2月に、環境正義財団（EJF）はCCSBT事務局に対し、インドネシア船籍漁船がIOTC又はCCSBTの許可を得ることなく2021年10月から2022年2月中旬にかけてIOTC管轄水域（SBTが出現する海域）において操業していた模様であるとの情報を提供した。CCSBT事務局から該船に関してインドネシアに問合せたところ、これは事務的な見落としであったとの回答があった。その後の2022年3月に、インドネシアは2021年8月中旬から2022年8月中旬の期間に関して該船を遡及的に許可した。

New Zealand

ニュージーランド

There was 1 New Zealand fishing vessel (on 1 CMF) that was not authorised when it caught 1 SBT during July 2021. There was a second New Zealand fishing vessel (on 1 CMF) that was unauthorised when it caught 14 SBT during December 2021. Both vessels were later retrospectively authorised. Due to its observation that unexpected SBT bycatch events appeared to be occurring more commonly in its waters, in early 2022 New Zealand decided to authorise virtually its entire fleet (with the exception of a few vessels) in order to try and avoid future occurrences of vessels which are not CCSBT-authorized bycatching SBT.

ニュージーランド漁船1隻（1件のCMF）は、2021年7月に1尾のSBTを漁獲した際に許可を有していなかった。2隻目のニュージーランド漁船（1件のCMF）が2021年12月に14尾のSBTを漁獲した際は無許可であった。ニュージーランド水域における想定外のSBT混獲は今後より一般的になっていくとの観測から、将来的にCCSBTの許可を有していない中でSBTを混獲してしまう船舶が出てくることを回避するべく、ニュージーランドは2022年初頭にほぼ全ての船舶（ごく一部の例外を除く）をCCSBT許可漁船とすることを決定した。

7. Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (Japan)

港内検査に関する最低基準（日本）

Japan reported a total of 10 landing/transshipment operations occurred in its designated ports by foreign fishing vessels carrying SBT/SBT products during 2021, however none of these foreign vessels were inspected. Therefore, Japan did not meet the requirement to inspect at least 5% of relevant landing/transshipment operations occurring in its designated ports during 2021.

日本は、2021年に日本の指定港においてSBT/SBT製品を船上に保持する外国漁船による陸揚げ／転載活動が合計10回実施されたことを報告したが、これらの外国漁船に対する検査は実施されなかった。このため、日本は、2021年に日本の指定港で

実施された関連する陸揚げ／転載活動の少なくとも5%を検査するとの要件を履行しなかった。

8. National Reports

国別報告書

South Africa did not submit National Reports to ESC26 and ESC27 in 2021 and 2022, nor to the Fourteenth Meeting of ERSWG in 2022.

南アフリカは、2021年のESC 26及び2022年のESC 27に対する国別報告書を提出せず、また2022年の第14回ERSWG会合に対する国別報告書を提出しなかった。

9. AREAS OF PERSISTENT NON-COMPLIANCE

継続的な非遵守分野

(excluding South Africa's persistent CDS issues mentioned above)

(上述の南アフリカによる継続的なCDS関連問題以外)

9.1 Data Exchange Requirements (South Africa)

データ交換要件 (南アフリカ)

South Africa did not provide data for the ERSWG Data Exchange process in 2020, 2021 and 2022, nor data for the Scientific Data Exchange process in 2021 and 2022⁵.

南アフリカは、2020年、2021年及び2022年のERSWGデータ交換プロセスにおいてデータを提供しておらず、また2021年及び2022年の科学データ交換⁵においてもデータを提供しなかった。

9.2 Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (South Africa)

港内検査に関する最低基準 (南アフリカ)

According to the CCSBT's Resolution on Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port: 港内検査の最低基準に関するCCSBT決議は以下のとおり規定している。

20. *"The port Member shall transmit a copy of the inspection report to the CCSBT Secretariat no later than 14 days following the date of completion of the inspection. If the inspection report cannot be transmitted within 14 days, the port Member should notify the CCSBT Secretariat within the 14 day time period the reasons for the delay and when the report will be submitted."*

「寄港国であるメンバーは、検査の完了から14日以内に、CCSBT事務局に対して検査報告書の写しを送付するものとする。検査報告書を14日以内に送付することができない場合、寄港国であるメンバーは、14日の期間内において、CCSBT事務局に対し、当該遅延の理由及び当該報告書を提出する時期について通知するものとする。」

Between 2017 to 2022 inclusive, South Africa has not yet provided any port inspection reports within the required 14-day timeframe. It has also not provided any of the required notifications regarding the reasons for the delays and information about when the delayed reports will be submitted. Further details are provided in paper CCSBT-CC/2210/09. 2017年から2022年までの期間において、南アフリカが14日間の提出期限内に港内

⁵ It submitted partial catch by fleet data for 2020 and 2021 南アフリカは、2020年及び2021年の船団別漁獲量データの一部を提出した。

検査報告書を提出したことはない。また、遅延の理由及び提出が遅れている報告書の提出時期に関する情報に関する通知を行ったことはない。

9.3 Non-Provision of Import Copies of CDS Forms

輸入 CDS 様式の写しの不提出

Missing import documents are a concern because they could be an indicator that the relevant Member has not fully implemented CCSBT's CDS requirements and this could provide an avenue for Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) SBT to enter markets.

輸入文書の不提出は、関連するメンバーが全面的に CCSBT の CDS 要件を実施しなかったことの指標となり得るものであり、また違法、無規制及び無報告 (IUU) SBT が市場に流入する抜け道となる可能性があるため、懸念となっている。

In 2021 there was only 1 import form (of 17 expected) which has not yet been provided by Australia. Korea has not yet submitted 19 expected CDS import forms for the 2021 calendar year and therefore continues to not submit a significant number of import copies (more than 10 per year for CMFs and REEFs combined) of CDS forms to the Secretariat since the CDS was implemented in 2010.

2021 年において、オーストラリアから提出されていない輸入 CMF の写しは（想定されている 17 件のうち）1 件のみである。韓国は、2021 暦年において想定されている 19 件の輸入 CMF 様式を提出しておらず、2010 年に CDS が施行されて以降、事務局に対して多数（CMF と REEF を合わせて年間 10 件以上）の輸入 CDS 様式が提出されない状況が継続している。

a) Australia

オーストラリア

Tables 2 and 3 provide information about the number of non-submitted CDS import documents since 2010. Note that during 2022, Australia advised the Secretariat that it was at the time implementing a process to identify and audit all imports of SBT into Australia.

2010 年以降に不提出となっている輸入 CDS 文書の件数を下表 2 及び 3 に示した。2022 年に関しては、オーストラリアは事務局に対し、オーストラリアに輸入される全ての輸入 SBT を特定及び監査するためのプロセスを導入している最中であると通知したことに留意されたい。

Table 2: Australia – Missing Import Copies of CMFs

表 2 : オーストラリアー未提出の輸入 CMF の写し

CMFs	Number Expected to be Submitted 提出が想定された数	Number Missing (before assistance from the Secretariat sought) 未提出数 (事務局による支援要請前)	Final Number of Expected Forms Remaining Missing 最終的に未提出のままとなっている想定様式数	Final Percentage of Expected Forms Remaining Missing 最終的に未提出のままとなっている想定様式数の割合	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing CMFs 未提出 CMF における SBT の総原魚重量 (t)
2010	4	Not recorded	4	100.0%	0.47
2011	14	Not recorded	12	85.7%	1.21
2012	26	Not recorded	0	0.0%	Not applicable
2013	18	Not recorded	0	0.0%	Not applicable
2014	10	Not recorded	2	20.0%	0.45
2015	14	Not recorded	1	7.1%	0.14
2016	60	20	2	3.3%	0.39
2017	24	5	0	0.0%	Not applicable
2018	47	4 ⁶	4	8.5%	0.85
2019	16	9	9	56.3%	2.13
2020	17	13 ⁶	13	76.5%	3.59
2021	17	1 ⁶	1	5.9%	0.091

Table 3: Australia – Missing Import Copies of REEFs

表 3 : オーストラリアー未提出の輸入 REEF の写し

REEFs	Number Expected to be Submitted 提出が想定された数	Number Missing (not submitted) 未提出数	Percentage Missing 未提出の割合	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing REEFs 未提出 REEF における SBT の総原魚重量
2018	3	3	100%	0.14
2019	None	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
2020	None	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
2021	None	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

b) Korea

Tables 4 and 5 provide the number and percentage of import copies of CMFs and REEFs respectively not submitted by Korea since 2010, as well as the total tonnages of SBT associated with those missing forms.

表 4 及び 5 は、2010 年以降に韓国から提出されなかった輸入 CMF 及び REEF の写しについて、それぞれの数及びパーセンテージ、並びにそれら未提出様式に関連する SBT の総トン数を示したものである。

⁶ No assistance from the Secretariat sought 事務局への支援要請はなかった。

Table 4: Korea – Missing Import Copies of CMFs

表 4：韓国－未提出の輸入 CMF の写し

CMFs	Number Expected to be Submitted 提出が想定された数	Number Missing (not submitted) 未提出数	Percentage Missing 未提出の割合	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing CMFs 未提出 CMF における SBT の総原魚重量
2010	14	14	100.0%	13.86
2011	40	27	67.5%	62.23
2012	73	70	95.9%	90.75
2013	36	26	72.2%	5.00
2014	29	27	93.1%	2.52
2015	27	25	92.6%	52.98
2016	4	4	100.0%	0.24
2017	33	4	12.1%	1.20
2018	21	17	81.0%	4.25
2019	4	2	50.0%	0.39
2020	None	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
2021	None	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table 5: Korea – Missing Import Copies of REEFs

表 5：韓国－未提出の輸入 REEF の写し

Number Expected to be Submitted 提出が想定された数	Number Missing (not submitted) 未提出数	Percentage Missing 未提出の割合	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing REEFs 未提出 REEF における SBT の総原魚重量	Number Expected to be Submitted 提出が想定された数
2010	85	85	100.0%	77.33
2011	71	41	57.7%	28.88
2012	119	3	2.5%	1.12
2013	178	35	19.7%	46.03
2014	167	23	13.8%	26.74
2015	248	72	29.0%	123.25
2016	189	7	3.7%	1.37
2017	240	11	4.6%	12.97
2018	240	15	6.3%	9.69
2019	155	14	9.0%	5.59
2020	121	11	9.1%	7.60
2021	114	19	16.7%	45.05

Currently Korea's percentage (16.7%) of missing importer copies of REEFs for 2021 (all re-exports from Japan) and the volume of SBT on those REEFs (45.05t) is at its highest level since 2015.

現時点で、韓国の 2021 年における輸入 REEF の写し（全て日本からの再輸出）の未提出率（16.7%）及びこれらの REEF にかかる SBT の数量（45.05 トン）は、2015 年以降で最高水準にある。

In May 2019 Korea advised the Secretariat that:

韓国は、事務局に対して 2019 年 5 月に以下を述べた。

“Since the re-organization of Government which took place in 2013, the management authority of the import and export of fishery products was divided into two. Now, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries manages the exports while the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety manages imports and consequently, we are experiencing difficulties in managing the imported fishery products.

The Government of Korea recognizes this problem and this issue was discuss in the QAR process too, in 2016.

Therefore, in order to solve such a problem, we are planning to make it mandatory to retain catch documents for the imports of fish species managed by international fisheries management organization such as SBT by amending the relevant law, Distant Water Fisheries Development Act.

As such, we will make our best endeavor to deal with those gaps mentioned through enhanced information sharing until such time the relevant law is amended following discussions with relevant authorities including the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety.”

「2013 年に行われた政府機関の再編以降、水産物の輸入及び輸出当局は 2 つに分割された。現在、海洋水産部が輸出を管理している一方で、輸入については食料医薬品安全処が管理しており、このために輸入水産物の管理にかかる困難を経験しているところである。

韓国政府はこの問題を認識しており、またこの問題については 2016 年の QAR プロセスでも議論された。

これを受けて、そうした問題を解決できるよう、関連法である遠洋漁業開発法を改正し、国際漁業管理機関により管理されている SBT のような魚種の輸入に関する漁獲証明文書の保持を義務付けることを計画しているところである。

このように、食料医薬品安全処を含む関連当局との検討を踏まえて関連法が改正されるまでの間、情報共有の強化を通じて上述のギャップを取り扱うべく最善を尽くす所存である。」

In its 2020 National Report, Korea advised that:

2020 年の国別報告書において、韓国は以下を述べた。

“Korea also has a plan to revise DWFD Act in order to strengthen the implementation and oblige all stakeholders, including importers, involved in the SBT distribution processes to comply with the CDS Resolution.”

「また韓国は、措置の実施を強化するとともに SBT の流通プロセスに関わる全ての関係者（輸入業者を含む）に対して CDS 決議の遵守を義務付けることができるよう、遠洋漁業開発法の改正を計画しているところである。」

In its 2021 National Report, Korea advised that:

2021 年の国別報告書において、韓国は以下を述べた。

“Korea also has a plan to revise DWFD Act in order to strengthen the implementation and oblige all stakeholders, including importers, involved in the SBT distribution processes to comply with the CDS Resolution. Collaborative work is ongoing between the Korea Customs Service and Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries in order to improve the data gaps regarding the imported SBTs in particular.”

「また韓国は、措置の実施を強化するとともに SBT の流通プロセスに関わる全ての関係者（輸入業者を含む）に対して CDS 決議の遵守を義務付けることができるよ

う、遠洋漁業開発法の改正を計画しているところである。特に輸入 SBT に関するデータのギャップを改善することができるよう、韓国関税庁と海洋水産部との間で共同作業が進められている。」

In its 2022 National Report, Korea advised that:

2022 年の国別報告書において、韓国は以下を述べた。

“In relation to Korea’s issue with the import copies of CDS documents, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries(MOF), National Fishery Products Quality Management Service(NFQS) and Korean Customs Service(KCS) had several consultations including a face-to-face meeting in the 1st semester of 2022. To improve the communication and data exchange among MOF, NFQS and KCS, it was agreed that they would meet periodically to crosscheck their respective records and take follow-up actions.

In the meantime, the NFQS has been providing awareness program to SBT importers in Korea regarding CDS requirements and the MOF is working to establish a more effective national procedure. As the key to the issue, the amendment of Distant Water Fisheries Development Act has been considered so far but some doubts and questions were raised on this approach repeatedly. In any case, the MOF initiated the process of amending the current Ministerial Directive on the Implementation of CCSBT CDS Resolution in order to require the SBT importers to submit the copies of CDS documents to the NFQS directly, and will do its best to complete the process before the start of next fishing season although the Directive is not a legally binding instrument in a strict sense.”

「輸入 CDS 文書の写しに関する韓国の問題について、海洋水産部 (MOF)、国立水産物品質管理院 (NFQS) 及び韓国関税庁 (KCS) は、2022 年第 1 四半期に対面会議を含む複数回の協議を行った。MOF、NFQS 及び KCS の間の意思疎通を改善するため、それぞれの記録を相互にチェックしフォローアップを行うべく定期的に会合することが合意された。

現在は、NFQS が韓国国内の SBT 輸入業者に対して CDS 要件に関する啓発プログラムを実施しており、また MOF はより効果的な国内手続きの策定に取り組んでいるところである。この問題の鍵として、これまでは遠洋漁業開発法の改正が検討されてきたが、このアプローチには幾度も疑義が呈されてきたところである。いずれにせよ、MOF は、厳密には省令は法的拘束力を有する文書ではないものの、輸入業者に対して CDS 文書を NFQS に直接提出するよう求めるべく現行の CCSBT CDS 決議の実施に関する省令の改正プロセスを開始しており、次の漁期の開始前にこのプロセスを完了させるべく最善を尽くす所存である。」

Prepared by the Secretariat
事務局作成文書

Compliance with CCSBT Measures

For CDS data, these tables cover the 2021 Calendar year only (as at 08/09/2022 with the exception that footnotes 11 and 20 only were updated on 12/09/2022)

Table 1: Compliance with Measures		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Data	Monthly Catch Reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Quota Allocation & Final Catch per entity (due between 01/07/21 & 30/06/22)								
	• Initial Allocation	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	F ²	✓	✓	✓
	• Final Catch by Vessel	✓	n/a ¹	✓	F ³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Scientific Data Exchange ⁴								
	• Total Catch by Fleet	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• Catch and Effort	✓	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
	• Size Data	✓	n/a ¹	X ⁵	✓	P ⁶	✓	X	✓
	• Direct Ageing	✓	n/a ¹	n/a	X ⁷	✓	✓	X	✓
• Other ⁸	P ⁹	n/a ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	
CDS (during 2021 Calendar year)	Catching Member CMFs submitted within required timeframe	✓	n/a	F ¹⁰	✓	✓	✓	P ¹¹	✓
	Were compliant CMFs used?	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	97.1% ¹²	100%
	Has the Member responded to the issues identified in the Secretariat's 2021 final reconciliation report yet?	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	X ¹³	✓
	% of CMFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate (no. of CMFs with an unauthorised validator is in brackets)/ CMFs were validated correctly	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	99.8% ¹⁴	100% ¹⁵	100%
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information ¹⁶	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	83.1%	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports that contain complete and accurate information ¹⁶	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.6%	74%	100%
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100% ¹⁷	88.1% (7) ¹⁸	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports with valid authorised vessels (number of CMFs listing an unauthorised vessel are shown in brackets)	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	91.6% (30) ¹⁸	100%
% of CMFs for Domestic Landings where the catch/harvest weight differs from the landed weight by <= 5%	99.7%	n/a	100%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Table 1: Compliance with Measures

		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
CDS (during 2021 Calendar year): Continued	% of CMFs for Exports where catch/ harvest <u>weights</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ¹⁹	99.8%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.8%	99.7%	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports where SBT catch/harvest <u>numbers</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ¹⁹	98%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.8%	99.7%	100%
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	88%	100%
	• % of CTFs where fish numbers exactly match CMF	99.9%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	94.5%	100%
	• % of CTFs where fish weights within 5% of CMF	99.7%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	99.7%	3.8%	100%
	% of expected Export CMFs submitted to the Secretariat	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	88.8% ²⁰	100%
	% of expected import copies of CMFs independently detected and submitted by the intended importing Member without assistance from the Secretariat ²¹ (number missing is shown in brackets)	94.1%	n/a	n/a	99.7% (2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of REEFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate (number of REEFs where validators were not correctly authorised are shown in brackets)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%
	% of expected (re-)export REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the (re-)exporter (number missing is shown in brackets)	100%	n/a	100% ²²	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of expected import copies of REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the intended importing Member ²¹ (number missing is shown in brackets)	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	83.3% (19) ²³	100%	n/a	100%
Number of Duplicate Tag Numbers Submitted in Tagging Data	0	n/a	0	0	0	22	4	0	

		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Transhipments	Deployment Requests received	n/a	n/a	X ²⁴	P ²⁵	n/a ²⁶	n/a	n/a	✓
	Transhipment Declarations received for transhipments at sea	n/a	n/a	X ²⁴	✓	n/a ²⁶	n/a	n/a	✓
	Transhipment Declarations received for known transhipments in port ²⁷	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Carrier vessel authorised on transhipment date	n/a	n/a	✓ ²⁴	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Fishing Vessel authorised on transhipment date	n/a	n/a	✓ ²⁴	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Members Reports submitted in <u>2021</u>	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓ ²⁸	✓ ²⁶	n/a	n/a	✓ ²⁸
Authorised Vessels/Farms	All Fishing Vessel authorisations received and cover all catch/harvest days	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	P ²⁹	✓
	All Carrier Vessel authorisations received	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
Reports and/or Allowances Made for all Sources of SBT Mortality	All sources of SBT mortality as advised by Member/CNM (as advised in Member's National Reports for 2022)								
	Fishing Season:	2020/21	2021	2021	2021/22	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22
	Commercially caught/retained mortality	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Release/discard/other sources of mortality	✓ (0t)	n/a	(0t)	✓ (54t)	✓ (5t)	✓ (20t)	✓ (5t)	✓ (10t)
	Recreational mortality	✓ (311.9t) ³⁰	n/a	(0t)	n/a	n/a	✓ (57.2t)	(0t)	n/a
	Customary or artisanal mortality	n/a	n/a	(0t)	n/a	n/a	✓ (0t)	n/a	n/a
<u>2021</u> Members' Reports: Is all information required by Templates provided	CC/CCSBT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	ESC	F	✓	F	✓	✓ ³¹	✓	X	✓

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*(as at 08/09/2022)*

i)

CDS Data Submission Period	Number of CMFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM									Total Number of CMFs
	Number of CMFs on the System	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	South Africa	European Union	
2021	Domestic Landings CMFs	1,125	258	99	0	131	32	59	n/a	1,704
2021	Export CMFs	488	76	0	9	453	89	357	n/a	1,472
2021	TOTAL CMFs	1,613	334	99	9	584	121	416	0	3,176

ii)

CDS Data Submission Period		Number of REEFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM								Total Number of REEFs
		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	South Africa	European Union	
2021	Number of REEFs on the System	88	304	248	11	0	10	0	0	661

- ✓ - For Data, CDS and Minimum Standards for Port Inspection requirements - Indicates Full compliance where the total number of days outside the due date was less than or equal to 28 days (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, CDS and Minimum Standards for Port Inspection requirements - Indicates Full compliance but the total number of days outside the due date was greater than 28 days (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 Transhipments – a 'P' means that either not all data was received or no advice was provided, including receiving deployment requests for which no transhipment of SBT by a fishing vessel is indicated, but then did occur
 - 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

- tba - To be advised

- ? - Unknown

¹ The EU had no SBT catch for 2021 and therefore there are no final catch by vessel, scientific data exchange data, or ERS data that need to be submitted by the EU.

² Initial allocation information was provided 34 days late.

³ Final catch information was provided 60 days late.

⁴ For Scientific Data and ERSWG Exchange, this table records whether the required information due between 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022 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 2021 calendar year have been provided.

⁵ Problems with the shipment of SBT otoliths from Indonesia to CSIRO meant that Indonesian size and age data were unable to be provided to the 2022 CCSBT data exchange

⁶ Korea submitted length data but has not provided raised length data

⁷ Japan advised that it has no direct age data to submit to the 2022 Data Exchange. The most recent direct age data Japan submitted were for 2018, however data are required data to have been submitted for at least the 2019 calendar year.

⁸ This category monitors the provision of other agreed primary data items for specific Members including: Catch at age, non-retained catches, CPUE indices, troll indices and historical catch and effort.

⁹ Australia did not provide non-retained catch data.

¹⁰ 3% of Indonesia's CMFs were submitted between 2 – 8 months late

¹¹ By 31 March 2022 (which was the final due date for all 2021 CDS submissions), there were 64 known CMFs where an import copy had been received (generally from the USA) but no export copy had been received from South Africa. A batch of late CMFs was then submitted in May 2022. After taking into account a further late submission received from South Africa on 09/09/2022, there are currently 14 outstanding CMFs for which an import copy has been received but no export copy has been received from South Africa. There are also 4 CMFs for which South Africa has submitted tagging data but not the associated CMFs.

¹² South Africa submitted 12 out of 416 CMFs (2.9%) that were not compliant with the currently accepted version of the CDS Resolution; the processed code of 'DR' was used on 1 CMF and 'GG' on 3 CMFs – neither code has been a valid processed code since the end of the 2012/13 fishing season.

¹³ The Secretariat sent a final reconciliation report to South Africa on 07/07/2022.

¹⁴ One NZ export CMF was missing both its catch/harvest and export validation seals (74 SBT, 3.3t).

¹⁵ Although all validators were authorised there were some validation issues: New validation seals were introduced without providing any notification to the Secretariat/Members; one South African export CMF had not had its catch-harvest section signed and dated by the validator; 11 domestic landing CMFs appear to have been filled out as if they were exports with the validation details being provided in the export rather than catch-harvest section.

¹⁶ 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, the figures in the table 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 in the table do not include CMFs that contain only tagging data errors. All tagging data error statistics are provided in separate rows of the table.

¹⁷ There was 1 New Zealand fishing vessel (on 1 CMF) that was unauthorised when it caught 1 SBT during July 2021. There was a second New Zealand fishing vessel (on 1 CMF) that was unauthorised when it caught 14 SBT during December 2021. Both vessels were subsequently retrospectively authorised.

-
- ¹⁸ South Africa had 1 vessel that was unauthorised for its whole 2021 fishing season, with that vessel appearing on 7 domestic landing CMFs and 30 export CMFs, *i.e.* 37 CMFs in total.
- ¹⁹ 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.
- ²⁰ After taking into account a further late submission received from South Africa on 09/09/2022, there are at least 14 missing export CMFs; there also appear to be an additional 4 CMFs missing in total but it is unknown if these CMFs are domestic landing or export CMFs because the Secretariat has only received tagging data for these CMFs.
- ²¹ 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.
- ²² 24 REEFs were received late (not until 03/06/2022 or 20/07/2022) following enquiries from the Secretariat. When submitting these REEFs (late) Indonesia advised that, "*We recognize that there are limited human resources in fishing ports that handle CDS since they have to handle a lot of other works so that documents are tucked away which causes delays in delivery*". The USA's voluntarily submitted CDS import data allowed the Secretariat to detect 21 of the 24 REEFs which had been missing.
- ²³ 19 REEFs are missing out of 114 REEFs expected to be received.
- ²⁴ Indonesia carried out 32 reported at-sea transshipments of SBT from longliners to authorised carrier vessels during 2021 under a pilot project scheme for monitoring transshipments at sea agreed by the IOTC where Indonesia used its own national transshipment observers. No transshipment deployment requests nor transshipment declarations were provided to CCSBT but transshipment observer reports were provided during early July 2022.
- ²⁵ There were 2 vessels which were noted on deployment requests as not intending to tranship SBT at-sea but which subsequently did, and 2 vessels that were not included on deployment requests which did both tranship SBT at-sea. These 4 at-sea transshipments of SBT were observed by transshipment observers and recorded on relevant transshipment declarations.
- ²⁶ Korea did not conduct any at-sea transshipments during the 2021 calendar year.
- ²⁷ According to the CCSBT's 'Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels', the master of a receiving Carrier Vessel is required to complete and transmit a CCSBT Transshipment Declaration to the CCSBT Secretariat within 24 hours of the completion of the transshipment. This provision came into effect on 1 January 2015.
- ²⁸ 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 transshipments from their tuna longline fishing vessels with freezing capacity (LSTLVs) was not provided.
- ²⁹ South Africa had one fishing vessel on 37 CMFs which was not CCSBT-authorized during its 2021/22 season.
- ³⁰ This figure was taken from Australia's 2022 carry-forward letter as its National Report was not available at the time of finalising this paper.
- ³¹ Korea's report included all section although Korea advised it did not place any scientific observers on board its longline vessels during 2020 (nor in 2021) due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

I. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the “2018 Season” to the “2022 Season”
(all Sources of Mortality must be Attributed Against Members’ Total Available Catch Limit)

Key:

 Cells highlighted in lemon indicate where CDS estimates of the fishing season’s catch are higher than the nationally reported retained commercial catch by more than 0.5t

 Cells highlighted in pale green indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit, but the overcatch was paid back by a voluntary reduction of allocation in the following season

 Cells highlighted in pale red indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit and the overcatch was not paid back or has not yet been paid back/is in the process of being paid back

‘n/a’ Means ‘not applicable’

Note: No over-catches were recorded for the “2018” season.

Over-catches were recorded for Australia and Indonesia in the “2019” season, but Australia’s over-catch has already been paid back.

One over-catch was recorded for the “2020” season by Indonesia adding to its over-catch in the “2019” season. These over-catches are to be paid back between 2022 – 2026.

“2018 Season”

Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-17 to 30-Nov-18	6,165	362.8	6,527.8	6,409.0 (CF)	250	6,159.0	6,170.2	6,159.0	6,157.4
EU	1-Jan-18 to 31-Dec-18	11	2	13	0 (CC)	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-18 to 31-Dec-18	1,023	64.7	1,087.7	1,086.6 (CC)	0	1,086.6	1,086.6	1,086.6	1,086.6
Japan	1-Apr-18 to 31-Mar-19	6,117 ¹	139	6,256	5,992.0 (CF)	29	5,963.0	5,957.7	5,962.5	5,944.2
Korea	1-Apr-18 to 31-Mar-19	1,240.5	52.541	1,293.0	1,251.6 (CC)	5	1,246.6	1,263.9	1,246.6	1,268.2
New Zealand	1-Oct-17 to 30-Sep-18	1,088	79.5	1,167.5	1,050 (CC)	42	1,008	987.8	1008.1	1008.0
South Africa	1-Feb-18 to 31-Jan-19	450	32.352 ²	482.352	240.4 (CC)	5	235.4	292.0	235.3	235.3
Taiwan	1-Mar-18 to 28-Feb-19	1,240.5	33.2	1,273.7	1,223.8 (CC)	10	1,213.8 ³	1,217.5	1,213.8	1,220.3

“2019 Season”

Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-18 to 30-Nov-19	6,165	118.844	6,283.844	6,342.135 (CF) ⁴	250	6,074.135	6,094.3	6,074.2	6,088.0
EU	1-Jan-19 to 31-Dec-19	11	0	11	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-19 to 31-Dec-19	1,023	1.118	1,024.118	1,206.034 (CC) ⁵	0	1,206.034	1,206.0	1206.0	1,206.0
Japan	1-Apr-19 to 31-Mar-20	6,117 ¹	264	6,381	5,983.0 (CC)	33	5,950.0	5,949.1	5,949.1	5,850.3
Korea	1-Apr-19 to 31-Mar-20	1,240.5	41.451	1,281.951	1,243.385 (CC)	5	1,238.385	1,249.1	1,238.4	1,238.4
New Zealand	1-Oct-18 to 30-Sep-19	1,088	118.4	1,206.4	1,002.9 (CC)	45.9	957.0	954.1	957.0	959.4
South Africa	1-Feb-19 to 31-Jan-20	450	84.6 ⁶	507.6 ⁶	177.073 (CF)	5	172.073 ⁷	222.0	172.0	172.0
Taiwan	1-Mar-19 to 29-Feb-20	1,240.5	34.726	1,275.226	1,240 (CC)	10	1,230 ³	1,244.2	1,229.2	1,229.2

“2020 Season”

Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-19 to 30-Nov-20	6,165	(-40.291) ⁴	6,124.709	5,679 (CC)	250	5,429	5,444.2	5,429.3	5,415.4
EU	1-Jan-20 to 31-Dec-20	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-20 to 31-Dec-20	1,023	(-181.916) ⁵	841.084	1,297.668 (CC)	0	1,297.7	1,297.668	1,297.7	1,297.7
Japan	1-Apr-20 to 31-Mar-21	6,117 ¹	398	6,515	5,918 (CC)	48	5,870	5,870.5	5,869.5	5,928.9
Korea	1-Apr-20 to 31-Mar-21	1,240.5	38.566	1,279.066	1,231.5 (CC)	5	1,226.5	1,243.3	1,226.5	1,226.5
New Zealand	1-Oct-19 to 30-Sep-20	1,088	203.5	1,291.5	925.5 (CC)	68.9	856.6	847.9	856.6	853.0
South Africa	1-Feb-20 to 28-Feb-21	450	84.6 ⁶	507.6 ⁶	123.44 (CC)	5	118.44	162.3	117.8	117.7
Taiwan	1-Mar-20 to 28-Feb-21	1,240.5	21.285	1,261.785	1,126 (CC)	10	1,116 ³	1,124.2 ⁸	1,124.0	1,124.0

“2021 Season”

Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-20 to 30-Nov-21	6,238.4 ⁹	445.405	6,683.8	5,956.9 (CF)	311.9	5,645.0	5,644.0	5,641.0	5,655.8
EU	1-Jan-21 to 31-Dec-21	11		11	0 (CC)	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-21 to 31-Dec-21	1,122.8 ⁹		1,122.8	1,122.715 (CC)	0	1,122.715	1,122.8	1,122.7	1,122.7
Japan	1-Apr-21 to 31-Mar-22	6,197.4 ⁹	597.0	6,794.4	6,506.0 (CC)	54	6,452.0	6,294.9	6,451.8	6,452.4
Korea	1-Apr-21 to 31-Mar-22	1,256.8	47.577	1,304.4	1,240.9 (CC)	5	1,235.9	1,245.1 ¹⁰	1,235.9	1,235.9
New Zealand	1-Oct-20 to 30-Sep-21	1,102.5	217.6	1,320.1	864.0 (CC)	77.2	786.8	781.4	786.8	787.9
South Africa	1-Mar-21 to 28-Feb-22	455.3 ⁹	84.6 ¹¹	512.9 ¹¹	116.1 (CC)	5	111.1	158.8	110.1	110.1
Taiwan	1-Mar-21 to 28-Feb-22	1,256.8	127.778	1,384.6	1,284 (CC)	10	1,274	1,273.7	1,274.4	1,274.4

“2022 Season”

Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports ¹²	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports ¹²
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-21 to 30-Nov-22	6,238.4 ⁹	726.885	6,965.3	<i>Not yet available</i>			5,418.2	5,403.4	
EU	1-Jan-22 to 31-Dec-22	11		11	<i>Not yet available</i>			0	0	
Indonesia	1-Jan-22 to 31-Dec-22	1,122.8 ⁹	(-91.3) ¹³	1,031.5	<i>Not yet available</i>			471.4	471.4	
Japan	1-Apr-22 to 31-Mar-23	6,197.4 ⁹	288.00	6,485.4	<i>Not yet available</i>			2,885.6	2,995.2	
Korea	1-Apr-22 to 31-Mar-23	1,256.8	63.484	1,320.3	<i>Not yet available</i>			1,028.2	1,028.2	
New Zealand	1-Oct-21 to 30-Sep-22	1,102.5	220.50	1,323.0	<i>Not yet available</i>			598.6	596.8	
South Africa	1-Mar-22 to 28-Feb-23	455.3 ⁹	85.66 ¹⁴	513.96 ¹⁴	<i>Not yet available</i>			26.3	26.3	
Taiwan	1-Mar-22 to 28-Feb-23	1,256.8	100.161	1,357.0	<i>Not yet available</i>			1,122.5	1,122.5	

II. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the “2010 Season” to the “2017 Season”¹⁵
(all reported retained commercial catch was attributed against Members’ Total Available Catch Limits; Members defined whether other sources of Mortality were attributed against their Total Available Catch Limit)

Key:

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

 Cells highlighted in pale green indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit, but the overcatch was paid back by a voluntary reduction of allocation in the following season

 Cells highlighted in pale red indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit and the overcatch was not paid back

‘n/a’ Means ‘not applicable’.

AUSTRALIA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on 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-16 to 30-Nov-17	5,665	31.69	5,696.69	5,333.9 (CF)	5,338.85	5,333.88	5,332.99
1-Dec-15 to 30-Nov-16	5,665	37.72 ¹⁷	5,702.72	5,633 (CC)	5,638.9	5,633.31	5,635.76
1-Dec-14 to 30-Nov-15	5,665	0	5,557 ¹⁸	5,519 (CC)	5,519.29	5,519.26	5,519.26
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 ¹⁹	4,538 ²⁰ (CC)	4,541.2	4,539.1	4,524.1
1-Dec-11 to 30-Nov-12	4,528	n/a	4,508.93 ²¹	4,543.5(OL)	4,516.7	4,542.9	4,737.6
1-Dec-09 to 30-Nov-11 ²²	8,540	n/a	8,030	8,049 ²¹ (DE)	8,050.8	8,046.3	7,858.7

EUROPEAN UNION

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on 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-17 to 31-Dec-17	10	0	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	10	0	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	10	n/a	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	10	n/a	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	10	n/a	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	10	n/a	10	4.04 (CC)	No documents received	4.4	4.4
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	10	n/a	10	3.3 (OL)	No documents received	9.9	9.9
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	10	n/a	10	10.8 (CC) ²³	No documents received	2.9	2.9

INDONESIA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on 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-17 to 31-Dec-17	750	149.36	899.36	835 (CC)	834.72	834.62	834.62
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	750	0	750	600 (CC)	596.41	600.65	600.65
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	750	0	750	593 (CC)	585.60	593.0	593.0
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	1,382.6	1,382.6
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	685	n/a	685	909.7 (CC)	845.73	909.8	909.8
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-11 ²²	1,302	n/a	1,302	1,494 ²⁴ (CC)	1,345.1	1,474.8 ²⁵	1,474.8 ²⁵

JAPAN

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on 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-17 to 31-Mar-18	4,737	0	4,737	4,564 (CC) ²⁶	4,566.01	4,563.58	4,567.82
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	4,737	49	4,786	4,708 (CC) ²⁷	4,597.91	4,708.33	4,720.84
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	4,847	41	4,888	4,798 (CC)	4,796.17	4,797.13	4,745.08
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	3,403	9	3,412	3,361 (CC)	3,355.69 ²⁸	3,361.01	3,370.27
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	2,703	54	2,757	2,694 (CC)	2,577.12	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	2,464.1	2,524.9
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ²²	4,522	n/a	4,800 ²⁹	4,668 (ESC, DE, CC)	4,548.03	4,667.9	4,741.5

KOREA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on 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-17 to 31-Mar-18	1,140	19.43	1,159.43	1,101.6 (OL) ³⁰	1,133.18	1,106.12	1,084.52
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	89.4	1,229.4	1,120.54 (CC)	1,156.71	1,120.54	1,120.54
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	1,140	0	1,140	1,050.57 (CC)	1,069.21	1,050.57	1,050.57
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	917.6 (CC)	917.64	917.6	917.6
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	n/a	911	888.8 (CC)	888.8	888.8	922.2
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ²²	1,718	n/a	1,718	1,604 (CC)	1,613.77	1,606.2	1,572.8

NEW ZEALAND

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on 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-16 to 30-Sep-17	1,000	22	1,022	913.9 ³¹ (CC)	898.04	913.51	913.33
1-Oct-15 to 30-Sep-16	1,000	48	1,048	950.8 ³¹ (CC)	949.19	949.2	950.7
1-Oct-14 to 30-Sep-15	1,000	69	1,069	922.3 ³¹ (CC)	903.99	923.08	922.29
1-Oct-13 to 30-Sep-14	918	58	976	825 ³¹ (CC)	816.68	824.64	825.56
1-Oct-12 to 30-Sep-13	833	0	833	758.2 ³¹ (CC)	751.4	758.9	756.4
1-Oct-11 to 30-Sep-12	800	n/a	800	775 ³¹ (CC)	775.31	775.1	775.5
1-Oct-09 to 30-Sep-11 ²²	1,508	n/a	1,140 ²⁹	1,047 ³¹ (CC)	1,038.0	1,046.7	1,074.6

SOUTH AFRICA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Feb-17 to 31-Jan-18	150	30	180	147.64 (CC)	149.04	147.65	147.65
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16 ³²	150	n/a	150	64.5 (CC)	64.24	65.89	65.89
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	40	n/a	40	62.9 ³³ (DE)	57.62	53.33	53.33
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	40	n/a	40	56.5 ³³ (DE)	46.50	50.50	50.50
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	40	n/a	40	67.3 ³³ (DE)	62.28	65.61	65.61
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	40	n/a	40	109.8 ³³ (DE)	76.93	72.2	72.2
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	40	n/a	40	63.7 ³³ (DE)	53.3 ³⁴	53.9	53.9
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	40	n/a	40	54.4 ³³ (DE)	28.3	34.4	34.4

TAIWAN

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on 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-17 to 28-Feb-18	1,140	89.28	1,229.28	1,174.9 ³⁵ (CC)	1,186.05 ³	1,174.92	1,171.48
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	0	1,140	1,026 ³⁵ (CC)	1,033.09 ³	1,025.50	1,022.60
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	1,140	75.68	1,215.68	1,143 (CC)	1,175.09 ³	1,146.14 ³⁶	1,163.58
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	0	1,045	968 (CC)	988.23 ³	969.32	951.85
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	182.2	1,130.2	1,032 (CC)	983.69	1,031.3	1,043.8
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	n/a	911	505 (CC, DE)	498.87	506.1	498.1
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ²²	1,718	n/a	1,718	1,642 (CC, DE)	1,669.7	1,679.3	1,781.5

PHILIPPINES

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁶	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
The Philippines ceased being a Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) of the CCSBT on 12 October 2017						
1-Jan-17 to 12-Oct-17	45	45	0	0	0	0
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	45	45	0	0	0	0
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	45	45	0 (DE)	0	0	0
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

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- ¹ The 2018/19 allocation reflects the voluntary transfers of 21t that Japan is providing to Indonesia, and 27t that Japan is providing to South Africa for the 2018 to 2020 quota block.
- ² South Africa originally noted it was carrying forward 36t in its letter dated 23/02/18, but then subsequently decreased the amount carried forward to 32.352t in its letter of 18/09/18.
- ³ Taiwan advised that the cases where its reported catches are lower than the CDS estimate are due to CDS weights being measured at sea, which are not as accurate as its landed weight measurements (which are lower). According to Taiwan's regulations, fishers are requested to report landed weight after the sale of the catch relating to each document. Taiwan advised that the landed whole weight was not higher than its reported catch.
- ⁴ In its 2020 carry-forward letter Australia advised that, "*Combining the commercial catch and recreational allowance resulted in a total mortality of 6,324,135 which is an overcatch of 40,291 kg In accordance with the Corrective Actions Policy, Australia intends to repay this amount by reducing catch available for the 2020 fishing season by the same amount.*"
- ⁵ In its 2020 carry-forward letter Indonesia advised that, "*As the final catch of Indonesia for the 2019 fishing season is 1,206,034 Kgs and exceeds the national allocation, Indonesia intends to compensate (payback) the over-catch by reducing its national allocation for 2020 fishing season by 181,916 Kgs.*"
- ⁶ The carry-forward for South Africa was limited to 84.6t due to paragraph 4 of the carry-forward Resolution, which limits the total available catch for the next quota year to be a maximum of the national allocation for that year (423t) plus 20% of its national allocation (0.2*423t) for the previous year, which comes to 507.6t.
- ⁷ Various estimates of commercial catch have been reported for South Africa for the 2019/20 season ranging between 160.45t in its catch by fleet data, 173.4t in its National Report to CC15 and 172.07t in its monthly catch report data and carry-forward letter.
- ⁸ This figure was updated in 2022 just prior to the CC17 meeting to take into account CMFs which included SBT caught in the 2020/21 season but which were not validated until 2022 and therefore not received by the Secretariat until late 2022.
- ⁹ These figures reflect: (1) voluntary transfers of 21t that Japan is providing to Indonesia and 27t that Japan is providing to South Africa for the 2021 to 2023 quota block; (2) a voluntary transfer of 7t that Australia is providing to Indonesia for the 2021 to 2023 quota block; and (3) a special temporary allowance of 80t to Indonesia for 2021 and 2022.
- ¹⁰ This CDS estimate was manually adjusted down by 1.245t by the Secretariat to account for Korea being unable to retrospectively adjust its CMF where 3,528kg of SBT was incorrectly recorded with a processed code of DRT (and conversion factor 1.8) when the product was actually HGT with a conversion factor of 1.4106.
- ¹¹ The carry-forward for South Africa was limited to 84.6t due to paragraph 4 of the carry-forward Resolution, which limits the total available catch for the next quota year to be a maximum of the national allocation for that year (428.3t) plus 20% of its national allocation (0.2*423t) for the previous year, which comes to 512.9t.
- ¹² Data from monthly catch reports are only available for catches up until the end of July 2022.

¹³ As part of its agreed Payback Plan for its SBT overcatch of 456.584t in 2019/20, Indonesia is paying back 91.3t per year between 2022 to 2026 inclusive

¹⁴ The carry-forward for South Africa was limited to 85.66t due to paragraph 4 of the carry-forward Resolution, which limits the total available catch for the next quota year to be a maximum of the national allocation for that year (428.3t) plus 20% of its national allocation (0.2*428.3t) for the previous year, which comes to 513.96t.

¹⁵ The information in this part of the attachment takes 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.

¹⁶ 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
- CF – Carry-forward Notification
- ESC – National Reports to the Extended Scientific Committee
- ERSWG – National Reports to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
- DE – Data Exchange.

¹⁷ Australia originally carried forward 35,724kg of unfished quota from the 2015 quota year as advised on 29 January 2016, but this amount was subsequently revised to 37,715kg on 18 July 2016.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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 in Australia's National Report to the CC/EC.

²¹ 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).

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- ²² CCSBT17 decided that 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.
- ²³ 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.
- ²⁴ Indonesia's combined 2010-2011 reported catch was updated from 1,477.9t to 1,494t at CC10.
- ²⁵ 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.
- ²⁶ The weight recorded in this cell (4,564t) is the catch retained by Japan's commercial fishing fleet and does not include the estimated 34t of discards/ releases that Japan counted against its total available catch limit for 2017/18.
- ²⁷ The weight recorded in this cell (4,708t) is the catch retained by Japan's commercial fishing fleet and does not include the estimated 45t of discards/ releases that Japan counted against its total available catch limit for 2016/17.
- ²⁸ This figure was increased by approximately 34t as the result of a previously missing CDS form being filed in late 2016.
- ²⁹ 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.
- ³⁰ The weight recorded in this cell (1,106.6t) is the catch retained by Korea's commercial fishing fleet and does not include an additional 5t that was allowed for discards/ mortalities and also attributed against Korea's total available catch limit for 2017/18.
- ³¹ Each year some of NZ's allocation is allocated to recreational and customary catch as well as to 'other sources of mortality'. In order to make the figures in this table directly comparable with CDS estimates, weights recorded in these cells do not include allowances for any recreational or customary catch, or other sources of mortality.
- ³² 2017 was the first year that the Secretariat received advice from South Africa (in its carry-forward letter), that South Africa's large pelagic longline fishing season was and always has been from 1 February until 31 January in any year. The Secretariat has not changed the date ranges of South Africa's past fishing seasons, but has commenced reporting on a February to January season for South Africa from 2017 onwards. This has resulted in January 2017 being omitted from South Africa's summary table. However, this does not result in any missing catch data because South Africa reported no catch for January 2017.
- ³³ South Africa provided revisions to its total catch by fleet data for each year between 2005-2015 inclusive for the 2016 Scientific Data Exchange. Reported catches (in whole weight) for the period 2010 – 2015 inclusive had previously totalled to 330.2t. Taking into account the revisions provided during the Data Exchange process, reported catches for that same period now total 414.6t, and the recorded overcatch for that period has approximately doubled to 174.6t.

³⁴ This figure includes a total of 2.3t of exports recorded on CDS forms that have been reported as fraudulent by South Africa.

³⁵ Taiwan allocated 10t from its national allocation to cover releases and discards in 2016/17 and 2017/18. In order to make the figures in this table directly comparable with CDS estimates, the weights recorded in these cells do not include the 10t that Taiwan allocated for releases and discards.

³⁶ An adjustment to Taiwan's 2015/16 monthly catches was received by the Secretariat on 01/09/16.

Characterisation of Global Fisheries for Southern Bluefin Tuna
Includes: (A) Catching Sector, (B) Transporting / landing, (C) Markets, and (D) Monitoring

(A) Catching Sector (2021 calendar year)

Domestic Catch	Catch (t) (from Scientific Data Exchange Data)	No. of vessels ¹	Size of authorised vessels in Fleet ²
Domestic Waters Catch			
Australia <i>(all methods except purse seine)</i> ³	1,063.52t	29	19.1m average (5.45m – 25.3m)
Australia <i>(purse seine)</i>	4,395.50t	7	35m average (27.4m – 45.5m)
Indonesia	1,122.715t ⁴	145	23.4m average (14.9m – 35.9m)
New Zealand ⁵	7879.05t	36	20.5m average (11.7m – 78.6m)
South Africa <i>(all methods except pole and line)</i>	109.62t	19	25.9m average (19.6m – 35.9m)
South Africa <i>(pole and line)</i>	1.51t	2	13.35m average (12.9m – 13.8m)
Recreational			
Australia	For its 2020/21 season (Dec 2020 – Nov 21), Australia set aside 311.9t to account for recreational mortality.		
New Zealand	NZ's recreational charter fleet has compulsory reporting. For its 2020/21 (Oct 2020 – Sep 21) season, NZ's best estimate of its recreational catch is 57.2 tonnes.		
High Seas Catch			
High Seas Catch			
EU	0t	None	N/A
Japan	6,452t	77	49.9m average (38.6m – 57.2m)
Korea	1,241t	9	49.5m average (47.5m – 51m)
Taiwan	1,274t	58	25.8m average (12.9m – 49.3m)

¹ The figures indicate the number of vessels which actually caught and retained SBT based on CDS documents provided to the Secretariat to date

² Represents the size range of vessels that actually caught SBT, *i.e.* not the size range of all authorised vessels in the fleet

³ Fishing methods include long-lining, pole and line, rod and reel and trolling

⁴ This catch figure may include a small proportion of the catch which was caught in the High Seas

⁵ Fishing methods included long-lining, mid-water trawling, pole and line and trolling

(B) Transporting / landing (2021 calendar year)

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Number of carrier vessels authorised⁶	0	0	11	19	20	0	0	24
Number of at-sea transhipments⁷	0	0	32 ⁸	18	0	0	0	68
Number of in-port transhipments⁷	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	6
Main ports: Domestic⁹	Port Lincoln	None	Benoa (Bali)	10 designated ports (Shimizu, Yaizu, Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Misaki, Oigawa, Kesenuma, Kushikino)	Busan	Dunedin, Gisborne, Tauranga, Napier	9 designated ports (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Port Nolloth, Saldanha, Hout Bay, Hermanus, Gansbaai, Mossel Bay)	Chien-Chen fishing port in Kaohsiung
Main ports: Foreign⁹	N/A	Auckland, (New Zealand), Durban, (South Africa) Papeete (Tahiti, French Polynesia) ¹⁰	N/A	The designated ports submitted by Members/CNMs: (https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/ccsbt-register-designated-ports-and-contacts), and 18 foreign ports (Port Louis (Mauritius), Walvis Bay (Namibia), Mahe (Seychelles), Montevideo (Uruguay), Benoa (Indonesia), Dalian (China), Suva (Fiji), Noumea (New Caledonia), Maputo, Beira, Nacala (Mozambique), Honiara (Solomon Islands), Pohnpei (Micronesia), Tarawa (Kiribati), Nuku-Hiva, Papeete (French Polynesia), Balboa (Panama), Callao (Peru)).	Designated ports include – Shimizu (Japan), Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius)	N/A	None	2 designated ports - Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius)

⁶ These figures are for vessels which were on the CCSBT authorised carrier vessel list during 2021

⁷ The figures presented are based on 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.

⁸ Indonesia submitted 6 national transhipment observer reports for 32 at-sea transhipments of SBT conducted during 2021 as part of an IOTC-agreed pilot project for monitoring transhipments at sea being undertaken within IOTC's area of competency. All these transhipments involved tuna longline fishing vessels with freezing capacity (*i.e.* LSTLVs) but CCSBT did not receive notice that they occurred until July 2022; none of these at-sea transhipments met the requirements of CCSBT's Transhipment Resolution.

⁹ Based on most recent information in National Reports.

¹⁰ The Secretariat has not been advised of any formally designated foreign ports

(C) Markets (2021 calendar year) Quantities are net weights in tonnes¹¹

i) SBT Exported by Members on CMFs and the Corresponding Importers (based on the export date being in 2021)

Importer	Exporter						Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
Australia				7.00			7.00
Canada				13.90			13.90
China	31.20			5.00			36.20
Japan	7,547.40	39.30	1,081.90	558.20	9.50	1,044.50	10,280.80
Switzerland				0.20			0.20
Thailand	0.02						0.02
United States	266.10			62.20	62.90		391.20
Total Net Weight (t)	7,844.72	39.30	1,081.90	646.50	72.40	1,044.50	10,729.32

ii) SBT Exported by Members on REEFs and the Corresponding Importers (based on the (re-)export date being in 2021)

Importer	Re-exporter					Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Taiwan	
Brunei Darussalam	0.60					0.60
Fiji	26.90					26.90
Hong Kong	0.68		9.09			9.77
Jordan		3.50				3.50
Japan	5.70			49.32	45.04	100.07
Korea			382.04			382.04
Lebanon		2.80				2.80
Malaysia	0.10					0.10
New Zealand	0.06		0.01			0.07
Philippines		12.78				12.78
Singapore	0.02					0.02
Thailand	0.40	40.57				40.97
Taiwan			37.79			37.79
United States	46.14	460.27	28.39	6.74		541.53
Vietnam	0.61	5.15				5.76
Total Net Weight (t)	81.22	525.07	457.30	56.06	45.04	1,164.69

¹¹ Export quantities (t) are calculated using information from CDS Catch Monitoring Forms (using the figures for overall net weights)

iii) SBT Exported by Members and the Corresponding Importers: CMF and REEF Exports Added Together

i.e. Tables i) and ii) added together (based on the (re-)export date being in 2021)

Importer	Exporter or Re-exporter as Provided on CMFs/REEFs Combined							Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
Australia					7.0			7.00
Brunei Darussalam	0.60							0.60
Canada					13.90			13.90
China	31.20				5.00			36.20
Fiji	26.90							26.90
Hong Kong	0.68		9.09					9.77
Japan	7,553.10	39.30		1,131.22	558.20	9.50	1,089.54	10,380.87
Jordan		3.50						3.50
Korea			382.04					382.04
Lebanon		2.80						2.80
Malaysia	0.10							0.10
New Zealand	0.06		0.01					0.07
Philippines		12.78						12.78
Singapore	0.02							0.02
Switzerland					0.20			0.20
Taiwan			37.79					37.79
Thailand	0.43	40.57						40.99
United States	312.24	460.27	28.39	6.74	62.20	62.90		932.73
Vietnam	0.61	5.15						5.76
Total Net Weight (t)	7,925.94	564.37	457.30	1,137.96	646.50	72.40	1,089.54	11,894.02

iv) COMTRADE Table of Imports of Fresh plus Frozen SBT (for 2021)

Note: Non-cooperating Non-Members are shaded

Importer	Total Net Weight (tonnes)
	2021
Australia	6.26
EU	0 (125.13) ¹²
Japan	10,108.19
Korea	<i>Not yet available</i>
New Zealand	0.06
Bosnia Herzegovina	0.45
Canada	200.28
China	39.23
Hong Kong	0.37
Lebanon	1.20
Macao	0.14
Malaysia	113.04
Maldives	0.01
Norway	0.01
Philippines	2.28
Switzerland	0.25
United Arab Emirates	6.05
USA	437.74
Grand Total	11,040.69 ¹³

v) COMTRADE Table of Exports of Fresh plus Frozen SBT (for 2021)

Note: Non-cooperating Non-Members are shaded

Exporter	Total Net Weight (tonnes)
	2021
Australia	7,750.68
EU	0 (0.35) ¹²
Indonesia	563.7 (85.97) ¹⁴
Japan	83.87
Korea	<i>Not yet available</i>
New Zealand	927.42
South Africa	<i>Not yet available</i>
Taiwan	903.93
Brazil	4.01
Canada	1.58
Fiji	14.12
Oman	5.93
Tunisia	31.62
United Arab Emirates	3.84
USA	42.19
Grand Total	9,855.51 ¹³

¹² The bolded import figure is from the best available annual trade data summary provided from the EU's own national database as requested by CC16, whereas the figure in brackets is the trade figure recorded on COMTRADE for the EU

¹³ The grand total is summed from COMTRADE figures only, i.e. the figures in brackets for the EU and Indonesia are included in the Grand Total

¹⁴ The bolded export figure is from the best available annual trade data summary provided from Indonesia's own database as requested by CC16, whereas the figure in brackets is the trade figure recorded on COMTRADE for Indonesia.

vi) Information from Tables iii) to v) above combined as well as Estimated Net Catch Weight from the CDS (for 2021 calendar year)

Note: Only those NCNMs recorded as intended export destinations on CMFs/REEFs or recorded with more than 2t of exports/imports in the COMTRADE database in 2021 are included here.

CDS data columns are shaded grey *NA: Means 'Not Applicable'* *nya: Means "not yet available"*

Data Type		CDS Catch/ Harvest	Exports		Imports		CDS Catch Harvest Estimate minus CDS Exports plus CDS Imports <i>("Market Size/ Estimated Domestic Distribution")¹⁵</i>
Column #		A	B	C	D	E	F
2021 (calendar year)		CDS Catch/ Harvest Estimate (tonnes, net weight) ¹⁶	CDS: Exports (tonnes, net weight)	UN COMTRADE: Exports (tonnes, net weight)	CDS: Imports (tonnes, net weight)	UN COMTRADE: Imports (tonnes, net weight)	= Column A - B + D (provided in response to Japan's paper CCSBT-EC/2010/19 - refer to Attachments 3 and 4) ¹⁵
CCSBT Members	Australia	8,320.79	7,925.94	7,750.68	7.00	6.26	401.85
	EU	0.00	0.00	0 (0.35) ¹⁷	0.00	0 (796.46) ¹⁷	0.00
	Indonesia	912.74	564.37	563.7 (85.97) ¹⁷	0.00	0 (0) ¹⁷	348.37
	Japan	5,606.37	457.30	83.87	10,380.87	10,108.19	15,529.93
	Korea	1,081.88	1,137.96	<i>nya</i>	382.04	<i>nya</i>	325.96
	New Zealand	675.03	646.50	927.42	0.07	0.06	28.60
	South Africa	89.88	72.40	<i>nya</i>	0.00	0.00	17.48
	Taiwan	1,293.70	1,089.54	903.93	37.79	0.00	241.94
Non- Cooperating Non- Members (NCNMs)	Brazil	NA	NA	4.01	0.00	0.00	NA
	Brunei Darussalam	NA	NA	0.00	0.60	0.00	
	Canada	NA	NA	1.58	13.90	200.28	
	China	NA	NA	0.00	36.20	39.23	
	Fiji	NA	NA	14.12	26.90	0.00	
	Hong Kong	NA	NA	0.00	9.77	0.37	
	Jordan	NA	NA	0.00	3.50	0.00	
	Lebanon	NA	NA	0.00	2.80	1.20	
	Malaysia	NA	NA	0.00	0.10	113.04	
	Oman	NA	NA	5.93	0.00	0.00	
	Philippines	NA	NA	0.00	12.78	2.28	
	Singapore	NA	NA	0.00	0.02	0.00	
	Switzerland	NA	NA	0.00	0.20	0.25	
	Thailand	NA	NA	0.00	40.99	0.00	
	Tunisia	NA	NA	31.62	0.00	0.00	
	United Arab Emirates	NA	NA	3.84	0.00	6.05	
USA	NA	NA	42.19	932.73	437.74		
Vietnam	NA	NA	0.00	5.76	0.00		

¹⁵ The figures in Column F are approximate. They represent the calculation Japan proposed for, "Estimated Domestic Distribution (Market Size)" in paper CCSBT-EC/2010/19. The value calculated in Column F does not take into account that exports/imports of SBT caught/harvested in 2021 may not all occur within 2021. Therefore, the calculated values in Column F may be an under- or over-estimate.

¹⁶ Column A is estimated CDS wild catch (and farm harvest for Australia) per Member and includes any SBT recorded on CMFs where the domestic landing validation dates, or export certification and/or export validation dates of the CMF were in 2021. The figures in Column A are CDS estimated net weights not CDS estimated whole weights (like those provided in Attachment B). Catch/harvest net weights can then be compared to export/import net weights.

¹⁷ The bolded export/import values are the best available annual trade data summaries provided from the EU's and Indonesia's own databases as requested by CC16, whereas the figures in brackets are the trade figures recorded on COMTRADE for the EU and Indonesia respectively.

vii) Members/NCNMs Where SBT Imports are Indicated as Being Greater than 100t in Both 2020 and 2021 by the CDS &/or COMTRADE

This information is provided to meet CC16's request and is derived from Table vi) above for 2021 and from Table vi) in paper CCSBT-CC/2110/04 -Rev1 (p33) for 2020.

Type of Data		2021 (calendar year)		2020 (calendar year)	
		CDS (Imports)	UN COMTRADE (imports)	CDS (Imports)	UN COMTRADE (imports)
Members	Japan	10,380.87	10,108.19	10,846.92	10,892.18
	Korea	382.04	<i>Not yet available</i>	235.55	163.41
NCNMs	Malaysia	0.10	113.04	0.00	555.61
	USA	932.73	437.74	676.31	159.85

(D) Monitoring (2020 or 2021 fishing year unless otherwise stated)

	Observer Coverage¹⁸			
	As a Percentage of Catch		As a Percentage of Effort (purse seine set or longline hook)	
	2020 fishing season	2021 fishing season	2020 fishing season	2021 fishing season
Australia ¹⁹	10.3% (purse seine) ²⁰ 7.7% (ETBF longline sector) ²¹ NA (WTBF longline sector) ²²	14.1% (purse seine) ²⁰ 12.9% (ETBF longline sector) ²¹ NA (WTBF longline sector) ²²	9.9% (purse seine) ²⁰ 11% (ETBF longline sector) ²³ 12.1% (WTBF longline sector)	12.6% (purse seine) ²⁰ 12% (ETBF longline sector) ²³ 8.3% (WTBF longline sector)
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	0.1 ²⁴	1.2% ²⁵	0.29% ²⁴	0.9% ²⁵
Japan	6%	0%	10%	0%
Korea	0% ²⁶	0% ²⁶	0% ²⁶	0% ²⁶
New Zealand ²⁷	16%	16%	9%	10%
South Africa	21.3% (domestic) N/A (charter)	74% (domestic) N/A (charter)	56.3% (domestic) N/A (charter)	52% (domestic) N/A (charter)
Taiwan	10.0%	8.5%	10.7%	8.1%
Vessel Monitoring Systems (2021 fishing season)				
Australia	VMS is mandatory for all SBT vessels – the Secretariat had not received details re vessels which were required to report to a national VMS (in the 2020/21 fishing season) and did report at the time of finalising this paper.			
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	Based on Ministry Regulation No. 42/2015, Indonesian fishing vessels > 30GT are required to report to a National VMS System. 210 Indonesian fishing vessels > 30GT were required to report. 209 vessels reported to a national VMS during 2021 (1 vessel was not active during 2021).			
Japan	Mandatory for all far seas fishing vessels. 83 of 83 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS in the 2021/22 fishing season.			
Korea	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 9 active fishing vessels required to report to a national VMS in the 2021/22 fishing season did report.			
New Zealand	A roll-out of electronic catch and position reporting between January to December 2020 included the requirement for mandatory VMS on all New Zealand flagged tuna vessels. All NZ vessels that were required to report to a national VMS system during 2021 did report.			
South Africa	Mandatory for all vessels – 75 authorised vessels were required to and did report to a national VMS during 2021.			
Taiwan	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 58 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS during the 2021/22 fishing season.			

¹⁸ Based on Members' National Reports¹⁹ 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.²⁰ Figures are for the 2019/20 and 2020/21 fishing seasons for the purse seine fleet²¹ The percentages represent the percentage of retained SBT that were observed when caught²² No catch observed²³ Pertains to hooks observed in the SBT area²⁴ Indonesia advised that, "Due to the Covid19 pandemic, only two successful scientific observer trips were deployed in 2020"²⁵ These data are preliminary²⁶ In paper 'CCSBT-ESC/2208/SBT Fisheries – Korea', Korea advised that, "Due to the worldwide spread of the COVID-19, observers were not placed onboard Korean longline vessels targeting SBT from 2020."²⁷ Figures are for the 2019/20 and 2020/21 fishing seasons

Table a: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2020 Fishing Season

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	Not provided	The summary required for Data Exchange (including numbers of SBT) was not provided; only catch weight per vessel for the season was provided	118.5
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		117.61
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		117.51
National Report to CC	1,382		118.4t commercial catch + 5t allowance for potential recreational catch
CMF data	1,378	4 SBT less than noted in the National Report; 67 SBT more than recorded in the tagging data	162.31
CTF data	1,311	71 SBT less than noted in the National Report; 67 SBT less than the CMF total	111.66

Table b: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2019 Fishing Season

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	2,597		160.45
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		172.074
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		172.073
National Report to CC	2,539		173.4t commercial catch + 5t unaccounted mortality (including potential recreational catch)
CMF data	2,568	This is 29 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total	220.3
CTF (tagging) data	2,539	This is 58 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total; 29 SBT less than the CMF total	174.2

Table c: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2018 Fishing Season

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	2,958		235.4
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		235.3
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		207.1
CMF data	2797	This is 161 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total	292.0
CTF (tagging) data	2294	This is 664 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total; 503 SBT less than the CMF total	182.3

Table d: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2017 Fishing Season

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment Regarding Number of SBT	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	1575		136.4
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		147.65
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		147.65
CMF data	1187	388 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total	147.92
CTF (tagging) data	1207	368 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total; 20 SBT more than the CMF total	126.58