COMPLIANCE ACTION PLAN TEMPLATE

I. Summary of Improvements Implemented in the Compliance Action Plan

Compliance action plans are intended to ensure compliance with the CCSBT's conservation and management measures by requiring improvement in certain areas. This section of the template is intended to provide a brief summary of the improvements achieved in the current Compliance Action Plan (which is the plan described in this document) as well as summarising improvements that are planned for the future.

(1) Current improvements

Briefly list improvements achieved in this action plan, such as: designated foreign port of transhipment, 10% observer coverage, 10% monitoring of SBT transfer to farm cages by stereo video etc. There is no need to provide detailed descriptions of the improvements here because details of measures should be provided in the actual plan itself.

In order to satisfy the enough coverage under the CCSBT Action Plan, Japan made its efforts to coordinate observer embarkations in 2011 fishing season. Eventually observer coverage in the season was 14.8% in terms of the number of vessels, 11.8% in terms of the number of hooks and 14.8% in terms of the number of SBT caught.

(2) Future planned improvements

Describe any improvements that are being planned for the future (i.e. beyond the current Compliance Action Plan) and the expected implementation date for such improvements.

Communication with other designated port states on sharing information

II. Compliance Action Plan

(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

(a) Specify the number of vessels expected to be in the SBT fishery together with the number that are expected to target SBT and the number that are expected to take SBT as a bycatch.

In 2012 fishing season, a total of 93 vessels are expected to be in the SBT fishery. All those vessels target SBT seasonally.

(b) Describe the system for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch will be allocated to individual companies and/or vessels. For competitive catch systems this should include details of the process for authorising vessels to catch SBT and how the fishery will be monitored for determining when to close the fishery.:-

IQ system has been implemented since 2006, to ensure the SBT allocation to Japan. Fishers have to apply for SBT allocation to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) by 1st March every year. If the amount of applied quantity is greater than the Japanese catch quota, Allocation to individual vessel is decided based on the SBT catch record of the applying vessel in the past 3 years. Transfer of IQ between vessels is in principle prohibited, but can be permitted within vessels belong to one fisher. In case of catches exceeding IQ, contravening domestic regulations (Ordinance of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on Permission and Regulation of Designated Fishery (hereinafter referred to as "Ordinance"), Article 57 (5)), the penalties imposed on the fisher is up to 2-year imprisonment and/or up to five hundred thousand yen fine. In addition, the fisher will be deprived of all SBT allocation for the next 5 years in case of serious offenses. SBT catch by fishers without IQ is prohibited by Ordinance Article 91 (3). The penalty is up to 2-year imprisonment and/or up to five hundred thousand yen fine.

(c) Provide details of the methods used to monitor catching in the fishery by completing the table below. Details should also be provided of monitoring conducted of fishing vessels when steaming away from the fishing grounds (this does not include towing vessels that are reported in Section 2).

Monitoring Methods	Description
Daily log book	*Specify:* *i. Whether this is mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing to be covered:* Reporting by daily log book is mandatory for SBT fishers by Ordinance

	ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):- Shot by shot data has to be recorded on the log book *iii. Whether the effort and catch information collected complies with that specified in the "Characterisation of the SBT Catch" section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report), including both retained and discarded catch. If not, describe the non-compliance:-* Most of the data described in the section of "Characterisation of the SBT Catch" of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan is collected by log books, although scientific/biological data, including sex, otoliths and environmental data , is collected by the Real Time Monitoring Program (RTMP) and scientific observers iv. *What information on ERS will be recorded in logbooks:* For sharks, sea turtles and seabirds, information including by-catch date and number of by-caught individuals *v. Who the log books will be submitted to[1]:-* Log books are submitted to MAFF by fishers *vi. What is the timeframe and method[2] for submission:-* Log book for 10 days have to be submitted within next 10 days to MAFF by post. *vii. The type of checking and verification that will routinely be conducted for this information:-* Cross checking of the data from the log books with the data obtained from RTMP *viii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*) Legislation Ordinance 28 (2-1) Penalty One hundred thousand yen fine for failure in recording data on log books/in equipping logbooks on board (contravention of Ordinance 28 (2-1)) *ix. Other relevant information[3]:-* As described in the following section, in addition to log books, RTMP is also used for monitoring of individual fishing vessels, including the amount of SBT catch, and collecting CPUE data
Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)	*If multiple reporting methods exists (e.g. daily, weekly and/or month SBT catch reporting, reporting of tags and SBT measurements, reporting of ERS interactions etc), create a separate row of in this table for each method. Then, for each method, specify:* *i. Whether this is mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing to be covered:-* In addition to log books, reporting by RTMP (Real Time Monitoring Program) is required for SBT vessels when they catch SBT *ii. The information that will be recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-* Date of catch, vessel position, date and time of set and haul, number of hooks set, individual measurements of SBT (tag number, length, product weight and sex), number of SBT caught and released *iii. Who the reports will be submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)[1]:-*

[1] If the reports are not to be submitted to the Member's or CNM's government fisheries authority, then also specify whether the information will later be sent to the fisheries authority, including how and when that occurs.
[2] In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.
[3] Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

	Fishers submit RTMP reports to the Fisheries Agency Japan (FAJ) and the National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (NRIFSF) via Japan Fisheries Information Service Center (JAFIC, the organization that handles row fishery data collected from fishers) *iv. What is the timeframe and method[2] for submission:-* RTMP reporting is made by fax on a daily basis when SBT is caught *v. The type of checking and verification that will routinely be conducted for this information:-* After preliminary checking, JAFIC compiles RTMP data received from fishers. FAJ and NRIFSF conduct secondary checking of the data received from JAFIC. Such checking includes position of fishing operations, number of SBT caught and individual product weight *vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-* Instruction of FAJ vii. *Other relevant information[3]:-*
Scientific Observers	*Specify:* *i. The % of the SBT catch and effort to be observed:-* Observer coverage in 2011 fishing season was 14.8% in terms of the number of vessels, 11.8% in terms of the number of hooks and 14.8% in terms of the number of SBT caught. *ii. The system to be used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-* Data from observer reports, RTMP reports and log books is cross checked to verify fishery data, including vessel position, number of hooks and number of SBT caught. *iii. Excluding the coverage, specify whether the observer program will comply with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. If not, describe the non-compliance. Also indicate whether there has been any exchange of observers between countries:-* The observer program complies with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. There has not been any exchange of SBT observers with other countries. *iv. What information on ERS will be recorded by observers:-* For by-catch species, including sharks, sea turtles and sea birds, data such as date of by-catch, vessel's position, time when by-caught individual was pulled up on board, length, species, observed number of individuals and individual status (alive/dead) is recorded *v. Who the observer reports will be submitted to:-* Reports are submitted to FAJ and NRIFSF. *vi. Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-* Reports are submitted within one week after the return of the observer to Japan vii. *Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-* In order to accomplish an observer program with 10% coverage in terms of effort from 2011 fishing season, Japan has rescheduled the observer embarkation, for example, dispatching scientific observers on authorized vessels at the beginning of fishing season. N/A
VMS	*Specify:* *i. whether a mandatory VMS for SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution will be in operation. If not, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement:-* Domestic regulation (Ordinance) requires all far seas fishing vessels to be equipped with VMS from 1st August 2007. The requirement is in line with CCSBT VMS Resolution.

	ii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:- Legislation Ordinance 24(2) Penalty 6-month imprisonment and/or up to three hundred thousand yen fine One hundred thousand yen fine for failure for failure in equipping VMS (contravention of Ordinance 24 (2-1))
At-Sea Inspections	*Specify:* *i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):-* Although Japan dispatched one patrol vessel to SBT fishing ground in 2011 fishing season, at sea inspection was not conducted *ii. Other relevant information[3]:-*
Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)	

(2) SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only)

There is currently no SBT farming in Japan.

(3) SBT Transhipment (in port and at sea)

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch expected to be involved in transhipments each year. Provide separate figures for transhipments in port and at sea.

In 2011, the percentage was around 45.0% in total. (32.4% was transhipment at port, and 12.3% was transhipment at sea)

<Calculation Basis>
Amount of transhipped SBT in 2011: 1,125.4tons (816.0tons at port and 309.4tons at sea)
Total catch of SBT in 2011: 2,518tons

(b) Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring transhipments in port. This should include details of:

i. Rules for designated foreign ports of transhipment for SBT and for prohibition of transhipment at other foreign ports:-

In accordance with the 2009 Resolution on action plans, Japan has designated 15 foreign ports, including Cape Town, by Ordinance Article 59. FAJ has authorized all vessels which operate SBT fisheries to conduct at port transhipment. And these fishers are required to obtain registration from FAJ for each at port transhipments 10 days before the planned transhipment date.

ii. Port State inspections required for transhipments of SBT (include % coverage):-

N/A

iii. Information sharing with designated port states:-

Information such as total weight by fish species on board at the time of transhipment is provided to the designated port states in accordance with rules of the port states,. With regard to the Republic of South Africa, Japanese vessels submit the relevant CDS documents, especially Catch Tagging Forms, when SBT is transhipped at ports of the RSA. In addition to this, FAJ issues the Republic of South Africa a document which confirms 1) each of these vessels has an authorization for transhipment and 2) all of the transhipped SBT will be transferred to Japan and accompanied Catch Monitoring Form will be validated after full inspection by Japanese government officials at the designated Japanese Port.

Even in the case those vessels do not intend to transhipment SBT, FAJ issues a ducument of confirmation (no SBT transhipment by the vessel) to the Republic of South Africa

iv. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-

Cross checking information obtained from the relevant documents submitted by fishers, including reports on transhipments and CMFs, with information obtained from inspections of landing of the transhipped products at a Japanese port by Japanese Government officials

v. Process for validating and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-

Fishers are required to obtain approval from FAJ for at port transhipments in advance. To apply for at port transhipment, fishers have to submit the relevant documents, including the application form and CDS documents, to FAJ 10 days before the planned transhipment date. At the time of transhipment, the fishing vessel obtains certification from the Master of the receiving vessel on CMF. CMF and CTF are handed over to the Master of the receiving vessel to be brought to the landing port in Japan. CMFs are validated when the products are landed and inspected by Government officials at the designated Japanese port. This CMF is eventually submitted to FAJ by the fisher after completion of domestic sales of the products.

vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-

Up to 2-year imprisonment and/or up to five hundred thousand yen fine for transhipment without approval (contravention of Ordinance Article 59 (1)), and for non-compliance with the Restrictions and Conditions on the fishery permit, including transhipments to the vessels that are not registered to RFMOs, and transhipments at non-designated foreign ports (contravention of Ordinance Article 59 (2))

vii. Other relevant information[3]:-

As Cape Town is the most frequently used designated port for transhipments by Japanese vessels, Japan has communicated with the Republic of South Africa on sharing relevant information, according to the Resolution on action plans paragraph 2. Japan plans to start similar communication with the other port states on information sharing, according to the frequency in transhipment by Japanese vessels.

(c) Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring transhipments at sea. This should include details of:

i. The rules and processes for authorising transhipments of SBT at sea and methods (in addition to the presence of CCSBT transhipment observers) for checking and verifying the quantities of SBT transhipped:-

Japan controls at sea transhipments by its vessels in accordance with the 2008 CCSBT Resolution on transhipment by large-scale fishing vessels. FAJ has authorized all vessels which operate SBT fisheries to conduct at port transhipment. And these fishers are required to obtain registration from FAJ for each at sea transhipments 10 days before the planned transhipment date. To register for each at sea transhipment, fishers have to submit the relevant documents, including the application form and CDS documents, to FAJ 10 days before the planned transhipment date. At the time of transhipment, the fishing vessel obtains certification and signature from the Master of the receiving vessel and the transhipment observer on CMF. CMF and CTF are handed over to the Master of the receiving vessel to be brought to a designated landing port in Japan. The master of the receiving vessel submits reports immediately after the transhipment to FAJ. The fisher is required to submit reports on the transhipment to FAJ within 15 days after the transhipment. CMFs are validated when the products are landed and inspected by Government officials at a designated Japanese port. This CMF is eventually submitted to FAJ by the fisher after completion of domestic sales of the products.

ii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-

Cross checking information obtained from relevant documents submitted by fishers, including reports on transhipments and CMFs, with information obtained from inspections of landing of the transhipped products at a Japanese port by Japanese Government officials

iii. Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-

Copies of CMF and relevant information are submitted to FAJ 10 days before the planned transhipment date. CMFs are validated when the transhipped products are landed and inspected by Japanese Government officials at a Japanese port. CMFs are submitted by fishers to FAJ after completion of domestic sales of the products

iv. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:

Up to 2-year imprisonment and/or up to five hundred thousand yen fine for at sea transhipment without approval (contravention of Ordinance Article 59 (1)), and for non-compliance with the Restrictions and

Conditions on the fishery permit, including transhipments to vessels that do not have transhipment observers on board (contravention of Ordinance Article 59 (2))

v. Other relevant information[3]:-

(4) Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms)

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that is expected to be landed as domestic product each year.

100%

(b) Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring domestic landings of SBT. This should include details of:

i. Rules for designated ports of landing of SBT:

Eight domestic ports have been designated as ports where SBT products can be landed, according to Ordinance 18 (1)

ii. Inspections required for landings of SBT (including % coverage):-

100%. From 2006, all the domestic SBT products are inspected by officials of the government of Japan.

iii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed:-

Using information obtained from relevant documents, including reports on SBT landing as domestic products, CMFs, total weight measurement certificate, individual product weight measurement information, invoice etc, at the time of inspection of landings

iv. Process for validating and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form):-

Fishers are required to submit relevant documents, including report on landing of SBT and copies of CDS documents, to FAJ 10 days before the planned landing date. CMFs are validated when the products are inspected by Japanese government officials at the time of landing. Relevant documents (copies of CMF, total weight measurement certificate, individual product weight measurement information, invoice etc) are submitted to FAJ immediately after the landing. The original CMFs are eventually submitted to FAJ by the fisher after completion of domestic sales of the products.

v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-

Up to 2-year imprisonment and/or up to five hundred thousand yen fine for landing at a port other than the 8 designated ports (contravention of Ordinance Article 18 (1))

vi. Other relevant information[3]:-

(5) SBT Exports

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual catch that is expected to be exported each year.

Export of domestic SBT products is rare. Frequently there is no export of SBT over a year. Occasionally about 0.5% of the annual catch could be exported

(b) Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring exports of SBT (including of landings directly from the vessel to the foreign importing port). This should include details of:

i. Inspections required for export of SBT (including % coverage):-

All SBT products caught by Japanese fishers have to be landed to the Japan and landings directly from the vessels to the foreign port are prohibited. All SBT products, including products to be exported, are strictly inspected at the time of landing, as described in the previous sections.

ii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT exported:-

Quantity of exported SBT is recorded using information from the CDS documents, including CMF and REEF, submitted by exporters.

iii. Process for validating and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form or Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-

Exporters have to submit relevant documents, including copies of CMF, REEF and sales contract, to FAJ. FAJ validates REEF after examination of such documents. At the time of validation, FAJ obtains copies of the CDS documents.

iv. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-

Procedures and requirements for SBT exports are provided in the regulations of FAJ on certifications of REEF

v. Other relevant information[3]:-

(6) SBT Imports

(a) Specify the approximate tonnage of SBT that is expected to be imported each year.

Total product weight of SBT imported to Japan in 2011 was 8,668 tons. This was a decrease of 193 tons from 2009.

(b) Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring imports of SBT. This should include details of:

i. Rules for designated ports for import of SBT:

Japan does not designate ports and airports for imports of SBT

ii. Inspections required for import of SBT (including % coverage):-

Inspections are conducted as necessary (not a requirement), based on results of the strict examination of the relevant documents submitted to the Governrnent by importers

iii. Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-

Importers are required to obtain approval from the Government of Japan for imports of SBT. To apply for imports, importers have to submit the relevant documents, including the application form and CDS documents (CMF, REEF), to FAJ and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), and/or Customs. FAJ and METI, and/or Customs approve imports based on the results of strict examination of the submitted documents. CDS documents are collected when the documents are examined.

From 1st January 2010, Japan requires SBT importers to submit tagging data of the import SBT products, including tag number, length and weight, in order to ensure that the products had been caught in accordance with all the relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures

iv. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-

Up to 1 year prohibition of any import of SBT and/or imprisonment or fine (Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act, Article 52 etc)

v. Other relevant information[3]:-

Japan has introduced random DNA testing to prevent import of tuna products whose catch information (species/fishing area) had been falsified

(7) SBT Markets

(a) Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market:-

All SBT caught by Japanese vessels are inspected by Japanese Government officials when landed at a Japanese port. FAJ conducts research of major markets every month, to collect the latest information on origin (catching/farming CCSBT Member), weight, length and tag data of the SBT products traded in Japanese markets

(b) Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring of SBT at markets (e.g. voluntary or mandatory requirements for certain documentation and/or presence of tags, and monitoring or audit of compliance with such requirements):-

Through analysis of the data obtained from the research of Japanese SBT market every month, Japan monitors the amount and origin (catching/farming CCSBT Member) of SBT products traded in Japan, and confirms compliance of Japanese vessels with relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures, especially SBT allocation to Japan.

(c) Other relevant information[3]

Not only fishers, but also companies (i.e. buyers and sellers) that knowingly purchase or process illegally caught and landed SBT will be considered to contravene Ordinance Article 91 (4) and will be subject to penalties. The penalties could be up to 2-year imprisonment and/or up to five hundred thousand yen fine

(8) Other

Description of any other systems of relevance to the Action Plan.

III. Additional Reporting Requirements for the Compliance Committee

The following reports are required to be provided to the Compliance Committee or Secretariat on an annual basis. It is suggested that for 2010, these reports be included in this section of the Compliance Action Plan template.

(1) Annual VMS Summary Report

The Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System requires the following information to be reported by each Member and CNM. However, depending on the information provided in the Compliance Action Plan (chapter II), it may be possible to satisfy the requirements of item "a" by referencing the VMS part of Section "1c" of the Compliance Action Plan.

a. A description of the progress and implementation of its VMS program in accordance with the CCSBT VMS resolution.

   Domestic regulation (Ordinance) requires equipment of VMS on all far seas fishing vessels from 1st August 2007. The requirement is in line with CCSBT VMS Resolution

b. The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system.

   99 vessels in 2011 fishing season

c. The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system.

   99 vessels in 2011 fishing season

d. Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member.

   N/A

e. In the event of a technical failure of a vessel's VMS, the vessel's geographical position (latitude and longitude) at the time of failure and the length of time the VMS was inactive should be reported.

   In the event of a technical failure, by Ordinance, the vessel is required to immediately report FAJ on the failure, and the position of the vessel every 4 hours in the Indian Ocean area/ every 6 hours in the other areas, until the VMS is fixed

f. Describe the procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. "manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis").

   In the event of a technical failure, by Ordinance, the vessel is required to immediately report FAJ on the failure, and the position of the vessel every 4 hours in the Indian Ocean area/ every 6 hours in the other areas, until the VMS is fixed

g. A description of any investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution including progress to date and any actions taken.

   N/A

(2) Annual Transhipment Summary Report

The CCSBT's resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Sclae Fishing Vessels requires the following information to be reported to the Secretariat by each Member and CNM six weeks prior to the Annual meeting of the Commission. It would be appropriate for the same information to be provided in this report to the Compliance Committee.

a. The quantities of SBT transshipped during the previous year.

309.4 tons of SBT were transhipped at sea by Japanese fishing vessels in 2011.

b. The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transshipped during the previous year.

The list is attached as Appendix 1.

c. A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received transshipment from their LSTLVs.

There were 21 cases of transhipments at sea in 2011, by 19 Japanese LSTLVs. All such transhipped products were inspected by government officials when the products were landed at Japanese ports.

(3) Annual Report on Implementation of the 2008 ERS Recommendation

The CCSBT's Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna includes an annual reporting requirement to the Compliance Committee.

Members and CNMs are required to report on the action they have taken pursuant to the following paragraphs of the 2008 ERS Recommendation:

1. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will, to the extent possible, implement the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds), the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks), and the FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations (FAO-Sea turtles), if they have not already done so.

   In accordance with FAO International Action Plans on sharks and seabirds, Japan established its National Action Plans on sharks and seabirds in 2001, and revised them in 2009. In addition, Japan has been taking actions in accordance with the FAO Guidelines on sea turtle by-catch.

2. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will comply with all current binding and recommendatory measures aimed at the protection of ecologically related species, including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks, from fishing, which are adopted from time to time:
   a) by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, when fishing in its Convention area, and
   b) by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, when fishing in its Convention area,

   irrespective of whether the Member or Cooperating Non-Member concerned is a member of the relevant Commission or otherwise cooperates with it.

   Japan has been taking actions in accordance with WCPFC and IOTC conservation and management measures on by-catch of sharks, sea turtles and seabirds.

3. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will collect and report data on ecologically related species to the Extended Commission and/or its subsidiary bodies as appropriate, including the Ecologically Related Species Working Group. Further, the undertaking described in paragraph 2 will include a commitment to comply with measures adopted by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission on the collection and reporting of data in

relation to ecologically related species. Data confidentiality shall be protected under the rules that apply in those Commissions.

Data on ERS is attached as Appendix 2.

(Appendix 1) The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transshipped at sea in 2011

FV00284	FUKUKYU MARU No. 8
FV00292	MYOJIN MARU 3
FV00329	SHOEI MARU No. 28
FV00332	SHOEI MARU No. 88
FV00461	SUMIYOSHI MARU No. 73
FV00505	FUKUKYU MARU No. 7
FV00509	FUKUKYU MARU No. 32
FV00517	FUKUSEKI MARU No. 27
FV00522	FUKURYU MARU No. 21
FV00523	FUKUSEKI MARU No. 5
FV00531	HINODE MARU No. 38
FV00533	TAIYO MARU No. 78
FV00639	KOEI MARU No. 1
FV00657	TAIYO MARU No. 28
FV00658	TAIYO MARU No. 8
FV00669	KOEI MARU No. 88
FV00677	MATSUFUKU MARU No. 68
FV00679	MATSUFUKU MARU No. 58
FV00691	KOTOKU MARU No. 3

(Appendix 2) Summary of observed ERS mortality for longline fisheries

	2009	2010	2011
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	12,861,330	12,632,967	15,984,278
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	5.20%	6.5%	11.80%
Total number of observed seabird interactions (mortality)	112 (108)	288 (259)	293 (288)
Total number of observed shark interactions (mortality)	3,776 (2,901)	2,608 (1,912)	4,918 (371)
Total number of observed sea turtle interactions (mortality)	1 (1)	1 (0)	1 (0)