



CCSBT-CC/1209/04 (Rev.3)

COMPLIANCE WITH CCSBT MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Purpose

To provide a summary of compliance with CCSBT conservation and management measures by Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs).

Discussion

1. Compliance with Measures

In order to assist with the review of compliance, the Secretariat has compiled a table summarising compliance with the main CCSBT measures for reporting and submission of data between July 2011 and June 2012. This summary table is provided at **Attachment A**. It remains in the same format as for the Sixth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC6), although some of the category wordings and footnotes have been revised. An additional table showing the number of forms in each category has been added.

Note that the Secretariat is continuing to clear the backlog of reconciliation work which involves contacting Members and CNMs about missing data and/or discrepancies. Therefore, in some cases, the percentages of correct/matching forms presented in this table may improve as this backlog is cleared.

For 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the CDS items in Attachment A of most concern are:

- 41.6% of Indonesian Catch Monitoring forms (CMFs) for exports included a fishing vessel that was not authorised, *i.e.* was not in the CCSBT record of authorised vessels. Forms such as these should not be validated by the exporting Member /CNM, nor should they be accepted by the importing Member/CNM. The same situation was reported at CC6, where Indonesia advised that “*it has many small vessels and it does not register them on the CCSBT list of vessels due to the small chance of them catching SBT*”.

The Compliance Committee should recommend what is acceptable practice in these situations. In particular, should exports and imports be permitted from non-authorised artisanal vessels, and if not, should domestic landings be permitted from these non-authorised artisanal vessels? In the event that vessels must be authorised as is currently required, would it be acceptable for a catching Member/CNM to retrospectively authorise artisanal vessels after they have caught the SBT, but before they validate the corresponding CDS form(s)?

- For the first quarter of 2012, some Members had relatively low percentages of CMFs for which the corresponding Catch Tagging Forms (CTFs) had been provided. This situation is likely to be resolved as additional data are provided throughout the 2012 year.

- The European Union (EU) has not provided any CDS documents to the Secretariat in either 2011 or 2012.

Further details about some common or reported CDS data issues are reviewed in paper 10 to CC7 – “Operation of CCSBT MCS Measures”.

2. Catch and Allocation

The Total Allowable Catch is CCSBT’s primary conservation measure. A comparison of catches against allocation for this measure is shown at **Attachment B**. Monthly catch reports are usually the most up to date source of information for this comparison. However, catches from other reports to CCSBT have been included where available.

Members

At CC6, it was reported that there was a significant discrepancy (197.4t) between the reported catch for Indonesia in 2010 (473.2t) and the estimated catch calculated by the Secretariat from CDS documents (670.6t). Indonesia requested that the Secretariat work with them to try to resolve this discrepancy. The Secretariat provided copies of the relevant CDS forms to Indonesia in December 2011 so that they could review this information and work towards resolving the discrepancy. The Secretariat received some initial correspondence from Indonesia, but to date has not received any further communications from them on this matter, and therefore the discrepancy remains. In addition, since CC6, Indonesia has re-submitted revised catch totals for 2010 of 560.8t, and the estimated catch for Indonesia calculated from CDS documents for 2010 has increased to 724.8t, therefore decreasing the current level of the 2010 discrepancy to 164.0t.

Figures highlighted in the Attachment B tables indicate cases where recorded catch was higher than the Effective Catch Limit¹. Based on CDS estimates for the two-season catch limit period, 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2011, CDS estimated catches for Indonesia remain higher than nationally reported estimates. If these CDS estimates are correct, then this suggests that Indonesia has exceeded its two-season catch allocation by 154.6t.

CNMs

Unlike Members, CNMs received only single season catch allocations during 2010 and 2011.

For South Africa’s January 2011 to December 2011 season, 2.3t of its exports were reported to have been recorded on fraudulent CDS forms. In addition, South Africa exceeded its 2011 allocation by at least 8.6t according to its reports and CDS estimated catch figures, and exceeded its 2012 allocation by 32.2t according to monthly catch report data.

The European Union (EU) did not provide any CDS documentation, and therefore it is not possible to draw any conclusions based on CDS data extracts. However, the EU’s submission to CCSBT’s annual data exchange process indicated that the EU exceeded their January to December 2010 season allocation by 0.8t.

¹ The Effective Catch Limit is allocated catches (after agreed quota transfers) minus any additional agreed voluntary reductions.

3.Characterisation of Global SBT Fisheries

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**.

Prepared by the Secretariat

Compliance with CCSBT measures for the period 01-Jul-2011 to 30-Jun-2012

For CDS data, these tables cover the 2011 Calendar year and the first quarter of 2012, because data for Jan - Mar 2012 is to be provided by 30 June 2012.

With the exception of National reports, all compliance indicators are as at 30 August 2012. The notation used within the table is described on the next page.

Table 1: Compliance with Measures

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
Data	Monthly Catch Reports	✓	P	✓	✓	✓	F	F	F	F
	Quota Allocation & Final Catch per entity									
	• <i>Initial Allocation</i>	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	• <i>Final Catch by Vessel</i>	✓	X	X ¹	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
	Scientific Data Exchange									
	• <i>Total Catch by Fleet</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• <i>Catch and Effort</i>	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	NRDE	✓	NRDE
	• <i>Size Data</i>	✓	X	✓	P	✓	✓	NRDE	✓	NRDE
	• <i>Direct Ageing</i>	✓	NRDE	✓	X	✓	✓	NRDE	NRDE	NRDE
• <i>Other²</i>	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	
CDS (during 2011 Calendar year)³	% of Forms submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate	99.2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96.3%	X
	Documents Received	F	F	✓	F	✓	F	✓	F	X
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information ⁴	98.5%	100%	97.9%	n/a	100%	94.7%	n/a	87.5%	X
	% of CMFs for exports that contain complete and accurate information ⁴	97.9%	81.0%	n/a	84.6%	94.4%	97.0%	0%	75.7%	X
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	94.4%	93.6%	78.9%	100%	96.3%	89.5%	100%	59.5% ⁵	X
	• <i>% of CTFs where fish numbers exactly match CMF</i>	96.8%	97.1%	97.7%	92.3%	98.6%	100%	100%	91.5%	X
	• <i>% of CTFs where fish weights within 2.5% of CMF</i>	98.3%	96.8%	98.7%	100%	98.1%	100%	100%	83.0%	X
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	n/a	100%	X
	% of CMFs for Exports with valid authorised vessels	100%	58.4%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	X

Attachment A

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
ERS Recommendations	ERS Compliance as advised by Member/CNM									
	• <i>Implement IPOA – Seabirds</i>	✓	✓	✓	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• <i>Implement IPOA – Sharks</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• <i>Implement FAO - Sea Turtles</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• <i>Comply with ICCAT Measures</i>	Not due yet	Not due yet							
	• <i>Comply with IOTC Measures</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• <i>Comply with WCPFC Measures</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓
	Report to the CC on action taken pursuant to paragraphs 1-3 of ERS recommendation									
• <i>2011</i>	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	P	✓	✓	
• <i>2012</i>	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	P	P	✓	
Members Reports in 2012 providing all information as required by templates	CC/CCSBT	✓	P	P	✓	✓	✓	P	P	P
	ESC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
	ERSWG	✓	P	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
	Compliance Action Plan	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	✓	✓
VMS	Members Reports	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	P	✓	P

Table 2: Number of CMFs from which the CDS Data Percentages were Derived

CDS Data Submission Period	Type	Number of CMFs Submitted by Member/ CNM								
		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
2011	Domestic Landings	135	3	95	0	22	19	0	16	0
2011	Exports	570	957	0	13	359	67	1	66	0
First Quarter of 2012	Domestic Landings	8	0	13	0	3	3	0	0	0
First Quarter of 2012	Exports	1	360	0	3	36	1	0	0	0

Attachment A

- ✓ - For Data and CDS - Indicates Full compliance where the total number of days outside the due date was less than 28 (when added together for the entire period)
- For Members Reports – Indicates that reports contained all information as required by the template
- For Authorised Vessels/Farms – indicates that data has been received and there is no evidence of periods of non-authorisation
- F - For Data and CDS - Indicates Full compliance but the total number of days outside the due date was greater than 28 (when added together for the entire period)
- For Members Reports – Indicates that reports contained partial information on all aspects of the template
- For ERS – indicates that a plan is 'Under Development'
- For Authorised Vessels/Farms – indicates that full information has been received, however there has been some period of non-authorisation
- P - Indicates Partial compliance (not all data received or no advice provided for a part of the period)
- For Members Reports – indicates that report did not contain all of the information specified in the template
- X - Indicates non compliance (no data received, or no advice provided)
- For ERS – indicates non-implementation of measure, or no advice provided
- n/a - Not Applicable
- NRDE - Not specified as required for the ESC Data Exchange because this Member/Cooperating Non-Member is not currently able to provide this type of information. However, they are encouraged to start collecting/providing this core information as soon as possible.

¹ The data were not provided to the Secretariat as required by the decision. However, Japan has advised that the 2010-11 season data were provided to diplomatic posts on 12 September 2011, and the 2011-12 season data were provided to diplomatic posts on 14 September 2012.

² Evaluation is limited to other agreed primary data items for specific Members, including: Catch at age, CPUE indices, Aerial survey and Troll indices.

³ The process for the Secretariat contacting Members/CNMs regarding missing data and discrepancies and obtaining responses is taking some time to complete and some figures in this table are subject to improvement through this process

⁴ Incomplete/Inaccurate information includes things such as missing information for one or more fields and incorrect information such as invalid codes/conversion factors etc.

It does not include the following items as these items are accounted for in separate rows of the table:

- forms that include a vessel which was not authorised
- forms where there are CMF/CTF discrepancies, i.e. CMFs do not have all corresponding CTFs present, and/or there is a mismatch between fish numbers and/or weights between corresponding CMFs and CTFs
- forms that were signed off by validators who were not correctly authorised to validate.

⁵ South Africa submitted tagging data for the first half of 2011 which was not in the standard format and didn't allow for individual tagged fish to be matched to a specific CMF. This problem has been recognised and subsequently corrected by South Africa. This issue is a contributing factor to the percentage value presented here.

⁶ Australia allows its farms to provide a single Catch Tagging Form at the end of their harvest period. Subsequently the data for the period 1-Jan-2012 to 31-Mar-2012 have not yet been received. It is expected that these data will be provided at the next submission of data due on 30-Sep-2012.

⁷ Correct information is interpreted to mean that the deployment requests contained information relating to SBT and were not revised.

⁸ Correct information is interpreted to mean that the Transshipment Declaration contains the same information on SBT (presence and/or weight) as the Observer reports, or has not been revised.

Table 1: Catch and Allocation for the Season Following CCSBT 18

	Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report)	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Partial Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports ¹	Partial 2012 Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports ¹
Australia	1-Dec-11 to 30-Nov-12	4,528	4,508.93 ²	Not yet Available	Not yet Available	4,513.2	4,530.0
Indonesia	1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	685	685			194.6	194.6
Philippines	1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	45	45			27.2	27.2
South Africa	1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	40	40			72.2	72.2
European Union	1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	10	10			6.3	6.3
Taiwan	1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	911			269.9	274.4
Japan	1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	2,519	2,519			1840.9	1928.8
Korea	1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	911			512.1	545.5
New Zealand	1-Oct-11 to 30-Sep-12	800	800			732.8	730.1

Table 2a: Members Catch and Allocation for the Two Seasons Combined (2010 & 2011)³ Following CCSBT 16

(Note: This table is for a two year Catch and Allocation)

Cells Highlighted in yellow indicate that the reported season's catch is greater than the Effective Catch Limit.

Cells highlighted in green below indicate where CDS estimates of the season's catch are higher than the nationally reported estimates.

	2 Year Fishing Season	Two Season Total Allocated Catch for 2010 & 2011 (tonnes)	Two Season Total Effective Catch Limit for 2010 & 2011 (after Quota transfers) (tonnes)	Two Season Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report)	Two Season Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Two Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	2010 & 2011 Calendar Years Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
Australia	1-Dec-09 to 30-Nov-11	8,540	8,030	8,049 ² (OL & ESC)	7,802.9	8,046.3	7,858.7
Indonesia	1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-11	1,302	1,302	1,302 (OL)	1,456.6	1,217.0	1,217.0
Taiwan	1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12	1,718	1,718	1,658 (ERSWG & DE)	1,645.8	1,679.4	1,781.5
Japan	1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12	4,522	4,800 ⁴	4,668 (ESC & DE)	4,278.0	4,668.1	4,741.5
Korea	1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12	1,718	1,718	1,606.1 (ESC & ERSWG)	1,580.3	1,606.2	1,572.8
New Zealand	1-Oct-09 to 30-Sep-11	1,508	1,140 ⁴	1,047.2 (ESC)	1,047.6	1,046.7	1,074.6

Table 2b: Cooperating Non-Members Catch and Allocation for the Two Seasons separately (2010 & 2011) Following CCSBT 16

Cells Highlighted in yellow indicate that the reported season's catch is greater than the Effective Catch Limit.

Cells highlighted in green below indicate where CDS estimates of the season's catch are higher than the nationally reported estimates.

	Fishing Season	Total Allocated Catch per Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit for Season (tonnes)	Season: Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report)	Season: Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Season: Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	2010 & 2011 Calendar Years Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
Philippines	1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	45	45	42.5 (DE)	42.5	42.5	42.5
Philippines	1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	45	45	45 (DE)	45	45	45
South Africa	1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	40	40	34.4 (DE)	29.2	34.4	34.4
South Africa	1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	40	40	48.6 (DE)	57.1	53.9	53.9
European Union	1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	10	10	10.8 (DE)	No documents received	2.8	2.8
European Union	1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	10	10	9.9	No documents received	9.9	9.9

Table 3: Catch and Allocation for the Season Following CCSBT 15

Cells Highlighted in yellow indicate that the reported season's catch is greater than the Effective Catch Limit.

Cells highlighted in green below indicate where TIS estimates of the season's catch are higher than the nationally reported estimates⁶.

	Season	Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit ⁷ (tonnes)	Season: Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report)	Season: Estimated Catch from TIS Documents ⁶ (tonnes)	Season: Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	2009 Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
Australia	1-Dec-08 to 30-Nov-09	5,265	5,265	5,242 (CC)	5,005.4 ⁸	5,222	5,088.6
Indonesia	1-Jan-09 to 31-Dec-09	750	750	641 (CC)	22	640.7	640.7
Philippines	1-Jan-09 to 31-Dec-09	45	45	47 (OL + CC)	46.6	44.6	44.6
South Africa	1-Jan-09 to 31-Dec-09	40	40	32 (CC)	0	34.3	34.3
European Union	1-Jan-09 to 31-Dec-09	10	10	1.77 (OL)	0	1.77	1.77
Taiwan	1-Apr-09 to 31-Mar-10	1,140	1,000	949 (ESC)	387	936.8	912.1
Japan	1-Apr-09 to 31-Mar-10	3,000	3,000	2,816 (CC)	0	2814	2,657.7
Korea	1-Apr-09 to 31-Mar-10	1,140	1,000	1,166 (CC)	593.3	1,123	1,165.5
New Zealand	1-Oct-08 to 30-Sep-09	420	420	417.3 (CC)	182	416.4	318.6

Table 4: Catch and Allocation for the Season Following CCSBT 14

Cells Highlighted in yellow indicate that the reported season's catch is greater than the Effective Catch Limit.

Cells highlighted in green below indicate where TIS estimates of the season's catch are higher than the nationally reported estimates⁶.

	Season	Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit ⁷ (tonnes)	Season: Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ⁹	Season: Estimated Catch from TIS Documents ⁶ (tonnes)	Season: Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	2008 Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
Australia	1-Dec-07 to 30-Nov-08	5,265	5,265	5,234 (CC)	5,202 ⁸	5,233	5,033.1
Indonesia	1-Jan-08 to 31-Dec-08	750	750	900 (CC)	112	873	873
Philippines	1-Jan-08 to 31-Dec-08	45	45	44.9 (OL + CC)	50	44.7	44.7
South Africa	1-Jan-08 to 31-Dec-08	40	40	45.5 (CC)	0	45.5	45.5
European Union	1-Jan-08 to 31-Dec-08	10	10	14.3 (CC)	0	14.3	14.3
Taiwan	1-Apr-08 to 31-Mar-09	1,140	1,000	926 (CC)	649	926.6	876.5
Japan	1-Apr-08 to 31-Mar-09	3,000	3,000	2,919 (CC)	3	2921	2952
Korea	1-Apr-08 to 31-Mar-09	1,140	1,000	1,135 (CC)	1,286	1,140.3	1,134.5
New Zealand	1-Oct-07 to 30-Sep-08	420	420	318.8 (CC)	103.2	318.1	318.6

¹ Data from Monthly Catch Reports are available for catches up to the end of July 2012, so the figures in this column represent catches to July 2012 only

² On 25 January 2012 (see CCSBT Circular #2012/002), Australia advised that it had exceeded its 2009-11 fishing season 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)

³ CCSBT17 decided that that the current 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

⁴ The effective catch limits for Japan and New Zealand agreed at CCSBT 16 were 2261t and 709t respectively. The figures shown here include a 139t transfer from New Zealand to Japan

⁵ This figure includes a total of 2.3t of exports recorded on CDS forms that have been reported as fraudulent by South Africa

⁶ As reported in CCSBT/ESC/1009/04, the Trade Information Scheme has a number of limitations in estimating global catches, and the TIS should generally underestimate the true weight of the total catch.

⁷ Includes agreed and voluntary reductions in catch

⁸ The TIS scheme does not record the month of harvest for farmed product. These figures are taken from the annual TIS farm summaries provided by Australia, and are the weights of product captured for farming

⁹ In order of preference, the following information sources were used, (but with most recent data reports taking highest preference regardless of the order below):

- OL – Official Letter
- CC – National Reports to the Compliance Committee
- ESC – National Reports to the Extended Scientific Committee
- ERSWG – National Reports to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
- DE – Data Exchange (2012)

Characterisation of Global Fisheries for Southern Bluefin Tuna

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

(A) Catching Sector (2011 calendar year)

Domestic Catch	Catch (t) ¹	No. of vessels ²	Size of authorised vessels in Fleet ³
Longline within domestic waters	1282	245	
Australia	84.8	13 ⁴	21.1m average (15.8m – 28.0m)
Indonesia	601.6	170	23.6m average (12.9m – 49.4m)
New Zealand	547	42 ⁵	20.5m average (13.4m – 49.9m) ⁶
South Africa	48.6	18 ⁵	24.8m average (21.5m – 29.7m) ⁶
Surface within domestic waters	4120	5	
Australia	4120	5	32.5m average (18.7m – 47.0m)
Recreational	Unknown		
Australia	Insufficient data available to determine		
New Zealand ⁷	0.1		
South Africa	Allowance of 10/day per person but practicality of reaching grounds means that recreational take is unlikely		
High Seas Catch			
High Seas Catch	3834.3	135	
EU	9.9	?	35.7m average (12.0m – 52.0m)
Japan	2518	75	49.0m average (43.7m – 54.8m)
Korea	705.4	5	48.0m average (43.5m – 51.0m)
Philippines ⁸	45	1	47.0m average (40.8m – 55.2m)
Taiwan	556	54	51.3m average (30.2m – 59.2m)

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

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

³ The figures are for vessels which were on the CCSBT authorised fishing vessel list in 2011 (regardless of its authorised period) using gear type filter. Unable to differentiate between domestic and high seas based on available information

⁴ The total of 13 vessels includes 12 longliners and 1 trolling vessel

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

⁶ Size range of vessels that caught SBT (including Japanese-flagged charter vessels), *i.e.* not the size range of all authorised vessels in the fleet

⁷ Recreational allowance of 4t, customary allowance of 1t, and allowance for other source of mortality of 2t

⁸ All Philippines catch assumed to be taken on high seas based on CDS Data from 2011

(B) Transporting / landing (2011 calendar year)

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Philippines	South Africa	Taiwan
Number of transhipments at sea (and flag transhipped to)⁹	0	0	0	Panama: 8 Vanuatu: 11 Japan: 1 Marshall Islands: 1	Panama: 1 Vanuatu: 1	0	Panama: 1	0 ¹⁰	Taiwan: 4 Panama: 12 Singapore: 4 Vanuatu: 10
Number & flag of carrier vessels authorised¹¹	Australia: 0	0	0	Japan: 3 Panama: 13 Singapore: 1 Vanuatu: 13	Panama: 2 Vanuatu: 1	0	Japan: 3 Panama: 13 Singapore: 3 Vanuatu: 10	0	Japan: 2 Panama: 13 Singapore: 1 Taiwan: 3 Vanuatu: 15
Main ports: Domestic¹²	Port Lincoln	none	2 designated ports (Jakarta, Bali)	8 designated ports (Shimizu, Yaizu etc.)	Busan	Gisborne Tauranga Napier	Unknown	9 designated ports (inc. Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban)	Kaohsiung
Main ports: Foreign¹³	N/A	Durban, South Africa / Papeete, Tahiti	Unknown	15 designated ports (includes. Cape Town etc.)	5 designated ports (Shimizu, Cape Town, Durban, Port Louis, Bali)	N/A	Cape Town	Unknown	2 designated ports (Cape Town, Port Louis)
Exports by destination country^{14,15}	7162.9	none	607.9	none	769.2	476.5	39.1	34.4	460.5
<i>Japan</i>	7111.9		389.8		769.2	474.7	39.1	24.5	458.6
<i>Korea</i>	49.7		15.5	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>USA</i>	0.0		194.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0
<i>Australia</i>			0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>EU</i>	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>South Africa</i>	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		1.9
<i>China</i>	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>All others</i>	1.2		7.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0
Domestic Consumption	285kg imported	Unknown (believed to be limited)	Unknown (approx. 800t)	Unknown (approximates total catches + imports)	Unknown (believed to be limited)	Limited	Unknown (believed to be limited)	Nil	150t (estimated)

⁹ Based on the transshipment at sea reports provided to the Secretariat

¹⁰ At sea transhipments not permitted

¹¹ The figures are for vessels which were on the CCSBT authorised carrier vessel list in 2011 (regardless its authorised period)

¹² Based on each Member's Compliance Action Plan(2011) or National Report(2011)

¹³ Based on each Member's Compliance Action Plan(2011) or National Report(2011)

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

¹⁵ Some CDS 'Exports by destination country' quantities presented in this table for Australia differ from the quantities the exporter (Australia) has recorded; these differences could potentially be due to differences in the way export year was recorded, i.e. either as the year in which the SBT was harvested, the year it was despatched, or the year it arrived at its export destination

(C) Markets (2011 calendar year) Quantities are net weights in tonnes¹⁶

Importers	Exporters									
	Australia ¹⁵	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Philippines	South Africa	Taiwan	Total
Australia		0	0	0	0	1.3	0	0	0	1.3
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.3
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.2
Indonesia	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	7111.9	0	389.8		769.2	474.7	39.1	24.5	458.6	9267.8
Korea	49.7	0	15.5	0		0	0	0	0	65.2
Malaysia	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.7
Singapore	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1.9	1.9
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States	0	0	194.7	0	0	0	0	9.9	0	204.6
Total	7162.9	0	607.9	0	769.2	476.5	39.1	34.4	460.5	9550.5

¹⁶ Export quantities (t) calculated using information from CDS Catch Monitoring Forms (using the figures for overall net weights)

(D) Monitoring (2010 or 2011 fishing year unless otherwise stated)

	Observer Coverage¹⁷			
	As a Percentage of Catch		As a Percentage of Effort (purse seine set or longline hook)	
	2010 fishing year	2011 fishing year	2010 fishing year	2011 fishing year
Australia	12.4% (purse seine)	12.2%(purse seine) (Please note: observer coverage in which fish were taken was 13.8%)	19.8% (purse seine), 7.7% (ETBF), 2.5%(WTBF)	19.8%(purse seine) (Please note: observer coverage of purse seine effort in which fish were taken was 11.1%), 9.6%(ETBF), 1.7%(WTBF)
EU				
Indonesia ¹⁸	?	?	?	?
Japan	7.2%	14.8%	6.5%	11.8%
Korea	12.7%	0%	12.7%	0%
New Zealand ¹⁹	86% (charter) 8% (domestic)	82% (charter) 9% (domestic)	80% (charter) 7% (domestic)	74% (charter) 8% (domestic)
Philippines ²⁰				
South Africa ²¹				
Taiwan	8.4%	0.05%	12.0%	3.6%

	Vessel Monitoring Systems(2011 fishing year)²²
Australia	VMS is mandatory for all authorised SBT vessels. 57 vessels actually reported to a national VMS (2011 fishing season)
EU	VMS requirements under CCSBT, CCAMLR, ICCAT, IOTC and WCPFC apply
Indonesia	(i) Foreign fisheries vessels and other fisheries vessels 100 GT above are compulsory to procure their own transmitter, (ii) fisheries vessel with 60 – 100 GT may borrow transmitter belongs to government (if any stock) and (iii) fisheries vessels below 60 GT will be provided by VMS off line procured by government.
Japan	Mandatory for all far seas fishing vessels. 99 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS in the 2011 fishing season.
Korea	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 19 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS.
New Zealand	Mandatory in large-scale vessels (>28m), as well as foreign charter vessels; New Zealand flagged and registered vessels operating outside of New Zealand waters; vessels issued with a foreign license to fish in New Zealand waters; and other vessels as specified by the Chief Executive. 27 NZ flagged vessels on the CCSBT authorised vessels list reported to the national VMS during the 2011 year.
Philippines	The Philippine Fisheries Administration formally operationalized its VMS to track its flagged vessels operating in IOTC, ICCAT and WCPFC. The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources(BFAR) required commercial fishing vessel owners to submit vessel tracking agreements, authorizing BFAR to monitor and track their respective vessels.
South Africa	Mandatory for all vessels. All authorised vessels fishing in the South African fishery reported to a national VMS.
Taiwan	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 53 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS during the 2011 fishing season .

¹⁷ Based on National report or Compliance Action Plan of Members/CNMs

¹⁸ Observer data not reported on basis of catch or effort. Indonesia's 2012 National Report notes 5 observers observed for 240 days in total in 2010, and 5 observers observed for 210 days in total in 2011

¹⁹ Figures are for Calendar year

²⁰ Observer data not reported on basis of catch or effort. Philippines' 2011 National Report notes to date 80 observers were ready for deployment

²¹ Observer data not reported on basis of catch or effort. South Africa's 2011 National Report notes 100% coverage was obtained for foreign fishing vessels and 14% for domestic vessels in 2010

²² Based on National Report or Compliance Action Plan of Members/CNMs.