



CCSBT-CC/1310/04 (Rev2)

COMPLIANCE WITH CCSBT MANAGEMENT MEASURES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Three main areas to note are:

- For the three year period 2010 – 2012 inclusive, Indonesia's reported catch exceeded its catch allocation by a total of 400.6t¹;
- For the three year period 2011 – 2013 inclusive, South Africa's reported catch exceeded its catch allocation by a total of 55.05t; and
- Indonesia indicated that there were 360 vessels in its artisanal longline fleet (<30GT) during 2012 that caught SBT but that were not included in the CCSBT authorised vessel list.

DISCUSSION

1. Compliance with Measures

1.1 Introduction

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 2012 and June 2013. This summary table is provided at **Attachment A**. In general, it is presented in the same format as at the Seventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC7), although some of the footnotes have been revised and one additional category has been added.

1.2 New Categories

The Secretariat had originally planned to add a significant number of new categories of compliance reporting to Attachment A for CC8, such as reporting on completion and accuracy percentages of the sections of Catch Monitoring Forms (CMFs) and Re-export/Export after Landing of Domestic Product Forms (REEFs) filled out by importers, as well as general reporting on REEF forms. However, this has not been possible within the timeframes available due to the departure of the Database Manager this year. Therefore, some of the new categories which were planned have been listed in Attachment A with a note that they will be provided to CC9 in 2014 instead.

¹ For related information refer to Indonesia's paper CCSBT-CC/1310/18: Proposal to Re-Assess Indonesia's Annual Catch Quota

1.3 Results for 2012 and the First Quarter of 2013

For 2012 and the first quarter of 2013, the CDS compliance categories in Attachment A that are of most concern are:

- Indonesia noted that there were 360 vessels in its artisanal longline fleet (<30GT) that caught SBT during 2012 but were not included in the CCSBT authorised vessel list. Indonesia has indicated to the Secretariat that it is working towards authorising all of its vessels in the future.
- There were numerous Indonesian CMFs for which the Secretariat has received CMF copies from importers, but has not yet received the corresponding exporter copies from Indonesia. These included:
 - 26 CMFs in 2012, and
 - 82 CMFs for the 1st quarter of 2013.
- The European Union (EU) has not yet provided any CDS documents for 2012 to the Secretariat. However, refer to section 2.2.2 for more information on this item.

Some of the lower percentages presented for the first quarter of 2013 in **Attachment A** can be attributed to the Secretariat continuing to clear a backlog of reconciliation work for that quarter. Therefore, it is expected that the percentages of correct/matching forms for 2013 presented are likely to improve as this work reconciliation progresses. The higher levels of compliance which are generally achieved following completion of the Secretariat's reconciliation work serve to highlight the value the reconciliation process adds in terms of improving CDS data quality.

Further details about some common or reported CDS data issues are reviewed in paper CCSBT-CC/1310/14 to CC8 (Rev2) – “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**. Figures highlighted in the Attachment B tables indicate cases where recorded catch was higher than the Effective Catch Limit².

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 2013. Catches from other reports to CCSBT have also been included where possible.

An additional table has been included in Attachment B this year. It records the allocations carried forward to the season following CCSBT 19, *i.e.* the allocations carried forward to the 2013 season.

2.1 MEMBERS

2.1.1 Australia

Australia advised the Secretariat that it had exceeded its allocation for the 2012 season by 34.6t. Further, that in accordance with the Corrective Action Policy, Australia would

² The Effective Catch Limit is allocated catches (after agreed quota transfers) minus any additional agreed voluntary reductions.

voluntarily reduce its allocation for the 2013 season by the previous season's level of over-catch, i.e. by 34.6t, to give a revised allocation for 2013 of 4,678.4t.

2.1.2 Indonesian Annual Catches for 2010 - 2012

Review of 2010 and 2011 Catches

At CC7 the Secretariat was tasked with evaluating 2010 and 2011 catch amendments provided by Indonesia, revising the CDS estimates of Indonesia's catch accordingly, and reporting the outcomes to the Extended Commission.

Since CC7 and in cooperation with the Secretariat, Indonesia has checked and re-counted its 2010 and 2011 catches. As part of this process, it became clear that monthly and annual catch totals previously submitted to the Secretariat by Indonesia for the 2010 and 2011 years represented processed weight catch totals rather than whole weight catch totals. Indonesia has now re-submitted revised whole weight catch totals of 635.5t for 2010, and 842.4t for 2011, giving a two year catch total for the 2010 and 2011 of 1,477.9t. Indonesia's allocation for 2010 - 2011 was 1,302t. Therefore, the 2010 -2011 catch total now reported by Indonesia is 175.9t higher than Indonesia's allocated catch for the 2010-2011 season.

In contrast, the 2-year estimated catch for Indonesia calculated from CDS documents for 2010 - 2011 (using the default Conversion Factor of 1.15 for the Gilled and Gutted – GG - product type) is now 1,345.1t, i.e. 132.8t lower than Indonesia's nationally reported catch estimates. A small proportion of the shortfall in the 2010 - 11 CDS catch estimate can be attributed to 13.6t of artisanal catch (from Cilacap and Palabuhanratu) that was included in Indonesia's 2010 catch estimate but for which the Secretariat did not receive any CDS forms.

2012

Indonesia's annual catch for 2012 is reported as 909.7t, which is 224.7t higher than Indonesia's 2012 allocation of 685t. Indonesia's annual 2012 catch as estimated from CDS documents was 824.8t, i.e. 84.9t lower than the nationally reported catch. One possible explanation for this discrepancy is that not all of Indonesia's catch was recorded on CDS forms.

2.1.3 Summary of Indonesian Catches for 2010, 2011 and 2012

In summary, Indonesia reported the following national catches:

Year	Allocation (t)	Reported Catch (t)
2010 & 2011	1,302	1,477.9
2012	685	909.7
Total (2011 – 2012)	1,987	2,387.6

Therefore, for the three year period 2010 – 2012 inclusive, Indonesia exceeded its allocation by a total of 400.6t.

2.2 CNMs

2.2.1 South Africa

Fraudulent/Un-validated Forms

As mentioned in the Compliance with Measures report to CC7, during 2011 season, 2.3t of South Africa's exports were reported to have been recorded on fraudulent CMF forms. An additional non-validated CMF from the same company was submitted to the Secretariat for the 2012 year. In this case, South Africa issued a replacement CMF validated by the appropriate authority in order to address the issue. Japan also reported that it received an additional two copies of non-validated forms (and their subsequent replacement CMFs) from the same South African company for 2012.

South Africa has thoroughly investigated both of these sets of CMFs, and has concluded that no further action should be taken against the company concerned, and that these situations arose as a result of the challenge the exporter faced in exporting fresh southern bluefin tuna after hours. The conclusions of the investigation were provided in Circular #2013/052.

Conversion Factor Changes

South Africa's CDS catch estimates for 2010 and 2011 have been revised downwards to 28.3t (from 29.2t) and 53.3t (from 57.1t) respectively. This was because in December 2012, South Africa requested that the Secretariat update all South Africa's existing CDS catch records for SBT with a product type of dressed ('DR') to instead be recorded as 'gilled and gutted with head off' (GGH). South Africa considered the 'GGH' product type description better fits this SBT product than the 'DR' code used previously. As 'GGH' has a lower associated Conversion Factor (1.5) than 'DR' (1.8), CDS catch estimates also reduced accordingly.

Allocation

South Africa exceeded its 2011 allocation by at least 8.6t according to its reports and CDS estimated catch figures, its 2012 allocation by 36.6t (data exchange statistics), and its 2013 allocation by 9.85t (monthly catch report data). Therefore, South Africa's reported catch exceeded its 2011 to 2013 allocations by a combined total of 55.05t.

Year	Allocation (t)	Reported Catch (t)
2011	40	48.6
2012	40	76.6
2013	40	49.85
Total (2011 – 2012)	120	175.05

2.2.2 The European Union

The European Union (EU) did not provide any CDS documentation for 2012, and therefore it is not possible to draw any conclusions about annual catches based on CDS data extracts. However, the EU's National Report to the Compliance Committee (CC)/Extended Commission (EC) indicated that the EU caught only 4.04t of SBT between January to December 2012, significantly under-catching its allocation of 10t.

In their 2013 National Report to the CC/EC, the EU noted:

“The small amount of EU SBT by-catches is either consumed by the vessel crew or given to local workers in the port of landing that assist with off-loading the vessel. By-catches of SBT taken in the WCPFC Convention Area are off-loaded in Papeete (Tahiti), and by-catches

taken in the IOTC Convention Area are off-loaded in Durban (South Africa). EU SBT bycatches therefore never enter any commercial channels, for which reason the catch documentation is not filled in or the specimen of SBT are not tagged.”

However, the Secretariat notes that the EU has reported importing SBT between 2010 – 2012, but no import copies of CMFs have been provided to the Secretariat. The EU stated in its National Report that:

“The EU is currently collecting data from Member States about imports of SBT in order to be able to undertake an audit of the system used for controlling and monitoring imports of SBT, and to clarify any shortcomings in the system.”

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-2012 to 30-Jun-2013

For CDS data, these tables cover the 2012 Calendar year and the first quarter of 2013, because data for Jan - Mar 2013 is to be provided by 30 June 2013.

Table 1: Compliance with Measures

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
Data	Monthly Catch Reports	✓	F	✓	✓	✓	F	F	F	F
	Quota Allocation & Final Catch per entity									
	• <i>Initial Allocation (2011/12)</i>	F	n/a	✓	F	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	• <i>Final Catch by Vessel (2011/12)</i>	✓	X	✓ ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
	Scientific Data Exchange									
	• <i>Total Catch by Fleet</i>	✓	P	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	P
	• <i>Catch and Effort</i>	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	NRDE	✓	NRDE
	• <i>Size Data</i>	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	NRDE	✓	NRDE
	• <i>Direct Ageing</i>	✓	NRDE	✓	X	✓	✓	NRDE	NRDE	NRDE
• <i>Other²</i>	P	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	
CDS (during 2012 Calendar year)³	% of Forms submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate	99.8%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100% ⁴	X
	CMFs submitted in accordance with timeframes	✓	P	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	X
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information ⁵	94.9%	n/a	79.0%	n/a	95.3%	90%	n/a	91.7%	X
	% of CMFs for exports that contain complete and accurate information ⁵	96.7%	88.4%	n/a	92.3%	94.8%	93.3%	0%	77.0%	X
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	99.4%	97.2%	99%	92.3%	97.8%	96.4%	100%	100%	X
	• <i>% of CTFs where fish numbers exactly match CMF</i>	96.8%	99%	96.1%	100%	99.1%	96.2%	100%	94.5%	X
	• <i>% of CTFs where fish weights within 2.5% of CMF</i>	98.0%	99%	95.1%	100%	98.9%	98.1%	100%	80.8%	X
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	n/a	100%	X
% of CMFs for Exports with valid authorised vessels	100%	95.9%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	X	

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
CDS (during 2012 Calendar year): Continued	Number of export CMFs where an export copy has not yet been submitted to the Secretariat by the exporter, but an importer copy has been received	All received	26	n/a	All received	n/a				
	Number of CMFs where the importer copy of the CMF has not yet been submitted to the Secretariat by the importer	These statistics will be provided in the 2014 Compliance with Measures paper								
	% of import CMFs received where the import section contains complete and accurate information	These statistics will be provided in the 2014 Compliance with Measures paper								
CDS (during first quarter of 2013)³	% of Forms submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate	91.7%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	CMFs submitted in accordance with timeframes	✓	P	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information ⁵	72.8%	n/a	79.1%	n/a	80%	67.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports that contain complete and accurate information ⁵	89.1%	60.7% ⁶	n/a	100%	73.5%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	20% ⁷	98.1%	81.8%	100%	83.3%	66.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	• % of CTF where fish numbers exactly match CMF	100%	96.6%	100%	100%	94.3%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	• % of CTF where fish weights within 2.5% of CMF	100%	97.5%	100%	100%	94.3%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports with valid authorised vessels	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Number of export CMFs where an export copy has not yet been submitted to the Secretariat by the exporter, but an importer copy has been received	All received	82	n/a	All received	All received	All received	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Number of CMFs where the importer copy of the CMF has not yet been submitted to the Secretariat by the importer	These statistics will be provided in the 2014 Compliance with Measures paper								
	% of import CMFs received where the import section contains complete and accurate information	These statistics will be provided in the 2014 Compliance with Measures paper								

Transshipments	Deployment Requests Received	n/a	n/a	P	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Deployment Requests contain correct information ⁸	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Transshipment Declarations received	n/a	n/a	P	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Transshipment Declarations contain correct information ⁹	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Carrier vessel authorised at time of transshipment	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fishing Vessel authorised at time of transshipment	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Members Reports submitted in 2012	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Members Reports submitted in 2013	n/a	n/a	F ¹⁰	F ¹⁰	n/a	F ¹⁰	n/a	n/a	n/a
Authorised Vessels/Farms	Fishing Vessel authorisations received	✓	P ¹¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Carrier Vessel authorisations received	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a
	Farm authorisations received	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ERS Recommendations	ERS Compliance <u>as advised by Member/CNM</u> (from national report to CC8)									
	• <i>Implement IPOA – Seabirds</i>	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	✓	✓
	• <i>Implement IPOA – Sharks</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• <i>Implement FAO - Sea Turtles</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	✓	✓
	• <i>Comply with ICCAT Measures</i>	n/a	X	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• <i>Comply with IOTC Measures</i>	✓	X	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓
	• <i>Comply with WCPFC Measures</i>	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Members Reports in 2013 providing all information as required by templates	CC/CCSBT	✓ ¹²	F ¹²	✓ ^{10,12}	F ^{10,12}	✓ ¹²	F ^{10,12}	P ¹²	F ¹²	✓
	ESC	✓	F	F	F	F	F	X	F	X
	ERSWG	✓	P	F	F	✓	F	X	P	F

Table 2: Number of CMFs from which the CDS Data Percentages were Derived**a) CATCHING MEMBER/CNM CMFs**

CDS Data Submission Period	Number of CMFs on the System	Number of CMFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM									Total number of CMFs
		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union	
2012	Domestic Landings CMFs	197	0	105	0	43	10	0	12	0	367
2012	Export CMFs	718	989	0	13	402	45	1	61	0	2229
2012	TOTAL CMFs	915	989	105	13	445	55	1	73	0	2596
First Quarter of 2013	Domestic Landings CMFs	10	0	22	0	9	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	44
First Quarter of 2013	Export CMFs	2	262	0	4	34	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	307
First Quarter of 2013	TOTAL CMFs	12	262	22	4	43	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	351

✓	- 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. However, Japan has advised that 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 reconciliation process whereby the Secretariat contacts Members/CNMs with regard to missing data and discrepancies and obtains responses about these is still in progress for the 2012 (4th quarter) and 2013 data. Some figures in this table are expected to improve as this process continues.

⁴ One CMF was submitted to the Secretariat which was not validated by South African authorities. South Africa issued a replacement CMF validated by the appropriate authority in order to address this initially unvalidated CMF. South Africa investigated this issue, and concluded that no action should be taken against the company concerned, and that the situation arose as a result of the challenge the exporter faced in exporting fresh southern bluefin tuna after hours.

⁵ 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 separately in other rows of the table:
- forms that include a vessel which was not authorised
- forms that were signed off by validators who were not correctly authorised to validate.

⁶ This figure includes 82 CMFs where the Secretariat has received the importer copy of the CMF, but has not yet received Indonesia's copy of the CMF. Forms not received are counted as not complete.

⁷ Only 5 Australian CMFs were received for the first quarter of 2013 and corresponding CTFs were received for 1 of these 5 CMFs. Australia allows its farms to provide a single Catch Tagging Form at the end of their harvest period. Subsequently some data for the period 1-Jan-2013 to 31-Mar-2013 may not yet have been received. It is expected that these data will be provided at the next submission of data due on 31-Dec-2013.

⁸ Correct information is interpreted to mean that the deployment requests contained information relating to SBT and were not revised.

⁹ Correct information is interpreted to mean that the Transhipment Declaration contains the same information on SBT (presence and/or weight) as the Observer reports, or has not been revised.

¹⁰ A transhipment report was provided but did not include an assessment of the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which received transhipments from their tuna longline fishing vessels with freezing capacity (LSTLVs).

¹¹ Indonesia indicated that there were 360 vessels in its artisanal longline fleet (<30GT) during 2012 that caught SBT but that were not included in the CCSBT authorised vessel list.

¹² Under section III.(2) – ERS (b) – no Member/CNM provided information on the estimates of total mortality and the methods of scaling used to produce the estimates. That level of detail may be better incorporated into the ERSWG National Reports in future.

Table 1: Catch and Allocation for the Season Following CCSBT 19 (the “2013 season”)

	Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes) ¹	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes) ²	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 ³	Partial 2013 Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports ³
Australia	1-Dec-12 to 30-Nov-13	4,713	0	4,678.4 ⁴	Not yet Available	Not yet Available	4,462.2	4,267.5
Indonesia	1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	709	0	709			410.4	410.4
Philippines	1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	45	0	45			19.6	19.6
South Africa	1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	40	0	40			49.9	49.9
European Union	1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	10	0	10			0	0
Taiwan	1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	182.2 ⁵	1130.2			516.6	529.1
Japan	1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	2,703	54 ⁵	2,757			2,036.1	2063.0
Korea	1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	22 ⁵	970			485.3	485.3
New Zealand	1-Oct-12 to 30-Sep-13	833	0	833			640.6	637.6

Table 2: Allocations Carried Forward to the Season Following CCSBT 19 (the “2013 season”)

Details for the Year and Season in which Fishing Occurred				Details of the Carry-Forward and the Adjusted Allocation for the Year/Season it will be used in					
CCSBT TAC Year	Member	Member's Fishing Season	Allocated Catch (t)	Date the Secretariat was Notified of Carry-Forward	CCSBT Carry-Forward TAC Year	Season that the Member's Catch is to be Carry-Forward to	Allocated Catch (t) ¹	Carry-forward amount to season following CCSBT 19 (t)	Adjusted Allocation (t)
2012	Korea	1 Apr 2012 - 31 Mar 2013	911	07 May 2013	2013	1 Apr 2013 - 31 Mar 2014	948	22.0	970.0
2012	Taiwan	1 Apr 2012 - 31 Mar 2013	911	27 May 2013	2013	1 Apr 2013 - 31 Mar 2014	948	182.2	1,130.2
2012	Japan	1 Apr 2012 - 31 Mar 2013	2,519	30 May 2013	2013	1 Apr 2013 - 31 Mar 2014	2,703	54.0	2,757.0

Table 3: Catch and Allocation for the Season Following CCSBT 18 (the “2012 season”)

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.

	Season	Total Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ⁶	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	2012 Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
Australia	1-Dec-11 to 30-Nov-12	4,528	4,508.93 ⁷	4,543.5(OL)	4,516.7	4,542.9	4,737.6
Indonesia	1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	685	685	909.7 (CC)	824.8	909.8 ⁸	909.8 ⁸
Philippines	1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	45	45	45.5 (DE)	45.5	45.5	45.5
South Africa	1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	40	40	76.6 (DE)	76.9	72.2	72.2
European Union	1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	10	10	4.04 (CC)	No documents received	10.8	10.8
Taiwan	1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	911	505 (CC,DE)	464.2	506.1	498.1
Japan	1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	2,519	2,519	2,465 (CC)	2,292.8	2,464.1	2,524.9
Korea	1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	911	889 (DE)	888.8	888.8	922.2
New Zealand	1-Oct-11 to 30-Sep-12	800	800	775.15 (DE)	774.7	775.1	775.5

Table 4a: Members' Catch and Allocation for the Two Seasons Combined (2010 & 2011)⁹ Following CCSBT 16 (the "2010 and 2011 seasons")**(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) ⁶	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 ⁷ (DE)	8,050.8 ¹⁰	8,046.3	7,858.7
Indonesia	1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-11	1,302	1,302	1,477.9 ¹¹ (CC)	1,345.1	1,474.8 ¹¹	1,474.8 ¹¹
Taiwan	1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12	1,718	1,718	1,642 ¹² (CC, DE)	1,669.7 ¹³	1,679.3	1,781.5
Japan	1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12	4,522	4,800 ¹⁴	4,668 (ESC, DE, CC)	4,532.6 ¹³	4,667.9	4,741.5
Korea	1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12	1,718	1,718	1,606.1 (ESC & ERSWG)	1,581.3 ¹³	1,606.2	1,572.8
New Zealand	1-Oct-09 to 30-Sep-11	1,508	1,140 ¹⁴	1,047.2 (ESC)	1,038.0 ¹³	1,046.7	1,074.6

Table 4b: Cooperating Non-Members Catch and Allocation for the Two Seasons separately (2010 & 2011) Following CCSBT 16 (the “2010 and 2011 seasons”)

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) ⁶	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)	28.3 ¹⁵	34.4	34.4
South Africa	1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	40	40	48.6 (DE)	53.3 ^{15,16}	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	3.3 (OL) ¹⁷	No documents received	9.9	9.9

Table 5: Catch and Allocation for the Season Following CCSBT 15 (the “2009 season”)

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 estimates¹⁸.

	Season	Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit ¹⁹ (tonnes)	Season: Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ⁶	Season: Estimated Catch from TIS Documents ¹⁸ (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 ²⁰	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 6: Catch and Allocation for the Season Following CCSBT 14 (the “2008 season”)

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 estimates¹⁸.

	Season	Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit ¹⁹ (tonnes)	Season: Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ⁶	Season: Estimated Catch from TIS Documents ¹⁸ (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 ²⁰	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 These allocations in Tables 1 and 2 take into account that South Africa did not accede to the Convention by 31 May 2013, and therefore there was 40t of additional quota which was allocated between Members for the 2013 TAC year

² The effective allocation for this season comprises the allocated catch for the season, plus any amount of unused allocation from the previous season which has been carried forward, minus any voluntary reductions in accordance with the Corrective Actions Policy

³ Data from monthly catch reports are available for catches up to the end of July 2013, therefore the figures in this column represent catches to July 2013 only

⁴ 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 current 2013 allocation of 4,678.4t.

⁵ Refer to Table 2, second to last column entitled "Carry-forward amount to season following CCSBT 19 (t)"

⁶ 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 (2013)

⁷ On 25 January 2012 (see CCSBT Circular #2012/002), Australia advised that it had exceeded its 2010 and 11 fishing seasons allocation by 19.07t and that it had consequently voluntarily reduced its 2012 allocation to 4,508.93t in accordance with Compliance Policy Guideline 3 (Corrective Actions Policy)

⁸ Indonesia provided an update of their 2012 monthly catch data to the Secretariat on 15 November 2013

⁹ CCSBT17 decided 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

¹⁰ This figure has been corrected. A Secretariat error in CCSBT-CC/1209/04 (Rev 3) had incorrectly recorded the estimate as 7,802.9t.

¹¹ Indonesia, in cooperation with the Secretariat, re-counted its 2010 and 2011 monthly catches and applied conversion factors to convert net weights to whole weights (previously monthly and annual catch weights had been provided as processed weights). This resulted in Indonesia's 2010 and 2011 annual catch estimates increasing

from 471t to 635.5t, and from 673t to 839.27t respectively. Indonesia subsequently provided another small update to its 2011 reported catch (it increased slightly to 842.4t) in its report to CC/EC, therefore giving a revised 2011 reported catch total of 1477.9t.

¹² Taiwan's 2011-12 catch was revised as part of the 2013 data exchange process

¹³ This figure has been updated as part of the Secretariat's ongoing CDS reconciliation work

¹⁴ 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

¹⁵ In December 2012, South Africa requested that the Secretariat update all South Africa's existing CDS catch records of SBT with a product type of dressed ('DR') to instead be recorded as product type 'gilled and gutted with head off' (GGH). This is because South Africa considers the 'GGH' product type description better fits this SBT product than the 'DR' code used previously. 'GGH' has a lower associated Conversion Factor (1.5) than 'DR' (1.8). Therefore, estimates of South Africa's catch derived from the CDS have reduced as a consequence, i.e. CDS catch estimates for South Africa have been reduced for the period from 1 Jan 2010 to the present.

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

¹⁷ An update of the EU's 2011 catch was provided in June 2013

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Includes agreed and voluntary reductions in catch

²⁰ 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.

Characterisation of Global Fisheries for Southern Bluefin Tuna

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

(A) Catching Sector (2012 calendar year)

Domestic Catch	Catch (t) ¹	No. of vessels ²	Size of authorised vessels in Fleet ³
Longline within domestic waters	1610.6	195	
Australia	58.2	11	21.01m average (17.0m – 22.9m)
Indonesia	700.3	125	21.7m average (12.9m – 28.2m)
New Zealand	775.5	42 ⁴	20.4m average (12.0m – 49.9m)
South Africa	76.6	17 ⁴	37.5m average (21.5m – 49.9m)
Surface within domestic waters	4444.4	5	
Australia	4444.4	4	34.3m average (27.4m – 41.2m)
Recreational	Unknown		
Australia	Insufficient data available to determine		
New Zealand ⁵	0.1		
South Africa	Allowance of 10/day per person but the practicalities of reaching the grounds means that recreational take is unlikely		
High Seas Catch			
High Seas Catch	3992.8	127	
EU	0.3	Unknown	Unknown
Japan	2528	84	49.3m average (43.7m – 57.2m)
Korea	922	7	48.9m average (46.9m – 51.0m)
Philippines ⁶	45.5	1	50.7m average (50.7m – 50.7m)
Taiwan	497	35	48.9m average (30.6m – 57.0m)

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

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

³ Represents the size range of vessels that actually caught SBT, *i.e.* not the size range of all authorised vessels in the fleet. Unable to differentiate between domestic and high seas based on available information.

⁴ The figure includes vessels flagged to Japan that caught SBT under Joint Venture/Charter agreements with Japan

⁵ NZ has a recreational allowance of 4t, customary allowance of 1t, and allowance for other sources of mortality of 2t

⁶ All Philippines catch assumed to be taken on high seas based on CDS Data from 2012

(B) Transporting / landing (2012 calendar year)

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Philippines	South Africa	Taiwan
Number of transshipments at sea (and flag transhipped to) ⁷	0	0	0	Japan: 6 Panama: 7 Vanuatu: 20	0	0	0	0 ⁸	Japan: 1 Panama: 4 Taiwan: 2 Vanuatu: 8
Number & flag of carrier vessels authorised ⁹	0	0	0	Japan: 3 Panama: 12 Singapore: 1 Vanuatu: 14	0	0	Japan: 3 Panama: 13 Singapore: 3 Vanuatu: 10	0	Japan: 2 Panama: 13 Singapore: 1 Taiwan: 3 Vanuatu: 16
Main ports: Domestic ¹⁰	Port Lincoln	None	Jakarta, Benoa (Bali), Cilacap, Pelabuhanratu	8 designated ports (Shimizu, Yaizu, Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Misaki, Oigawa)	Busan	Gisborne, Tauranga, Napier	Unknown	9 designated ports (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Port Nolloth, Saldanha, Hout Bay, Hermanus, Gansbaai, Mossel Bay)	Cianjhen fishing port in Kaohsiung
Main ports: Foreign ¹⁰	N/A	Durban, (South Africa) Papeete (Tahiti, French Polynesia)	Unknown	15 designated ports - Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius), Walvis Bay (Namibia), Mahe (Seychelles), Montevideo (Uruguay), Benoa (Indonesia), Auckland, Wellington, Nelson (New Zealand), Busan (Korea), Dalian (China), Suva (Fiji), Noumea (New Caledonia)	5 designated ports – Shimizu (Japan), Cape Town, Durban, (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius), Bali (Indonesia)	N/ A	Cape Town (South Africa)	Unknown	2 designated ports - Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius)

⁷ Based on the transshipment at sea reports provided to the Secretariat

⁸ At sea transshipments not permitted

⁹ The figures are for vessels which were on the CCSBT authorised carrier vessel list on 1 April 2012

¹⁰ Based on most recent information in Compliance Action Plans and/or National Reports

(B) Transporting / landing (2012 calendar year) continued

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Philippines	South Africa	Taiwan
Exports by destination country¹¹	7241.9	none	674.6	0	759.3	671.6	39.6	48.5	307.9
<i>Japan</i>	7220.3		413.3		759.3	664.7	39.6	31.7	305
<i>Korea</i>	19.4		90.5			0	0	0	0
<i>USA</i>	0		169.1		0	3.4	0	16.8	0
<i>Australia</i>			0		0	3.4	0	0	0
<i>EU</i>	0		0		0	0	0	0	0
<i>South Africa</i>	0		0		0	0	0		2.9
<i>China</i>	2.2		0		0	0	0	0	0
<i>All others</i>	0		1.9		0	0.1	0	0	0
Domestic Consumption¹²	31t	0%	No data provided	14.6t	Not yet available	<1%	Not yet available	Not yet available	Not yet available

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

¹² This information is provided as part of Members' annual reports to CC8/CCSBT20

(C) Markets (2012 calendar year) Quantities are net weights in tonnes¹³

Importers	Exporters									
	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Philippines	South Africa	Taiwan	Total
Australia		0	0	0	0	3.4	0	0	0	3.4
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	2.2	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0	2.24
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	0.04	0	0	0	0.04
Indonesia	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	7220.3	0	413.3		759.25	664.7	39.57	31.7	305	9433.83
Korea	19.4	0	90.5	0		0	0	0	0	109.9
Malaysia	0	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.25
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2.9	2.9
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	1.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.69
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	169.11	0	0	3.4	0	16.8	0	189.26
Total	7241.9	0	674.6	0	759.3	671.6	39.6	48.5	307.9	

¹³ Export quantities (t) calculated using information from CDS Catch Monitoring Forms (using the figures for overall net weights)

(D) Monitoring (2011 or 2012 fishing year unless otherwise stated)

	Observer Coverage¹⁴			
	As a Percentage of Catch		As a Percentage of Effort (purse seine set or longline hook)	
	2011 fishing year	2012 fishing year	2011 fishing year	2012 fishing year
Australia	12.2% (purse seine) 19.9% (longline sector ¹⁵)	13.8% (purse seine) 7.4% (longline sector ¹⁵)	19.8% (purse seine) 24.0% (longline sector ¹⁵)	11.1% (purse seine) 32.8% (longline sector ¹⁵)
EU	Unknown ¹⁶	Unknown ¹⁶	Unknown ¹⁶	Unknown ¹⁶
Indonesia	0.11%	0.28%	1.57%	4.79%
Japan	14.2%	6.9% (provisional)	10.9%	8.5% (provisional)
Korea	0%	18%	0%	12%
New Zealand ¹⁷	82.2% (charter) 9.1% (domestic)	82% (charter) 10% (domestic)	74.5% (charter) 10.3% (domestic)	84.6% (charter) 9.5% (domestic)
Philippines	Unknown ¹⁸	Unknown ¹⁸	Unknown ¹⁸	Unknown ¹⁸
South Africa	Unknown (charter) 0% (domestic)	Unknown (charter) 0% (domestic)	44% (charter) 0% (domestic)	37% (charter) 0% (domestic)
Taiwan	0.02%	34.9%	4.2%	31.3%
Vessel Monitoring Systems(2012 fishing year)				
Australia	VMS is mandatory for all SBT vessels. All 51 vessels actually reported to a national VMS (2012 fishing season)			
EU	VMS requirements under CCSBT, CCAMLR, ICCAT, IOTC and WCPFC apply. All vessels are required to report to the Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) of the flag state and there were no cases of non-compliance.			
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, although the requirement for VMS for vessels between 30 – 60 GT is currently transitional. 184 out of 258 vessels on the CCSBT authorised vessels list reported to the national VMS during the most recently completed fishing season (as of 5 September 2013).			
Japan	Mandatory for all far seas fishing vessels. All 94 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS in the 2012 fishing season.			
Korea	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. All 7 authorised vessels 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. All 29 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS in 2011/12.			
Philippines	The Philippine Fisheries Administration formally operationalised its VMS to track its flagged vessels operating in IOTC, ICCAT and WCPFC. The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) required commercial fishing vessel owners to submit vessel tracking agreements, authorising BFAR to monitor and track their respective vessels. All vessels reported.			
South Africa	Mandatory for all vessels. All 20 authorised domestic longline vessels fishing in the South African fishery reported to a national VMS.			
Taiwan	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. All 36 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS.			

¹⁴ Based on Members'/CNMs' National reports or Compliance Action Plans

¹⁵ Includes data only for Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery as no SBT have been caught in the WTBF in recent years. Data are for shots where SBT were caught only

¹⁶ The EU complies with IOTC, ICCAT and WCPFC observer requirements; the minimum observer requirements for these RFMOs are fixed at 5%, which in some cases is exceeded by EU vessels

¹⁷ Figures are for a calendar year

¹⁸ Observer data was not reported on the basis of catch or effort. The Philippines' 2012 National Report notes that an initial 33 observers are being deployed.