



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 four year period 2010 – 2013 inclusive, Indonesia's reported Southern Bluefin tuna (SBT) catch of 3,770.3t exceeded its total catch allocation (2,696t) for the same period by 1,074.3t;
- In its National Report to the Ninth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC9), Indonesia noted that it currently has no system in place to effectively control the level of its SBT catch. This is confirmed by the results of the Quality Assurance Review (QAR);
- The European Union has not yet submitted any Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) forms (including for landings, exports, imports or re-exports), authorised validator documentation or annual catch by vessel information since becoming a CNM to CCSBT;
- Australia has exceeded its allocation for the 2013/14 fishing season.

DISCUSSION

1. Compliance with Measures

1.1 Introduction

In order to assist with a review of compliance, the Secretariat has compiled a table summarising compliance with the main CCSBT measures for reporting and submission of data between July 2013 and June 2014. This summary table is provided at **Attachment A**. In general, it is presented in the same format as at the Eighth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC8), although some of the footnotes have been revised and several additional categories of information have been added. These include for example, the incidence of duplicate tag numbers, and a comparison of whether SBT numbers and weights differ between exporter and importer copies of corresponding CMFs.

1.2 Results for 2013 and the First Quarter of 2014

For 2013 and the first quarter of 2014 the compliance categories of greatest note in **Attachment A** are as follows:

- Monthly catch reports were regularly submitted late by both Indonesia and South Africa;

- Indonesia has not provided final catch by vessel information since the CDS was implemented, and in the 2013 Scientific Data Exchange did not provide catch and effort and non-retained catch data;
- There were numerous occasions when CDS submissions occurred after the required date. The most notable of these was the late submission of additional 2013 CMFs (for the period February to December 2013) by Indonesia. These were not submitted until mid-July 2014;
- To date, some Members have not yet responded to issues outlined in the Secretariat's reconciliation reports;
- Indonesia has a relatively low percentage (67.7%) of complete and accurate export CMFs in the first quarter of 2014. The majority (94%) of these CMFs were designated as not complete and accurate because they have not yet been submitted to the Secretariat by the exporter (Indonesia).¹
- There was also a relatively low percentage (60%) of Taiwanese CMFs for domestic landings in the first quarter of 2014 that contained complete and accurate information. This result appears low because only 5 CMFs were submitted for that quarter by Taiwan, and 2 of those CMFs contained reconciliation issues;
- For 2013, the Secretariat recorded 8 different Indonesian fishing vessels on 9 different CMFs that were not authorised at the time of SBT harvest, and 1 Australian vessel on 1 CMF (which was later authorised). In 2014, 2 Indonesian vessels on 2 different CMFs were not authorised at the time of SBT harvest;
- Some of South Africa's tagging data for 2013 was provided only as scanned Catch Tagging Forms (CTFs) and not in the standard Excel spreadsheet template format required for tagging data submissions and required 7 hours of data entry time to be entered by the Secretariat;
- A large number (493) duplicate tag numbers were submitted to the Secretariat for the 2013 calendar year;
- There were numerous Indonesian CMFs for which the Secretariat has received the importer copy of the CMF from the importer, but has not yet received the corresponding export CMF from Indonesia. These include:
 - 94 CMFs in 2013, and
 - 97 CMFs for the 1st quarter of 2014 to date;
- Neither the EU nor South Africa have submitted any import CMFs to the Secretariat even though both of these CNMs have imported SBT. The European Union has also not submitted a list of authorised CDS validators;
- There are 64 cases where importer copies of CMFs have not yet been returned to the Secretariat. It cannot yet be determined whether this result reflects the importer copy not having been submitted by the importer, or the SBT having been exported to an export destination different to that recorded on the CMF (for example to a Non-Cooperating Non-Member), or perhaps that the SBT is still in transit;
- The Philippines and South Africa did not submit National reports to the Extended Scientific Commission (ESC) 19; and
- Not all Observer deployment requests were received from all Members.

¹ CMFs which have not yet been submitted to the Secretariat by the exporter are not considered to be complete and accurate.

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 and have been totalled up to and including July 2014. Catches from other reports to CCSBT have also been included where possible.

2.1 MEMBERS

2.1.1 Australia

Australia has exceeded its allocation for the 2013/14 season. Australia's National Report to CC9 records a preliminary reported catch figure for 2013/14 of 5,173t. However, monthly catch data submitted for the 2013/14 season indicate that Australia's catch for 2013/14 (up to and including July 2014) is 5,318t, and that this figure could increase as the season progresses. Australia advised the Secretariat and Members of a 118.8t carry forward of quota to the 2013/14 season on 4 August 2014. This advice was received later than the notification date specified in the Carry-forward Resolution, which specifies that such notifications should be received within the first 60 days of the new quota year.

2.1.2 Indonesia

SBT Catch Management

In its National Report to CC9, Indonesia noted that it currently has no system in place to effectively control the level of its SBT catch. This situation is also evident from the results of the desktop and on-site Quality Assurance reviews (QARs) that took place in Indonesia during 2014.

Monthly Catch Reporting (2013 and 2014 – Quarter 1)

Between the due dates of 31 July 2013 and 30 June 2014, Indonesia submitted its initial monthly catch reports a total of 240 days late and an average of 20 days late per monthly submission.

The most recent significant update to its 2013 monthly catch data (an additional 390.1t of catch) was provided to the Secretariat on 22 July 2014. This additional 2013 catch data was not provided in time to be included in the stock assessment work that was undertaken by the Operating Model and Management Procedure Technical Meeting (OMMP) that took place in late June 2014.

Annual Reported Catches for 2010 - 2013

Indonesia's reported catch has exceeded its quota allocation for each allocation period since the CDS commenced on 1 January 2010.

Indonesia's annual catch for 2013 is reported as 1,382.6t, which is 673.6t higher than Indonesia's 2013 allocation of 709t. Indonesia's 2013 annual catch as estimated from CDS documents is 1,336.9t, *i.e.* 45.7t lower than the nationally reported catch. Therefore, it appears that during 45.7t of Indonesia's 2013 catch was not reported on CDS forms that have been submitted to the Secretariat.

Catch and Allocation

In summary, Indonesia has reported the following annual catches of SBT since the CDS commenced:

Year	Allocation (t)	Reported Catch (t)
2010 & 2011	1,302	1,477.90
2012	685	909.76
2013	709	1,382.65
Total (2010 – 2013)	2,696	3,770.31

Therefore, according to reported catches for the four year period 2010 – 2013 inclusive, Indonesia has exceeded its allocation for this period by a total of 1,074.31t.

2.2 CNMs

2.2.1 South Africa

Monthly Catch Reporting

Between the due dates of 31 July 2013 and 30 June 2014, South Africa submitted its initial monthly catch reports a total of 125 days late and an average of 10 days late per monthly submission. However, many of the monthly catch reports submitted during this period were for nil catches.

Reported Catch and Allocation

There is no evidence that South Africa has exceeded its allocation during 2014 as monthly catches submitted for 2014 to date total only 20.14t.

In the past, South Africa has exceeded its SBT allocation as noted in paper CCSBT-CC/1310/04 (Rev2). For example, in 2013, South Africa's catch according to monthly catch reports was 49.85t², thereby exceeding its allocation by 9.85t. However, the CDS estimate of South Africa's catch for 2013 is 62t. The Secretariat has not determined the reason for this 12.15t discrepancy, but notes South Africa's 2013 CDS data still include numerous issues. Resolution of these issues could help lessen this discrepancy. To date, South Africa has not responded to the Secretariat on the majority of its queries about its 2013 data, and therefore these issues remain unresolved.

Year	Allocation (t)	Reported Catch (t)	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (t)
2013	40	49.85	62.0
2014 (to date)	40	20.14 ³	Not yet available

² South Africa's reported catch for 2013 (submitted as part of the data exchange process) appeared to have been submitted as a processed rather than a whole weight. This reported catch figure was queried by the Secretariat, but no response has been received as yet. Therefore, the Secretariat is using the sum of 2013 monthly catches as the most accurate catch figure available for South Africa for the 2013 calendar year.

³ This catch is calculated from the monthly catch data submitted for the period 1 January – 31 July 2014.

2.2.2 The European Union

The European Union (EU) has not provided the required CDS documentation such as CMFs/REEFS for exports, re-exports or imports, nor a list of authorised validators since becoming a CNM. It has also not provided annual catch by vessel information.

The EU reported a nil catch of SBT during 2013, and therefore is not required to submit any CMFs for its catches during 2013. However, the EU has reported SBT catch in previous years and has not submitted CMFs for those catches. In its 2014 National Report to the CC/EC, the EU noted:

“The small amount of EU SBT catches is either consumed on-board or landed along with other species of tuna by-catch (Thunnus alalunga, etc.) or donated to charity. The quantities of SBT caught by EU flagged vessels are unavoidable and minor by-catches. The EU has not put in place a separate system specifically aimed at monitoring catches of SBT since it does not actively participate in fishing for this stock.”

The Secretariat also notes that the EU has reported importing SBT between 2010 and 2013, but no import copies of CMFs have been provided to the Secretariat as yet. The EU stated in its National Report to CC8 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.”

The Secretariat has recently checked on the progress of this import audit. The EU advised that the audit process is complex and so is still ongoing, and that it may provide further comment on the audit in during the annual meeting.

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-2013 to 30-Jun-2014

For CDS data, these tables cover the 2013 Calendar year and the first quarter of 2014, because data for Jan - Mar 2014 is to be provided by 30 June 2014.

Table 1: Compliance with Measures		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
Data	Monthly Catch Reports	✓	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	✓
	Quota Allocation & Final Catch per entity (due to be submitted between 1 Jul '13 and 30 June '14)									
	• Initial Allocation	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	• Final Catch by Vessel	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ¹	n/a ²
	Scientific Data Exchange									
	• Total Catch by Fleet	✓	P	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a ²
	• Catch and Effort	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	NRDE	✓	NRDE
	• Size Data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NRDE	✓	NRDE
	• Direct Ageing	✓	NRDE	✓	X	✓	✓	NRDE	NRDE	NRDE
	• Other ³	✓	X	P	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
ERSWG Data Exchange										
• ERS Data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	P	
CDS (during 2013 Calendar year)	CMFs submitted in accordance with timeframes	✓	P	✓	✓	F	F	✓	F	n/a
	Has the Member responded to the issues identified in the Secretariat's 2013 reconciliation report yet?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	n/a	No	n/a
	% of CMFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate	99.9%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information ⁴	99.6%	91.5%	100%	n/a	100%	90%	n/a	82.4%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports that contain complete and accurate information ⁴	99.6%	86.0% ⁵	n/a	100%	97.8%	100%	100%	80.7%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels	99.6%	96.4%	100%	n/a	100	100%	n/a	100%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports with valid authorised vessels	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings where the catch/harvest weight differs from the landed weight by <= 2.5%	100%	97.6%	93.9%	n/a	100%	85%	n/a	100%	n/a

Attachment A

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
CDS (during 2013 Calendar year): Continued	% of CMFs for Exports where catch/harvest weights are the same on both exporter and importer copies ⁶	98.9%	99.2%	n/a	100%	97.0%	100%	100%	98.4%	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports where SBT catch/harvest numbers are the same on both exporter and importer copies ⁶	98.8%	99.3%	n/a	100%	97.8%	100%	100%	98.4%	n/a
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	99.7%	99.6%	100%	100%	100%	97.9%	100%	89.9% ⁷	n/a
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>% of CTFs where fish numbers exactly match CMF</i> 	98.6%	98.9%	100%	92.3%	97.7%	100%	100%	88.7%	n/a
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>% of CTFs where fish weights within 2.5% of CMF</i> 	92.6%	98.8%	100%	100%	98.1%	100%	100%	81.4%	n/a
	Number of Duplicate Tag Numbers Submitted in Tagging Data	2	372	0	4	85	0	0	30	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	0	94	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
Number of CMFs where the importer copy of the CMF has not yet been submitted to the Secretariat by the expected importer (i.e. the importer specified in the destination field)	0	n/a	64	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	
CDS (during first quarter of 2014)	CMFs submitted in accordance with timeframes	✓	P	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Has the Member responded to the issues identified in the Secretariat's 2014 (1 st quarter) reconciliation report yet?	Yes	n/a ⁸	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings that contain complete and accurate information ⁴	100%	98.3%	100%	n/a	100%	60% ⁹	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports that contain complete and accurate information ⁴	100%	67.7% ⁵	n/a	100%	95.5%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
CDS (during first quarter of 2014) Continued	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings with valid authorised vessels	100%	98.3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports with valid authorised vessels	100%	99.7%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Domestic Landings where the catch/harvest weight differs from the landed weight by <= 2.5%	100%	99.3%	92.9%	n/a	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports where catch/harvest weights are the same on both exporter and importer copies ⁶	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs for Exports where SBT catch/harvest numbers are the same on both exporter and importer copies ⁶	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	95.5%	74.8%	100%	100%	100%	81.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of CTF where fish numbers exactly match CMF 	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of CTF where fish weights within 2.5% of CMF 	90.5%	99.3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Number of Duplicate Tag Numbers Submitted in Tagging Data	1	22	0	0	3	0	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	0	97	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a

Attachment A

		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union
Transshipments	Deployment Requests Received	n/a	n/a	P	P	n/a	P	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Deployment Requests contain correct information ¹⁰	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Transshipment Declarations received	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	P	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Transshipment Declarations contain correct information ¹¹	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
	Fishing Vessel authorised at time of transshipment	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Members Reports submitted in 2013	n/a	n/a	F ¹²	F ¹²	n/a	F ¹²	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Members Reports submitted in 2014	n/a	n/a	F ¹²	F ¹²	n/a	F ¹²	n/a	n/a	n/a
Authorised Vessels/Farms	Fishing Vessel authorisations received	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Carrier Vessel authorisations received	n/a	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 CC9)									
	• <i>Implement IPOA – Seabirds</i>	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	✓	✓
	• <i>Implement IPOA – Sharks</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	✓
	• <i>Implement FAO - Sea Turtles</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	✓	X
	• <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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓
Members Reports in 2014 providing all information as required by templates	CC/CCSBT	✓	P	✓ ¹²	✓ ¹²	✓	✓ ¹²	P	F	✓
	ESC	✓	P	✓	F	✓	✓	X	X	✓
	ERSWG	No ERSWG meeting was held during 2014								

Table 2: Number of CMFs from which the CDS Data Percentages in Table 1 were Derived**a) CATCHING MEMBER/CNM CMFs**

CDS Data Submission Period	Number of CMFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM										Total Number of CMFs
	Number of CMFs on the System	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	Philippines	South Africa	European Union	
2013	Domestic Landings CMFs	281	248	98	0	81	19	0	17	0	744
2013	Export CMFs	918	715	0	13	400	77	1	62	0	2,186
2013	TOTAL CMFs	1,199	963	98	13	481	96	1	79	0	2,930

First Quarter of 2014	Domestic Landings CMFs	24	59	14	0	9	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	111
First Quarter of 2014	Export CMFs	4	310	0	3	22	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	345
First Quarter of 2014	TOTAL CMFs	28	369	14	3	31	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	456

✓	- 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 Provided, but data does not appear to have been provided in whole weights as specified.

² The EU has submitted a nil SBT catch for 2013 and therefore there is no final catch by vessel or total catch by fleet information that needs to be submitted.

³ Evaluation is limited to other agreed primary data items for specific Members, including: Catch at age, non-retained catches, CPUE indices, Aerial survey, troll indices and historical catch and effort (Korea).

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.

These figures include CMFs that:

- contain a vessel which wasn't authorised on the catch/harvest date
- contain a validator who wasn't authorised on the validation date
- were not submitted by the exporter (but the Secretariat has already received a copy from the importer).

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

⁵ The majority of CMFs counted as not complete and accurate for 2013 (94%) are CMFs for exports that have not yet been received from Indonesia as exporter; the majority of CMFs counted as not complete and accurate for the first quarter of 2014 (97%) are again CMFs for exports that have not yet been received from Indonesia as exporter

⁶ Variation from 100% means that export and import versions of the CMF have different values. This may be caused by situations such as the following:

- the export CMF was altered after the initial export, but the importer (and so the Secretariat) did not receive copies of the updated export CMF, or
- the export CMF was altered after the initial export, and updated copies were sent to the importer, but the Secretariat received the original unaltered copy of the CMF back from the importer.

⁷ Some of South Africa's tagging data for 2013 was provided only as scanned Catch Tagging Forms (CTFs) and not in the standard Excel spreadsheet template format required for tagging data submissions; these scanned forms were data entered by the Secretariat

⁸ The Secretariat has only recently sent these reconciliation results to Indonesia due to the late submission its CMFs for the first quarter of 2014. Therefore, Indonesia would not have had time to respond to its 2014 reconciliation report before this paper was finalised.

⁹ Two out of the five Domestic Landing CMFs submitted for the first quarter of 2014 contained reconciliation issues.

¹⁰ Correct information is interpreted to mean that the deployment requests contained information relating to SBT and were not revised.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Members provided some comments, however a comprehensive report including an assessment of the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which received transhipments from their tuna longline fishing vessels with freezing capacity (LSTLVs) was not provided.

Table 1: Catch and Allocation for the Season Following CCSBT 20 (the “2014 season”)

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate that the reported season’s catch is greater than the sum of the column ‘A + B’.

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) ¹ (A)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes) (B)	A+B	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 ²	Partial 2014 Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports ²
Australia	1-Dec-13 to 30-Nov-14	5,193	118.8	5,311.8	Not yet available	Not yet available	5,318.0	5,138.3
Indonesia	1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	750	0	750			345.6	345.6
Philippines	1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	45	0	45			22.5	22.5
South Africa	1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	40	0	40			20.1	20.1
European Union	1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	10	0	10			0	0
Taiwan	1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	0	1,045			434.0	434.0
Japan	1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	3,403	9	3,412			2,277.4	2,303.8
Korea	1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	30	1,075			694.6	694.6
New Zealand	1-Oct-13 to 30-Sep-14	918	58	976			725.4	724.9

Table 2: Catch and Allocation for the Season Following CCSBT 19 (the “2013 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) ¹	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes) ³	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report)	Estimated Catch from CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	2013 Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
Australia	1-Dec-12 to 30-Nov-13	4,713	0	4,678.4 ⁴	4,538 ⁵ (CC)	4,541.2	4,539.1	4,524.1
Indonesia	1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	709	0	709	1,382.6 (CC)	1,348.8	1,382.6	1,382.6
Philippines	1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	45	0	45	45.5 (DE)	45.5	45.5	45.5
South Africa	1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	40	0	40	44.0 ⁶ (DE)	62.0	49.9	49.9
European Union	1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	10	0	10	0 (CC)	0	0	0
Taiwan	1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	182.2	1,130.2	1,032 (CC)	979.1	1,031.3	1,043.8
Japan	1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	2,703	54	2,757	2,694 (CC)	2,193.5	2,693.8	2,694.1
Korea	1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	22	970	918 (CC)	917.6	917.6	917.6
New Zealand	1-Oct-12 to 30-Sep-13	833	0	833	758.2 (CC)	751.4	758.9	756.4

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) ⁷	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 ⁸	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 ⁹	909.8 ⁹
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	4.4 ¹⁰
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)¹¹ 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) ⁷	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 ⁸ (DE)	8,050.8 ¹²	8,046.3	7,858.7
Indonesia	1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-11	1,302	1,302	1,477.9 ¹³ (CC)	1,345.1	1,474.8 ¹³	1,474.8 ¹³
Taiwan	1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12	1,718	1,718	1,642 ¹⁴ (CC, DE)	1,669.7 ¹⁵	1,679.3	1,781.5
Japan	1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12	4,522	4,800 ¹⁶	4,668 (ESC, DE, CC)	4,532.6 ¹⁵	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 ¹⁵	1,606.2	1,572.8
New Zealand	1-Oct-09 to 30-Sep-11	1,508	1,140 ¹⁶	1,047.2 (ESC)	1,038.0 ¹⁵	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) ⁷	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 ¹⁷	34.4	34.4
South Africa	1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	40	40	48.6 (DE)	53.3 ^{17,18}	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) ¹⁹	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 estimates²⁰.

	Season	Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit ²¹ (tonnes)	Season: Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ⁷	Season: Estimated Catch from TIS Documents ²⁰ (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 ²²	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 estimates²⁰.

	Season	Allocated Catch (tonnes)	Effective Catch Limit ²¹ (tonnes)	Season: Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ⁷	Season: Estimated Catch from TIS Documents ²⁰ (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 ²²	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 The allocations in Tables 1 and 2 take into account that South Africa did not accede to the Convention by 31 May 2013 or 31 May 2014, and therefore there was 40t of additional quota that was allocated between Members for the 2013 and 2014 TAC years

² Data from monthly catch reports are available for catches up to the end of July 2014 except for Indonesia where monthly catch data is only available up to the end of June 2014.

³ 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

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 The official letter (OL) from Australia relating to its carry-forward (Circular #2014/040) noted a slightly higher catch (4,539.1t) for the 2012/13 fishing season than the catch figure (4,538t) for 2012/13 that was provided more recently in Australia's National Report to the CC/EC

⁶ The Secretariat believes that the annual catch figure of 44.0t for 2013 provided by South Africa for the Data Exchange process has not been fully converted from processed weights to whole weights

⁷ 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)

⁸ 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)

⁹ Indonesia provided an update of their 2012 monthly catch data to the Secretariat on 15 November 2013

¹⁰ The EU provided an update of their 2012 monthly catch data to the Secretariat on 4 March 2014

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- ¹¹ 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
- ¹² This figure has been corrected. A Secretariat error in CCSBT-CC/1209/04 (Rev 3) had incorrectly recorded the estimate as 7,802.9t.
- ¹³ 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.
- ¹⁴ Taiwan's 2011-12 catch was revised as part of the 2013 data exchange process
- ¹⁵ This figure has been updated as part of the Secretariat's ongoing CDS reconciliation work
- ¹⁶ 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
- ¹⁷ 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.
- ¹⁸ This figure includes a total of 2.3t of exports recorded on CDS forms that have been reported as fraudulent by South Africa
- ¹⁹ An update of the EU's 2011 catch was provided in June 2013
- ²⁰ 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.
- ²¹ Includes agreed and voluntary reductions in catch
- ²² 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 (2013 calendar year)

Domestic Catch	Catch (t) ¹	No. of vessels ²	Size of authorised vessels in Fleet ³
Longline within domestic waters	2529.7	238	
Australia	340.8	20	21.1m average (15.8m – 28.9m)
Indonesia	1382.6 ⁴	156	22.9m average (13.8m – 47.2m)
New Zealand	756.4	42 ⁵	21.6m average (12.0m – 60.0m)
South Africa	49.9	20 ⁴	35.0m average (19.7m – 49.9m)
Surface within domestic waters	4494.6	5	
Australia	4494.6	5	36.8m average (27.4m – 45.5m)
Recreational	Unknown		
Australia	There is an active recreational fishery for SBT, but there is insufficient data to estimate the recreational SBT catch		
New Zealand ⁶	0.6		
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	4702.1	151	
EU	0.0	Unknown	Unknown
Japan	2695.0	72	49.3m average (43.7m – 57.2m)
Korea	917.6	9	49.2m average (46.9m – 51.0m)
Philippines ⁷	45.5	1	50.7m average (50.7m – 50.7m)
Taiwan	1044.0	69	48.3m average (30.6m – 57.6m)

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.

⁴ This figure includes a proportion of catch which was caught in the High Seas

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

⁶ NZ has a recreational allowance of 4t, customary allowance of 1t, and allowance for other sources of mortality of 2t

⁷ All Philippines catch is assumed to be taken on the High Seas based on CDS Data from 2013

(B) Transporting / landing (2013 calendar year)

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Philippines	South Africa	Taiwan
Number & flag of carrier vessels authorised⁸	0	0	Indonesia: 2	Japan: 2 Panama: 2 Singapore: 2 Vanuatu: 20	Japan: 2 Panama: 7 Singapore: 1 Taiwan: 2 Vanuatu: 10	0	0	0	Japan: 2 Korea: 1 Panama: 9 Singapore: 2 Taiwan: 5 Vanuatu: 19
Number of transhipments that took place at sea (and flag transhipped to)⁹	0	0	0	Japan: 3 Panama: 1 Singapore: 4 Vanuatu: 32	Panama: 2 Singapore: 2 Vanuatu: 2	0	0	0 ¹⁰	Japan: 1 Panama: 1 Singapore: 10 Vanuatu: 20
Main ports: Domestic¹¹	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: Foreign¹¹	N/A	Durban, (South Africa) Papeete (Tahiti, French Polynesia) ¹²	Singapore ¹²	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), Singapore ¹²	Unknown	2 designated ports - Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius)

⁸ These figures are for vessels which were on the CCSBT authorised carrier vessel list during 2013

⁹ Based on at sea transhipment reports of SBT provided to the Secretariat

¹⁰ At sea transhipments not permitted

¹¹ Based on most recent information in Compliance Action Plans and/or National Reports. For Indonesia and the Philippines, the Secretariat added Singapore based on export points listed on 2013 CMFs.

¹² The Secretariat has not been advised of any formally designated ports

(C) Markets (2013 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	2.48	0	0	0	2.48
China	20.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.85
Hong Kong	0.14	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0	0.18
Japan	7905.5	0	465.35		858.38	632.99	39.57	20.8	632.16	10,554.75
Korea	107.97	0	4.88	0		0	0	0	0	112.85
Malaysia	0	0	0.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.19
Singapore	0.9	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0	0.94
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3.93	3.93
Thailand	0	0		0	0	0.33	0	0	0	0.33
United States	0	0	32.6	0	0	5.28	0	13.27	0	51.15
Total	8,035.36	0	503.02	0	858.38	641.16	39.57	34.07	636.09	10,747.65

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

(D) Monitoring (2012 or 2013 fishing year unless otherwise stated)

	Observer Coverage¹⁴			
	As a Percentage of Catch		As a Percentage of Effort (purse seine set or longline hook)	
	2012 fishing season	2013 fishing season	2012 fishing season	2013 fishing season
Australia	13.8% (purse seine) 7.4% (longline sector ¹⁵)	13.9% (purse seine) 19.5% (longline sector ¹⁵)	11.1% (purse seine) 32.8% (longline sector ¹⁵)	12.7% (purse seine) 29.4% (longline sector ¹⁵)
EU	No observer programme for SBT fisheries	No observer programme for SBT fisheries	No observer programme for SBT fisheries	No observer programme for SBT fisheries
Indonesia	0.28%	Not available	4.79%	1.3% ¹⁶
Japan	7.3%	11.3% (provisional)	8.7%	11.1% (provisional)
Korea	18%	19%	12%	24%
New Zealand ¹⁷	82% (charter) 10% (domestic)	84% (charter) 5% (domestic)	84.6% (charter) 9.5% (domestic)	78% (charter) 4% (domestic)
Philippines	Unknown ¹⁸	Unknown	Unknown ¹⁸	Unknown
South Africa	Unknown (charter) 0% (domestic)	Unknown	37% (charter) 0% (domestic)	Unknown
Taiwan	34.9%	16.7%	31.3%	17.4%
Vessel Monitoring Systems (2013 fishing season)				
Australia	VMS is mandatory for all SBT vessels. 43 vessels actually reported to a national VMS (2013 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 0 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. According to the National Report, none of the 426 vessels on the CCSBT authorised vessels list reported to the national VMS during the most recently completed fishing season (2013).			
Japan	Mandatory for all far seas fishing vessels. 90 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS in the 2013/14 fishing season.			
Korea	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 9 authorised vessels reported to a national VMS in the 2013/14 fishing season.			
New Zealand	Mandatory in large-scale vessels (>28m), as well as foreign charter vessels; New Zealand flagged and registered vessels operating outside of NZ waters; vessels issued with a foreign license to fish in NZ waters; and other vessels as specified by the Chief Executive. 11 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS in 2013/14.			
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) requires commercial fishing vessel owners to submit vessel tracking agreements, authorising BFAR to monitor and track their respective vessels.			
South Africa	Mandatory for all vessels. To date, it is not known how many authorised domestic longline vessels fishing in the South African fishery reported to a national VMS.			
Taiwan	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 74 authorised vessels actually reported to a national VMS during the 2013/14 season.			

¹⁴ Based on Members'/CNMs' National Reports¹⁵ 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 actually caught.¹⁶ Preliminary data from the ERS data exchange¹⁷ Figures are for the 2011/12 and 2012/13 fishing seasons¹⁸ Observer data were not reported on the basis of catch or effort. The Philippines' 2012 National Report noted that an initial 33 observers were being deployed.