Template for the Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission

(Agreed at the 7th meeting of the Compliance Committee, adopted at CCSBT 19 and revised following CCSBT 20)

If there are multiple SBT fisheries, with different rules and procedures applying to the different fisheries, it may be easier to complete this template separately for each fishery. Alternatively, please ensure that the information for each fishery is clearly differentiated within the single template.

This template seeks information on a quota year basis. Those Members/CNMs that have not specified a quota year to the CCSBT (i.e. Indonesia, EU, South Africa and the Philippines), should provide the information on a calendar year basis. Within this template, the quota year (or calendar year for those without a quota year) is referred to as the "fishing season". Unless otherwise specified, information should be provided for the most recently completed fishing season. Members and CNMs are encouraged to also provide preliminary information for the current fishing season where the fishing for that season is complete or close to complete.

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I. Summary of MCS Improvements

(1) Improvements achieved in the current fishing season

Provide details of MCS improvements achieved for the current fishing season.

In 2013/14 fishing season, Japan improved its onboard observer coverage, and achieved 10 % target both in effort and catch.
Japan has expanded the scope of its DNA inspection to the domestic tuna products, and started the inspection in 2014/15 fishing year.
Since 2012/13 fishing season, Japan has conducted in-depth cross-verification of the data sets (Real Time Monitoring Program (RTMP), logbooks and scientific observer data) was conducted in accordance with the "High-level Code of Practice for Scientific Data Verification" agreed at the Extended Scientific Committee in 2012. As the result of cross-verification in 2013/14 fishing season, no substantial discrepancies and inconsisntencies were found among the data-sets.
Further, Japan worked to reduce the rate of technical error in CDS documents through improvement of verification.

(2) Future planned improvements

Describe any MCS improvements that are being planned for future fishing seasons and the expected implementation date for such improvements.

In addition to the communication with the Republic of South Africa where a large part of in-port transhipment is conducted, Japan is considering to start communication with other port states on information sharing, depending on the frequency in transhipment by Japanese vessels in order to strengthen monitoring on transhipment in ports.

(3) Implementation of the common CCSBT definition for the "Attributable SBT Catch"

CCSBT 20 agreed that the Compliance Committee would develop a common definition of the Attributable SBT Catch by 2014, taking into account the importance of including all sources of mortality. Members have been asked to consider and commit to a timetable for implementation commencing in 2015 with annual reporting to the Extended Commission. Details of the implementation timetable and implementation progress should be provided here (this is unlikely to be possible prior to CCSBT 21).

Japan currently recognizes the attributable SBT catch as "the amount of SBT put into fish hold of the vessel." However, Japan is ready to consider on inclusion of mortality by release/discard into its attributable SBT catch, depending on the common definition to be agreed.

II. SBT Fishing and MCS Arrangements

(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

(a) Specify the number of vessels that caught SBT in each sector (e.g. authorised commercial longline, authorised commercial purse seine, authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet) during the previous 3 fishing seasons.

Fishing Season *(e.g. 2011/12)*	***Sector 1 (longline)*** Number of vessels	***Sector 2 (please name)*** Number of vessels	***Sector 3 (please name)*** Number of vessels
2011/12	82	-	-
2012/13	94	-	-
2013/14	90	-	-

(b)Specify the historic national SBT allocation, together with any carry-forward of unfished allocation and the total SBT catch counted against the national allocation (Attributable Catch) during the 3 previous fishing seasons. All figures should be provided in tonnes. Some CCSBT Members use slightly different definitions for the catch that is counted against the allocation, so in the space below the table, clearly define the catch that has been counted against the national allocation:-

Fishing Season *(e.g. 2011/12)*	National SBT allocation (t) *(excluding carry-forward)*	Unfished allocation carried forward to this fishing season (t)	SBT catch counted against the national allocation (t)					
			Sector 1 *(Longline)*		***Sector 2*** *(please name)*		***Sector 3*** *(please name)*	
			Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation
2011/12	2600	117	2717	2585				
2012/13	2519	N/A	2519	2465				
2013/14	2703	54	2757	2694				
2014/15	3403	9	3412	-				

(c) Describe the system used for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch was allocated to individual companies and/or vessels. For competitive catch systems this should include details of the process for authorising vessels to catch SBT and how the fishery was monitored for determining when to close the fishery. The description provided here should include any operational constraints on effort (both regulatory and voluntary):-

The IQ system has been implemented since 2006, to ensure the compliance with the SBT allocation to Japan. Fishers have to apply for SBT allocation to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) by 1st March every year. If the amount of applied quantity is greater than the Japanese catch quota, allocation to individual vessel is decided based on the SBT catch record of the applying vessel in the past 3 years. Transfer of IQ between vessels is in principle prohibited, but can be permitted among vessels under the same owner. The catches of are monitored through RTMP and verified at the landing inspection by government officials with 100 % coverage.
In case of catches exceeding IQ in contravention of domestic regulations (Ordinance of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on Permission and Regulation of Designated Fishery (hereinafter referred to as "Ordinance"), Article 57 (5)), the penalties imposed on the fisher are up to 2-year imprisonment and/or up to five hundred thousand yen fine. In addition, the fisher will be deprived of all SBT allocation for the next 5 years in case of serious offenses. SBT catch by fishers without IQ is prohibited by Ordinance Article 91 (3). The penalty is up to 2-year imprisonment and/or up to five hundred thousand yen fine.

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

Monitoring Methods	Description
Daily log book	*Specify:* *i. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:-* Reporting by daily log book is mandatory for all SBT fishers by the Ordinance. *ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):-* Shot by shot data has to be recorded on the logbook. *iii. Whether the effort and catch information collected complied with that specified in the "Characterisation of the SBT Catch" section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report), including both retained and discarded catch. If not, describe the non-compliance:* Most of the data described in the section of "Characterisation of the SBT Catch" of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan is collected by log books. Scientific/biological data, including sex, otoliths and environmental data, is collected by RTMP and scientific observers. *iv. What information on ERS was recorded in logbooks:-* For sharks, sea turtles and seabirds, information including date of by-catch and number of by-caught individuals is recorded.

	v. *Who were the log books submitted to*[1]*:-* Log books are submitted to Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) by fishers. vi. *What was the timeframe and method*[2] *for submission:-* Log books for every 10 days period have to be submitted within the next 10 days period to MAFF by post. vii. *The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-* Cross checking of the data from the log books with the data obtained from RTMP viii. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-* Legislation Ordinance 28 (2-1) Penalty One hundred thousand yen fine for failure in recording data on log books/in equipping logbooks on board (contravention of Ordinance 28 (2-1)) ix. *Other relevant information*[3]*:-* As described in the following section, RTMP is also used for monitoring fishing activities of individual fishing vessels, including the amount of SBT catch, and collecting CPUE data.

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

Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)

If multiple reporting methods exists (e.g. daily, weekly and/or month SBT catch reporting, reporting of tags and SBT measurements, reporting of ERS interactions etc), create a separate row of in this table for each method. Then, for each method, specify:

i. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:-
In addition to log books, reporting by RTMP is required for SBT vessels when they catch SBT.

ii. The information that was recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-
Date of catch, vessel position, date and time of set and haul, number of hooks set, individual measurements of SBT (tag number, length, product weight and sex), number and status of SBT caught and released/discarded (weight categories, alive/dead).

iii. Who the reports were submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc.)[1]:-
Fishers submit RTMP reports to the Fisheries Agency Japan (FAJ) and the National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (NRIFSF) via Japan Fisheries Information Service Center (JAFIC, the organization that handles row fishery data collected from fishers).

iv. What was the timeframe and method[2] for submission:-
RTMP reporting is made by fax on a daily basis.

v. The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-
After preliminary checking, JAFIC compiles RTMP data received from fishers. FAJ and NRIFSF conduct secondary checking of the data received from JAFIC. Such checking includes position of fishing operations, number of SBT caught and individual product weight.

vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-
Instruction of FAJ

vii. *Other relevant information[3]:-*

Scientific Observers

Specify:

i. The percentage of the SBT catch and effort observed and the total number of days that observers were actually deployed for in the three previous seasons for each sector (e.g. longline, purse seine, commercial charter fleet, domestic fleet). The unit of effort should be hooks, sets and tows for longline, purse seine and towing respectively:-

Fishing Season *(e.g. 2011/12)*	Sector 1(Longline area 4-9)			Sector 2(N/A)			Sector 3(N/A)		
	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed
2011/12	10.9	14.2	1,033						
2012/13	8.7	7.3	820						
2013/14*	11.1	11.3	1,100						

* The data for 2013/14 are tentative value.

ii. The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-
Data from observer reports, RTMP reports and log books are cross checked to verify fishery data, including vessel position, number of hooks and number of SBT caught.

iii. Excluding the coverage, specify whether the observer program complied with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. If not, describe the non-compliance. Also indicate whether there was any exchange of observers between countries:-
The observer program complies with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. There has not been any exchange of SBT observers with other countries.

	iv. What information on ERS was recorded by observers:- For by-catch species including sharks, sea turtles and sea birds, data such as date of by-catch, vessel's position, time when by-caught individual was pulled up on board, length, species, observed number of individuals and their status (alive/dead) is recorded *v. Who were the observer reports submitted to:-* Reports are submitted to FAJ and NRIFSF. *vi. Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-* Reports are submitted within one week after the return of the observer to Japan. vii. *Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-* Japan has endeavoured to meet the target observer coverage of 10%. In 2013/14 fishing season, observer coverage exceeded 10% in terms of the number of vessels, hooks and SBT caught.
VMS *The items of "ii" are required in association with the Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System*	*Specify:* *i. Whether a mandatory VMS for SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution was in operation. If not, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement:-* Domestic regulation (the Ordinance) requires all far seas fishing vessels to be equipped with VMS. The requirement is in line with the CCSBT VMS Resolution. *ii. For the most recently completed fishing season, specify:* • *The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system:-* 90 vessels in 2013/14 fishing season • *The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system:-* 90 vessels in 2013/14 fishing season • *Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member:-* N/A • *In the event of a technical failure of a vessel's VMS, the vessel's geographical position (latitude and longitude) at the time of failure and the length of time the VMS was inactive should be reported:-* In the event of a technical failure, by the Ordinance, the vessel is required to immediately report FAJ on the failure, and the position of the vessel every 4 hours in the Indian Ocean area/ every 6 hours in the other areas, until the VMS is fixed. • *The procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. "manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis"):-* In the event of a technical failure, by the Ordinance, the vessel is required to immediately report FAJ on the failure, and the position of the vessel every 4 hours in the Indian Ocean area/ every 6 hours in the other areas, until the VMS is fixed. • *A description of any investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution including progress to date and any actions taken:-* N/A *iii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-* Legislation Ordinance 24(2)

	Penalty Up to 6-month imprisonment and/or up to three hundred thousand yen fine for failure in equipping VMS (contravention of Ordinance 24 (2-1))
At-Sea Inspections	*Specify:* *i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):-* In 2013, a fisheries monitoring and control vessel, Mihama was dispatched from August 23rd to September 8th, September 12th to October 7th, October 12th to November 3rd, November 7th to November 30th, December 4th to December 28th, and January 1st to January 20th, and one inspection was carried out on a Japanese fishing vessel registered with the CCSBT through vessel radio communication. *ii. Other relevant information[3]:-*
Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)	N/A

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

There is currently no SBT farming in Japan.

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

(a) In accordance with the Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transhipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels, report:

i. The quantities of SBT transhipped during the previous fishing season:-

Fishing Season *(e.g. 2011/12)*	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped at sea	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped in port
2013/14	34.3%	4.4%

<Calculation Basis>
Amount of the total catch in fishing season 2013/14 was 2,694 ton. In the same term, the amount of SBT catch transhipped at sea was 924 ton and the amount of that transhipped in port was 118 ton.

ii. The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped at sea during the previous fishing season:-

CCSBT List #	Vessel name
FV00258	KINEI MARU No. 81
FV00284	FUKUKYU MARU No. 8
FV00292	MYOJIN MARU No. 3
FV00305	KOYO MARU No.1
FV00323	SHOFUKU MARU No. 58
FV00324	SHOFUKU MARU No. 38
FV00325	SHOFUKU MARU No. 78
FV00326	SHOFUKU MARU No.8
FV00327	SHOFUKU MARU No. 88
FV00382	TAIYO MARU No.58
FV00451	TOEI MARU No. 6
FV00455	SUMIYOSHI MARU No. 10
FV00465	SUMIYOSHI MARU No. 75
FV00467	KOYO MARU No. 6
FV00505	FUKUKYU MARU No. 7

FV00506	FUKUKYU MARU No. 51
FV00522	FUKURYU MARU No. 21
FV00531	HINODE MARU No. 38
FV00643	KATSUEI MARU No. 88
FV00644	CHIHO MARU No. 18
FV00664	WAKASHIO MARU No. 128
FV00665	WAKASHIO MARU No. 83
FV00667	WAKASHIO MARU No. 82
FV00668	WAKASHIO MARU No. 68
FV00669	KOEI MARU No. 88
FV00677	MATSUFUKU MARU No. 68
FV00679	MATSUFUKU MARU No. 58
FV00684	MATSUEI MARU No. 2
FV00686	MATSUEI MARU No. 3
FV00691	KOTOKU MARU No. 3
FV00692	RYUSEI MARU No. 8
FV00693	RYUSEI MARU No. 2
FV00696	SANEI MARU No. 8
FV00697	SANEI MARU No. 1
FV00698	SANEI MARU No. 51
FV00700	WAKASHIO MARU No. 58
FV00701	WAKASHIO MARU No. 8
FV00702	WAKASHIO MARU No. 88
Vessel total	38
Transhipment total	41

iii. A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received transhipment from their LSTLVs:-

There were 41 cases of transhipments at sea in 2013, by 41 Japanese LSTLVs. All such transhipped products were inspected by government officials when the products were landed at Japanese ports.

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

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

In accordance with the 2009 Resolution on action plans, Japan has already designated 15 foreign ports (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban (South Africa), Port Luis (Mauritius), Walvis Bay (Namibia), Mahe (Seychelles), Montevideo (Uruguay), Benoa (Indonesia), Auckland, Wellington, Nelson (New Zealand), Busan (Korea), Dalian (China), Suva (Fiji), Noumea (New Caledonia)), and newly added 10 foreign ports (Maputo, Beira, Nacala (Mozambique), Honiara (Solomon Islands), Ponape (Micronesia), Tarawa (Kiribati), Nuku-Hiva, Papeete (French Polynesia), Balboa (Panama), Callao (Peru)) in September 2014 by the Ordinance Article 59. FAJ has authorized all vessels which operate SBT fisheries to conduct at-port transhipment. These fishers are required to submit a notification of transhipment each time to FAJ by 10 days before the planned transhipment date. They also have to submit a transhipment report within 15 days after transhipment.

Transhipment in ports other than above mentioned 25 ports is prohibited.

ii. *Port State inspections required for transhipments of SBT (include % coverage):-*
Transhipments of SBT are subject to the port state inspections in ports where the inspection system is implemented, such as Cape Town.

iii. *Information sharing with designated port states:-*
Information including total weight by fish species onboard at the time of transhipment is provided to states of the designated ports in accordance with rules of the states.
Especially, when SBT is transhipped at ports of the Republic of South Africa (RSA), Japanese vessels submit the relevant CDS documents (CTF) to RSA. In addition to this, FAJ issues a document to RSA, which confirms that; 1) each vessel is authorized to conduct transhipment, and 2) all of the transhipped SBT will be transferred to Japan, and CMF will be validated after full inspection at a Japanese port by Japanese government officials.
Even in the case the vessel does not intend to tranship SBT, FAJ issues a document of confirmation (no SBT transhipment by the vessel) to RSA.

iv. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*
FAJ cross-checks information obtained from the relevant documents submitted by fishers, including reports on transhipments and CMFs, with information obtained from inspections of landing of the transhipped products at a Japanese port by Japanese Government officials

v. *Process for validating**Error! Bookmark not defined.** and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*
Fishers are required to obtain approval from FAJ for at port transhipments in advance. To apply for at port transhipment, fishers have to submit the relevant documents, including the application form and CDS documents, to FAJ by 10 days before the planned transhipment date. At the time of transhipment, the fishing vessel obtains the certification from the Master of the receiving vessel on CMF. CMF and CTF are handed over to the Master of the receiving vessel to be brought to the landing port in Japan. CMFs are validated when the products are landed and inspected by Government officials at the designated Japanese port. This CMF is eventually submitted to FAJ by the fisher after completion of domestic sales of the products.

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

vii. *Other relevant information[3]:-*
As Cape Town is the most frequently and predominantly used designated port for transhipments by Japanese vessels, Japan has communicated with RSA on sharing relevant information, according to the Resolution on action plans paragraph 2. Japan considers starting similar communication with the other port states on information sharing, according to the frequency of transhipment activities by Japanese vessels.

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

i. *The rules and processes for authorising transhipments of SBT at sea and methods (in addition to the presence of CCSBT transhipment observers) for checking and verifying the quantities of SBT transhipped:-*
Japan controls at-sea transhipments by its vessels in accordance with the 2008 CCSBT Resolution on transhipment by large-scale fishing vessels. FAJ has authorized all vessels which operate SBT fisheries to conduct at-sea transhipment. These fishers are required to submit a notification of transhipment and relevant CDS documents each time to FAJ by 10 days before the planned transhipment date. At the time of transhipment, the fishing vessel obtains certification and signature from the Master of the receiving vessel and the transhipment observer on CMF. CMF and CTF are handed over to the Master of the receiving vessel to be brought to a designated landing port in Japan. The master of the receiving

vessel submits a transhipment report immediately after the transhipment to FAJ. The fisher is required to submit the transhipment report to FAJ within 15 days after the transhipment. CMFs are validated when the products are landed and inspected by Government officials at a designated Japanese port. This CMF is eventually submitted to FAJ by the fisher after completion of domestic sales of the products.

ii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-
FAJ Cross checks information obtained from relevant documents submitted by fishers, including reports on transhipments and CMFs, with information obtained from inspections of landing of the transhipped products by government officials at a designated port in Japan.

iii. Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-
Copies of CMF and relevant information are submitted to FAJ 10 days before the planned transhipment date. FAJ issues CTFs based on the information on relevant CMFs and RTMP data before landing. CMFs are validated when the transhipped products are landed and inspected by Japanese Government officials at a Japanese port. CMFs are submitted by fishers to FAJ after completion of domestic sales of the products.

iv. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-
Up to 2-year imprisonment and/or up to five hundred thousand yen fine for at sea transhipment without approval (contravention of Ordinance Article 59 (1)), and for non-compliance with the Restrictions and Conditions on the fishery permit, including transhipments to vessels that do not have transhipment observers on board (contravention of Ordinance Article 59 (2)).

v. Other relevant information[3]:-

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

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that was landed as domestic product.
100%

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

i. Rules for designated ports of landing of SBT:-
Eight domestic ports have been designated as ports where SBT products can be landed (Ordinance 18 (1))

ii. Inspections required for landings of SBT (including % coverage):-
100%. From 2006, all the domestic SBT products are inspected by government officials at designated ports.

iii. Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being landed as a different species:
In accordance with the agreement at CCSBT20, Japan has expanded the scope of its genetic test to domestic products since 2014/15 fishing season.
So far, Japan conducted genetic tests for 50 samples of declared Bigeye tuna from Japanese vessels. As the results, it concluded that all samples were Bigeye tuna.

iv. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed:-
FAJ cross-checks information obtained from relevant documents, including reports on SBT landing as domestic products, CMFs, total weight measurement certificate, individual product weight measurement information, invoice etc., at the time of inspection of landings

*v. Process for validating**Error! Bookmark not defined.** and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form):-*
Fishers are required to submit relevant documents, including report on landing of SBT and copies of CDS documents, to FAJ by 10 days before the planned landing date. CMFs are validated when the products are inspected by Japanese government officials at the time of landing. Relevant documents

(copies of CMF, total weight measurement certificate, individual product weight measurement information, invoice etc.) are submitted to FAJ immediately after the landing. The original CMFs are eventually submitted to FAJ by the fisher after completion of domestic sales of the products.

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

vii. Other relevant information[3]:-

(5) SBT Exports

(a) Specify the quantity of the domestic catch that was exported and provide an estimate of the total quantity of the domestic SBT catch (in tonnes to 1 decimal place) that was retained within the country/fishing entity (i.e. the quantity can be estimated by subtracting the total export from domestic catch) during each of the last 3 fishing seasons to each country/fishing entity.

Fishing Season *(e.g. 2011/12)*	Estimate of retained within the country/fishing entity (Domestic catch-Export)	**SBT Exported to**							
		Korea	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2011/12	0.6	0.6							
2012/13	20.5	20.5							
2013/14	53.9	53.9							

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

i. Inspections required for export of SBT (including % coverage):-
All SBT products caught by Japanese vessels have to be landed on Japan, and direct landings and export at foreign ports are prohibited. All SBT products, including products to be exported, are strictly inspected at the time of landing at a designated port in Japan as described in the previous sections.

ii. Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being exported as a different species:
N/A

iii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT exported:-
Quantity of exported SBT is recorded using information from the CDS documents, including CMF and REEF, submitted by exporters.

*iv. Process for validating**Error! Bookmark not defined.** and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form or Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-*
Exporters have to submit relevant documents, including copies of CMF, REEF and sales contract, to FAJ. FAJ validates REEF after examination of such documents. At the time of validation, FAJ obtains copies of the CDS documents.

v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-
Procedures and requirements for SBT exports are provided in the regulations of FAJ on certifications of REEF

vi. Other relevant information[3]:-

(6) SBT Imports

(a) Specify the total quantity of SBT (in tonnes to 1 decimal place) imported during each of the last 3 fishing seasons from each country/fishing entity.

Fishing Season *(e.g. 2011/12)*	SBT Imported from								
	Australia	New Zealand	Indonesia	Korea	Taiwan	South Africa	Philippine		
2011/12	7079.0	309.4	303.9	651.9	416.2	7.6	39.1		
2012/13	6929.1	462.2	489.1	808.1	333.7	9.4	39.6		
2013/14	7906.4	458.3	517.8	667.5	608.8	2.4	39.4		

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

i. Rules for designated ports for import of SBT:-
Japan does not designate ports and airports for imports of SBT.

ii. Inspections required for import of SBT (including % coverage):-
Inspections are conducted when necessary, based on results of the strict examination of the relevant documents submitted to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and Customs by importers.

iii. Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being imported as a different species:-
During 2013/14 fishing season, Japan conducted genetic tests for 1500 samples of declared bigeye and yellowfin tuna which is imported. As the results, no disguised SBT was found.

iv. Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-
Importers are required to obtain approval from the Government of Japan for imports of SBT. To apply for imports, importers have to submit the relevant documents, including the application form and CDS documents (CMF, REEF), to FAJ and METI, and/or Customs. FAJ and METI, and/or Customs approve imports based on the results of strict examination of the submitted documents. CDS documents are collected when the documents are examined.
From 1st January 2010, Japan requires SBT importers to submit tagging data of the imported SBT products, including tag number, length and weight, in order to ensure that the products had been caught in accordance with all the relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures.

v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-
Up to 1 year prohibition of any import of SBT and/or imprisonment or fine (Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act, Article 52 etc)

vi. Other relevant information[3]:-
N/A

(7) SBT Markets

(a) Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market:-
All SBT caught by Japanese vessels are inspected by government officials when landed at a Japanese port. FAJ conducts research of major markets every month, to collect the latest information on origin (catching/farming CCSBT Member), weight, length and tag data of the SBT products traded in Japanese markets

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring of SBT at markets (e.g. voluntary or mandatory requirements for certain documentation and/or presence of tags, and monitoring or audit of compliance with such requirements):-
Through analysis of the data obtained from the research of Japanese SBT market every month, Japan monitors the amount and origin (catching/farming CCSBT Member) of SBT products traded in Japan, and confirms

compliance of Japanese vessels with relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures, especially national TAC allocation to Japan.

(c) Other relevant information[3]
Not only fishers, but also traders that knowingly purchase or process illegally caught and/or landed SBT will be considered as contravening Ordinance Article 91 (4) and will be subject to penalties. The penalties could be up to 2-year imprisonment and/or up to five hundred thousand yen fine

(8) Other

Description of any other MCS systems of relevance.

III. Additional Reporting Requirements

(1) Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken

As per paragraph 5.9 of the CDS Resolution, specify details on the level of coverage and type of audit undertaken, in accordance with 5.8[4] of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.

All SBTs caught by Japanese vessels are inspected by government officials at the time of landing in Japan. If discrepancy of more than 2 % between the weight at landing inspection and reported weight in CMF is found, investigation is conducted.

(2) Ecologically Related Species

(a) Reporting requirements in relation to implementation of the 2008 ERS Recommendation:

i. *Specify whether each of the following plans/guidelines have been implemented, and if not, specify the action that has been taken towards implementing each of these plans/guidelines:-*
   - *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries:*
   - *International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks:*
   - *FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations:*
     In accordance with FAO International Action Plans on sharks and seabirds, Japan established its National Action Plans on sharks and seabirds in 2001, and revised them in 2009. In addition, Japan has been taking actions in accordance with the FAO Guidelines on sea turtle by-catch.

ii. *Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures[5] aimed at the protection of ecologically related species[6] from fishing of the following tuna RFMOs are being complied with. If not, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-*
   - *IOTC, when fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:*
   - *WCPFC, when fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:*
   - *ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:*
     Longline fishing vessels operating to catch SBT are obliged to use tori line, and when operating in the Convention areas of IOTC, WCPFC and ICCAT, they are obliged to comply with respective rules.

iii. *Specify whether data is being collected and reported on ecologically related species in accordance with the requirements of the following tuna RFMOs. If data are not being collected and reported in accordance with these requirements, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-*
   - *CCSBT[7]:*
     Japan collects and reports the relevant data in accordance with the CCSBT requirements.

   - *IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:*
   - *WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:*
   - *ICCAT, for fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:*
     When operating in the Convention areas of IOTC, WCPFC and ICCAT, Japan collects and reports the relevant data in accordance with the requirements of respective RFMOs.

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[4] Paragraph 5.8 of the CDS Resolution specifies that "Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall undertake an appropriate level of audit, including inspections of vessels, landings, and where possible markets, to the extent necessary to validate the information contained in the CDS documentation.".

[5] Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch_mitigation.php .http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch_mitigation.php .

[6] Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

[7] Current CCSBT requirements are those in the Scientific Observer Program Standards and those necessary for completing the template for the annual report to the ERSWG.

(b) Specify the number of observed ERS interactions including mortalities, and describe the methods of scaling used to produce estimates of total mortality (information should be provided by species –including the scientific name – wherever possible[8]):

	Sector 1 *(Longline)*		***Sector 2*** *(please name)*	
Most Recent Calendar Year *(2013)*				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	14,514,686			
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	10.2%			
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality			
	Interactions	*Mortality*	*Interactions*	*Mortality*
Large albatrosses	20	17		
Dark coloured albatrosses	13	13		
Other albatrosses	209	200		
Unidentified albatrosses	9	9		
Other petrels	79	77		
Othrer seabirds	3	2		
Unidentified birds	20	19		
Blue shark	1557	714		
Shortfin mako shark	99	62		
Porbeagle	294	110		
Other sharks	83	8		
Previous Calendar Year *(2012)*				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	16,078,442			
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	8.9%			
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality			
	Interactions	*Mortality*	*Interactions*	*Mortality*
Large albatrosses	15	15		
Dark colored albatrosses	3	3		
Other albatorosses	54	48		
Unidentified albatrosses	6	5		
Other petrels	7	7		
Other seabirds	4	4		
Unidentified birds	32	29		
Blue shark	2552	1155		
Shortfin mako	132	126		
Porbeagle	508	376		
Other sharks	30	11		

(c) Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:

Seabird: Tori-lines, night-setting and weighted-line, etc. in accordance with each RFMO's requirements

Turtle: Circle-hooks, line cutters and dehookers in accordance with each RFMO's requirements

(3) Historical SBT Catch (retained and non-retained)

Specify the best estimate (weight and number as available) of the historical fishing amounts of SBT for each sector (e.g. commercial longline, commercial purse seine, commercial charter fleet, domestic fleet, recreational) in the table below. The table should include the most recently completed fishing season. Figures should be provided for both retained SBT and non-retained SBT. For longline and recreational, "Retained SBT" includes SBT retained on vessel and "Non-Retained SBT" includes those returned to the water. For farming, "Retained SBT" includes SBT stocked to farming cages and "Non-Retained SBT" includes towing mortalities. If the number of individuals is known but the value in tonnes is unknown, enter the number of individuals in square brackets (e.g. [250]). Table cells should not be left empty. If the value is zero, enter "0". It is recognised that

[8] *Where species specific information is available, insert additional line(s) for each species below the relevant Seabird, Sharks, and/or Sea Turtles sub headings.*

for some sectors, the information requested in this table may not yet be available. Therefore, if the value is unknown, enter "?". However, estimates are preferred over unknown entries. Cells containing estimates with a high degree of uncertainty should be shaded in light grey. A description of any estimation methods should be provided below the table.

Fishing Season *(e.g. 2011/12)*	**Retained and Non-Retained SBT**					
	Sector 1 (Longline area 1-15)		***Sector 2 (please name)***		***Sector 3 (please name)***	
	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
2009/10	[56,320]	[10,533]				
2010/11	[46,212]	[4,249]				
2011/12	[59,405]	[4,057]				
2012/13	[51,754]	[10,209]				
2013/14	[49,575]	[10,423]				

Retained number and non retained number are revised (in detail CCSBT-OMMP/1406/08); Non retained number was estimated using logbook data with the non retained ratio based on the RTMP data.