



CCSBT-CC/2410/04 (Rev 1)

COMPLIANCE WITH CCSBT MANAGEMENT MEASURES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper provides a summary of compliance with CCSBT conservation and management measures by Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs). Reporting on implementation of Ecologically Related Species (ERS) measures is provided in paper [CCSBT-CC/2410/05](#).

The main areas of identified compliance concern are:

Over-catches (Indonesia)

Indonesia over-caught its Total Available Catch in both its 2019 and 2020 seasons, resulting in a combined 2019-2020 over-catch of 456.584t. Indonesia is in the process of paying back this over-catch between 2022 to 2026 inclusive.

Corrective Action Plan (South Africa)

The Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Extended Commission (EC 29) requested that South Africa provide a corrective Action Plan in advance of CCSBT 30, however this report was not submitted to CCSBT 30. In response to questions from Members and the Chair at CC18, South Africa advised that it planned to provide a Corrective Action Plan no later than 31 December 2023, and that this would then be followed by the submission of missing data and country reports.

At the time of finalising this paper, the Secretariat has not yet received South Africa's corrective Action Plan together with a timeframe for addressing its non-compliance issues. However, South Africa has now provided outstanding data to the Ecologically Related Species (ERS) Data Exchange and the Scientific Data Exchange.

Implementation of CCSBT's Transshipment Resolution Requirements (Indonesia)

Indonesia did not submit any information or reports to meet the obligations of CCSBT's Transshipment Resolution for at-sea transshipments involving SBT conducted by Indonesian longliners with freezing capacity during 1 January and 31 October 2023. On 1 November 2023, a trial commenced that allows Indonesia to use their own national observers to monitor SBT transshipments at sea to specified wooden Indonesian-flagged Carrier Vessels. Indonesia has started reporting transshipment activity following the commencement of this trial. However, the information and reports provided have been incomplete and have most often been submitted late. Indonesia therefore did not fully meet the obligations of the Transshipment Resolution in 2023, including requirements relating to the two-year observer trial¹.

¹ Refer to Section 3 of [CCSBT-CC/2410/06](#) and paper [CCSBT-CC/2410/13](#) for further details.

Other Matters

Other prevailing areas of compliance concern that CC may wish to further consider include:

- South Africa:
 - Did not attend meetings of SFMWG 6² (2023), ERSWG 14³ (2022), ESC 26 (2021), ESC 27 (2022) and ESC 28 (2023);
 - Did not submit its National Report to CC18⁴/ EC30 in 2023;
 - Did not submit a National Report to ERSWG 14 (2022) nor to the ESC26, ESC 27 or ESC 28 in 2021, 2022 and 2023 respectively, however did submit reports to ERSWG 15 and ESC 29 (both 2024);
 - Has submitted CMFs for 2023 late or that are incomplete and have also submitted 15 Catch Monitoring Forms (CMFs) with duplicate numbers. However, all 2023 CMFs forms have been received on compliant forms; and
 - Has not submitted its 2023 port inspection reports to the Secretariat within the required 14-day timeframe specified in the '*Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port*', nor notified the reason for the delay within the 14-day timeframe.
- The EU did not attend meetings of SFMWG 6 (2023), ERSWG 14 (2022), ESC 26 (2021), ESC 27 (2022), ESC 28 (2023), CC18, CCSBT 30 and will not be attending CCSBT 31.
- The EU has not submitted National Reports to ERSWG 14, ERSWG 15, ESC 27, ESC 28 and ESC 29.⁵
- Korea has persistently not submitted copies of all expected import copies of CDS documents to the Secretariat (refer to section 8.2).

1. Introduction

To assist with a review of compliance, the Secretariat has compiled a concise table (**Attachment A**) summarising compliance with CCSBT measures (especially for the CDS) for submissions received by 05/09/2024 with respect to data submission and reporting requirements for the most recent calendar year or similar period.

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**.

2. Catch and Allocation

The Total Allowable Catch is CCSBT's primary conservation measure. A comparison of total SBT mortalities against total available catch (which takes into account allocations, transfers and carry-forward of unfished allocations) by Member/Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) since the 2010 season is provided 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 2024. Information from other reports to CCSBT have also been included where possible.

² The Sixth Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group Meeting

³ The Fourteenth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group

⁴ The Eighteenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee

⁵ The EU responded to the draft Compliance with Measures tables and reiterated their belief that this requirement should be assessed as not applicable because "the EU does not have a SBT fishery, does not target SBT and have not reported any by-catches of SBT in the relevant reporting period".

3. Corrective Actions

Indonesia

Indonesia over-caught its Total Available Catch in both its 2019 and 2020 fishing seasons, resulting in a total over-catch for the two seasons combined of 456.584t. Indonesia is paying back this over-catch between 2022 to 2026 inclusive according to its Payback Plan (refer to paper [CCSBT-CC/2410/06](#)).

South Africa

At the time of finalising this paper, the Secretariat had not yet received South Africa's corrective action plan together with a timeframe for addressing its non-compliance issues.

4. Transshipment Issues

Indonesia

At the time of finalising this paper, Indonesia has not provided any observer deployment requests, transshipment declarations, or observer reports to CCSBT for transshipments that occurred during the period 1 January 2023 to 31 October 2023.

CCSBT began its two-year trial at-sea transshipment programme using Indonesia national observers on 1 November 2023. Between 1 November 2023 and 31 December 2023 18 deployment requests were received that recorded a total of 304 planned SBT transshipments. Transshipment declarations were received for only 63 of these planned transshipments, despite other records confirming that additional transshipments had taken place. There are significant gaps in the required transshipment records and information that has been provided by Indonesia. Where records and information have been submitted by Indonesia, these are most often received outside of the timeframes required in the Transshipment Resolution⁶.

5. Retrospective Vessel Authorisations

Indonesia

Indonesia has regularly been providing the Secretariat with retrospective CCSBT vessel authorisation information, where some vessel authorisations received commence months before the date they are submitted to the Secretariat.

Paragraph 5 of the Authorised Vessel Resolution requires that each Member and Co-operating Non-member shall “promptly notify” the Executive Secretary of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the CCSBT Record at any time such changes occur. For vessel authorisations notified to the Secretariat by Indonesia between 1 June 2023 and 31 May 2024, 42% involved retrospective authorisations of a period greater than two weeks. For these retrospective authorisations the authorization commenced, on average, more than 64 days prior to the notification being received.

The Secretariat wrote to Indonesia in January 2024 to raise this issue and Indonesia responded stating:

“We recognize importance of adhering to the prompt notification requirements and understand the need for timely and accurate vessel authorizations. Rest assured, we take this matter seriously and are committed to finding a suitable solution to prevent retrospective authorizations of Indonesian vessels in the future. Currently, we are developing a new system

⁶ See [CCSBT-CC/2410/06](#) for a detailed outline of the required transshipment records that were received from Indonesia in 2023 and [CCSBT-CC/2410/13](#) for further analysis that extends into the first quarter of 2024.

integrated with the fishing license application to prevent this issue happen in the near future.”

6. CDS Issues

Australia

One Australian company made exports of SBT on four separate non-compliant forms, totalling 753.1kg. The forms used were Trade Information Scheme (TIS) forms which have not been in use since 2009. The Secretariat advised Australia of this issue in May 2024.

Australia investigated and advised the Secretariat that the re-exporter thought it had completed the correct documentation. This issue has now been rectified by the re-exporter submitting appropriate replacement REEFs.

Australia has also not submitted sixteen (16) copies of import CMFs for imports into Australia during 2023. Of the remaining import CMFs provided by Australia, more than 40% of these were submitted after the submission deadline following notification from the Secretariat. Australia have confirmed to the Secretariat that they are in the process of exploring updates to their domestic regulation to improve the submission of forms relating to the import of SBT. Australia have discussed this further in their national report to CC19:

“We have previously advised the CCSBT that we are taking steps to improve the timely return of import Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) forms. After an intensive trial working with importers to improve the voluntary return of CDS documents, Australia is now considering regulation that would require the return of these forms. The regulatory change process in Australia can take a long period of time, with the likely need for consultation periods with affected importers, and a parliamentary regulatory process. We will report on progress with this in next year’s National Report.”

Indonesia

Indonesia has, to date, not provided High Seas statistical area information on 39% of their CMFs submitted to the Secretariat that included at-sea transshipments. The Secretariat has advised Indonesia of this issue. Indonesia has also not submitted nine (9) CMFs for small scale/artisanal SBT catch harvested between January and November 2023 that were reported in updated tagging data provided to the Secretariat in March 2024.

New Zealand

In late 2023, the Secretariat became aware of SBT products being sold in New Zealand that were described as *“produced in Vietnam using NZ Line Caught Southern Bluefin Tuna.”* This description indicated that the SBT had been re-exported from Viet Nam and imported back into New Zealand.

Paragraph 1.2 of the CDS Resolution requires that imports under the jurisdiction of a Member shall be accompanied by a document described in Section 3 of the Resolution.⁷ Viet Nam is neither a CCSBT Member, Cooperating Non-Member nor OSEC⁸ so it cannot issue, certify nor validate CDS re-export documents to accompany any re-exported SBT. This therefore means that Paragraph 1.2 of the Resolution currently prohibits New Zealand from accepting SBT imported from Viet Nam.

⁷ Section 3 specifies the documents as Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form, Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form and/or Re-export or Export after Landing of Domestic Product Form.

⁸ A State/Fishing Entity that has expressed its commitment, in writing, to cooperate with the CDS Resolution.

The Secretariat raised these concerns with New Zealand in November 2023. New Zealand responded stating that the company in question “*had been in contact with Fisheries NZ (and the Secretariat) for some time around their desire to process SBT in Vietnam and re-export to the domestic NZ market. Fisheries NZ have been clear with the company that validated REEF forms would be required to reimport SBT, and that Vietnam becoming an OSEC would facilitate this. Despite our best efforts, Vietnam has not yet become an OSEC*”.

New Zealand also subsequently confirmed that the imported quantities of SBT from Viet Nam totalled 19,060kg (gross weight) during the 2022/2023 season.

South Africa

The Secretariat has noted to previous Compliance Committees that South Africa had extensive submission and quality issues with its CDS data for 2017 to 2022 inclusive. Most of these issues continued in 2023, however there were some improvements in 2023 also.

Attachment A provides summary information for South Africa’s 2023 CDS issues including for example that:

- For the past six fishing seasons data submitted from different sources have not reconciled, however updated CDS data submitted by South Africa in recent months has appeared to show improved correlation (refer Table 1 below and **Attachment D**).
- The correlation between SBT numbers recorded in amended CTF data and on CMFs has improved for 2023, however there were still over 9% of CMFs submitted that either did not match the specified tagging form details or where the number of SBT differed between CTF and CMF.
- A large proportion of South Africa’s CMFs (89 CMFs, *i.e.* 18%) were not submitted by 31 March 2024 (which was the final due date for all 2023 CDS submissions). These forms were provided in early August 2024, following resubmission of all of South Africa’s 2023 tagging data in July 2024.
- There were 35 instances of missing catch validation information (name, signature, seal or date) on CMFs submitted.
- There continue to be discrepancies between South Africa’s CMF tagging data and total estimated catch, however some issues appear related, at least in part, to the conversion factor applied to SBT on CMFs.
- Duplicate form numbers continue to be issued, which is a non-compliance issue under the CDS Resolution. The Secretariat identified 15 duplicate CMF numbers which were issued during the 2023/24 season. These forms were renumbered in later data submissions to overcome this issue.

In summary, South Africa’s resubmitted data shows improved correlation in some areas, but some quality issues remain, in addition to the late or incomplete submission of CDS data.

Table 1: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2022 Fishing Season (as at 18/09/2023)

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	1456		108.71
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		109.22
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		109.1

National Report to CC	Not yet available		Not yet available
CMF data	1,438		159.78 ⁹
CTF data	1439		123.23 ¹⁰

Taiwan

Taiwan notified two new validation seals that were authorised to be used from 1 August 2023. However, a small number of CMFs were submitted that used this validation seal prior to the authorisation date.

7. National Reports

The EU did not submit National reports to ERSWG 14, ESC 27, ESC 28 and ESC 29. ESC 28 noted that:

“... the ESC has not accepted the EU’s reasoning for not submitting its national report. The ESC also stated that the information in the EU report would be beneficial in the context of supporting the work aimed at estimating UAM.” [UAM is unaccounted mortality].

ESC29 also noted that:

“...no national report had been received from the EU. The Chair reiterated the EU’s previous advice that this is because, strictly speaking, as the EU does not have a southern bluefin tuna (SBT) fishery, it does not target SBT, and it has not reported any by-catches of SBT in the relevant reporting period.”

South Africa did not submit National Reports to ESC26, ESC27 and ESC 28 (2021, 2022, 2023) nor to ERSWG 14 (2022). However, South Africa did submit national reports to ERSWG15 and ESC 29 (both 2024). South Africa also did not submit its National Report to CC18 / EC30 in 2023, and at the time of finalising this paper has not submitted its national report to CC19 / EC31.

Paragraph 38(c) of the Transshipment Resolution requires that Members include in their annual report a *“comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received at-sea transshipments from their LSTLVs during the most recently completed fishing season”*. This information is captured in Section 2.4 (iii) of the national reports.

The Secretariat notes that Members that are transshipping SBT are generally including brief summaries related to observer deployments, rather than the content and conclusions of observer reports. This may sometimes also include a comment on the overall number of infractions detected. The Secretariat encourages Members to also assess and report on the content of transshipment observer reports to ensure they most comprehensively meet this reporting requirement.

⁹ This estimated whole weight applies the conversion factor of 1.8 for SBT processed to DRO, which was applied to more than 90% of SBT on CMFs submitted by South Africa. South Africa have indicated they believe this conversion factor is very high and that their preliminary analysis of the data they had collected put the conversion factor at around 1.27.

¹⁰ Most SBT in tagging data submitted by South Africa is landed GGO, with only around 5% of SBT reported as landed DRO in tagging data.

8. AREAS OF PERSISTENT NON-COMPLIANCE

(excluding South Africa's persistent CDS issues mentioned above)

8.1. Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (South Africa)

According to the CCSBT's Resolution on Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port:

20. *"The port Member shall transmit a copy of the inspection report to the CCSBT Secretariat no later than 14 days following the date of completion of the inspection. If the inspection report cannot be transmitted within 14 days, the port Member should notify the CCSBT Secretariat within the 14 day time period the reasons for the delay and when the report will be submitted."*

For the calendar years 2017 to 2022 inclusive, South Africa did not provide any port inspection reports within the required 14-day timeframe. It also did not provide any of the required notifications regarding the reasons for the delays and information about when the delayed reports will be submitted. In 2023, one port inspection report (of four received) was provided within the required 14-day timeframe. At the time of completing this report it is unclear if all required 2023 port inspection reports have been received as South Africa have, at this point, not submitted their national report. Further details are provided in paper [CCSBT-CC/2410/08](#).

8.2. Non-Provision of Import Copies of CDS Forms (Korea)

Missing import documents are a concern because they could be an indicator that the relevant Member has not fully implemented CCSBT's CDS requirements and this could provide an avenue for Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) SBT to enter markets.

Korea has not yet submitted 13 expected CDS import forms for the 2023 calendar year. Korea's non-submission of a significant number of import copies of CDS forms to the Secretariat has continued since the CDS was first implemented in 2010, however it is encouraging to note that the number and percentage of missing forms in 2023 is lower than it has been in the two preceding years.

Table 3 provides the number and percentage of import copies of REEFs respectively not submitted by Korea since 2010, as well as the total tonnages of SBT associated with those missing forms.

Table 3: Korea – Missing Import Copies of REEFs

REEFs	Number Expected to be Submitted	Number Missing (not submitted)	Percentage Missing	Total Net Weight (t) of SBT on Missing REEFs
2018	240	15	6.3%	9.69
2019	155	14	9.0%	5.59
2020	121	11	9.1%	7.60
2021	114	19	16.7%	45.05
2022	121	17	14.1%	24.29
2023	118	13	11.0%	12.69

All CMF import forms have been submitted as required since 2020 onwards.

Regarding non-submission of import forms, Korea has provided the updates below in its last three National Reports.

In its 2022 National Report, Korea advised that:

“In relation to Korea’s issue with the import copies of CDS documents, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF), National Fishery Products Quality Management Service (NFQS) and Korean Customs Service (KCS) had several consultations including a face-to-face meeting in the 1st semester of 2022. To improve the communication and data exchange among MOF, NFQS and KCS, it was agreed that they would meet periodically to crosscheck their respective records and take follow-up actions.

In the meantime, the NFQS has been providing awareness program to SBT importers in Korea regarding CDS requirements and the MOF is working to establish a more effective national procedure. As the key to the issue, the amendment of Distant Water Fisheries Development Act has been considered so far but some doubts and questions were raised on this approach repeatedly. In any case, the MOF initiated the process of amending the current Ministerial Directive on the Implementation of CCSBT CDS Resolution in order to require the SBT importers to submit the copies of CDS documents to the NFQS directly, and will do its best to complete the process before the start of next fishing season although the Directive is not a legally binding instrument in a strict sense.”

In its 2023 National Report, Korea advised that:

“In relation to Korea’s issue with the import copies of CDS documents, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF), National Fishery Products Quality Management Service (NFQS) and Korean Customs Service (KCS) continued consultations to improve the communication and data exchange.

Although the progress has been somewhat slow as there are practical challenges in improving coordination and collaboration among different Ministries and Agencies, we recently invited the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety as well to those consultations and are now using a website to search and exchange the information/data on imported SBT. We will test how well the website works and consider other necessary actions, depending on the result.”

In its 2024 National Report, Korea advised that:

“Last year, “frozen SBT” was designated as one of the imported fish species that are subject to the “Import/Transaction History Management System” requirements. In this system, certain information/data of the imported fish products is required to be compiled and stored in a database which can be accessed by authorized officers of the MOF, NFQS, KCS and MFDS. This system was developed in addition to Korea’s existing SBT CDS management regime which does not have specific provisions in relation to data/information sharing and exchange arrangements among the relevant Ministries and agencies, and does not replace it.

It is expected that we should be able to locate the CDS of imported SBT and submit them to the Secretariat in a more systematic and timely manner using the system, and we will make further improvements and refinements, if necessary, after our experience with the system for one year or two.

In any case, we will continue our effort to rectify the situation and hope that the eCDS that CCSBT will be implementing would also assist us in one way or another in dealing with this issue.”

Prepared by the Secretariat

Table 1: Compliance with Measures

	Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
CDS (during 2023 Calendar year): Continued	% of CMFs for Exports where catch/ harvest <u>weights</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ¹⁷	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.6%	97.95%	100%
	% of CMFs for Exports where SBT catch/harvest <u>numbers</u> are the same on both exporter and importer copies ¹⁷	99.7%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	99.6%	98.72%	100%
	% of CMFs with all correctly corresponding CTFs (where required)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	93.15%	100%
	• % of CTFs where fish numbers exactly match CMF	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	97.58%	100%
	• % of CTFs where fish weights within 5% of CMF	99.6%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	16.53% ¹⁸	100%
	% of expected Export CMFs submitted to the Secretariat	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100% ¹⁹	100%
	% of expected import copies of CMFs submitted to the Secretariat ²⁰ by the importing Member (number missing is shown in brackets)	89.9% (16)	n/a	n/a	99.3% (6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
	% of REEFs submitted where Validators were correctly authorised to validate (number of REEFs where validators were not correctly authorised are shown in brackets)	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%
	% of expected (re-)export REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the (re-)exporter (number missing is shown in brackets)	100%	n/a	100% (1)	100%	88.9% (1)	n/a	n/a	100%
	% of expected import copies of REEFs submitted to the Secretariat by the intended importing Member ²⁰ (number missing is shown in brackets)	100% ²¹	n/a	n/a	100%	89.0% (13)	n/a	n/a	100%
Number of Duplicate Tag Numbers Submitted in Tagging Data	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0 ²²	0	

		Australia	European Union	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Transshipments (data is for the 2023 calendar year)	Deployment Requests received	n/a	n/a	P ²³	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓
	Transshipment Declarations received for transshipments at sea	n/a	n/a	P ²⁴	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓
	Transshipment Declarations received for known transshipments in port ²⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Carrier vessel authorised on transshipment date	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
	Fishing Vessel authorised on transshipment date	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓
Transshipment	Members Reports submitted in <u>2023</u> (relating to the most recent fishing season)	n/a	n/a	F ²⁶	✓ ²⁷	✓ ²⁷	n/a	n/a	F ²⁸
Authorised Vessels/Farms	All Fishing Vessel authorisations received and cover all catch/harvest days	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	All Carrier Vessel authorisations received	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
Reports and/or Allowances Made for all Sources of SBT Mortality	All sources of SBT mortality as advised by Member/CNM (as advised in Members' carry-forward advice received in 2024)								
	Fishing Season:	2022/23	2023	2023	2023/24	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2023/24
	Commercially caught/retained mortality	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Release/discard/other sources of mortality	(0t)	n/a	(0t)	✓(155t)	✓(5t)	✓(20t)	(Unknown)	✓(10t)
	Recreational mortality	✓(311.9t)	n/a	(0t)	n/a	n/a	✓(69.3t)	(Unknown)	n/a
	Customary or artisanal mortality	n/a	n/a	(0t)	n/a	n/a	✓(0t)	n/a	n/a
2023 Members' Reports: Is all information required by Templates provided	CC/CCSBT	✓	✓	F ²⁹	✓	✓	✓	X	✓ ³⁰
	ESC	✓ ³¹	X ³²	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓

Key to Colour Coding in the Attachment A Table	Colour
Items with a tick or a score greater than 90% and that have no duplicate tag number or authorisation issues are un-coloured	
Items categorised as 'F', or a score between 50 - 89.9% and that have no duplicate tag number or authorisation issues	
Items categorised as 'P' or 'X' or a score less than 50%, and/or items that have tag number duplication or authorisation issues	

Table 2: Number of CMFs and REEFs from which the CDS Data Percentages in Table 1 of Attachment A were Derived

i)

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	South Africa	European Union	
2023	Domestic Landings CMFs	1,351	777	86	2	245	30	106	n/a	2,597
2023	Export CMFs	667	97	0	9	739	52	395	n/a	1,959
2023	TOTAL CMFs	2,010	874	86	11	984	82	501	0	4,548

ii)

CDS Data Submission Period		Number of REEFs on the CDS System for each Member/ CNM								Total Number of REEFs
		Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	South Africa	European Union	
2023	Number of REEFs on the System	43	553	262	9	0	1	0	0	868

- ✓ - For Data, CDS and Minimum Standards for Port Inspection requirements - Indicates Full compliance where the total number of days outside the due date was less than or equal to 28 days (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, CDS and Minimum Standards for Port Inspection requirements - Indicates Full compliance but the total number of days outside the due date was greater than 28 days (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 Transhipments – a 'P' means that either not all data was received or no advice was provided, including receiving deployment requests for which no transhipment of SBT by a fishing vessel is indicated, but then did occur
 - For Members Reports – indicates that report did not contain all of the information specified in the template
 - For Authorised Vessels/Farms – indicates that full information has not been received, and one or more Fishing Vessels were not authorised while fishing
 - For validators – indicates that one or more validators were not authorised when they validated CDS forms

- 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

- tba - To be advised

- ? - Unknown

¹ The EU had no SBT catch for 2023 and therefore there are no final catch by vessel, scientific data exchange data, or ERS data that need to be submitted by the EU.

² South Africa provided their initial allocation for the 2024 season on 8 August 2024, 160 days after the season started and 99 days after this data was required to be provided to the Secretariat.

³ South Africa provided their catch by vessel information for the 2023 calendar year on 30 April 2024 and this was updated on 1 July 2024, following a review of their 2023 data. This information is equivalent to the final catch by vessel information required as part of the initial allocation vs final catch requirements.


-
- ⁴ For Scientific Data and ERSWG Exchange, this table records whether the required information due between 1 August 2023 and 31 July 2024 has been received by the Secretariat. This is a slightly different time period than many items in this table but allows the Secretariat to report whether all data exchange items required to be submitted for the 2022 calendar year have been provided.
- ⁵ Korea submitted length data but has not provided raised length data.
- ⁶ Japan advised that it has no direct age data to submit to the 2024 Data Exchange. The most recent direct age data Japan submitted were for 2018, however data are required to have been submitted for at least the 2021 calendar year.
- ⁷ This category monitors the provision of other agreed primary data items for specific Members including catch at age, non-retained catches, CPUE indices, troll indices and historical catch and effort.
- ⁸ 8 CMFs for catch in 2023 were submitted to the Secretariat in June 2024.
- ⁹ Indonesia has not submitted nine (9) CMFs for small scale/artisanal catch that were recorded in tagging data received late (in March 2024) and relates to catch taken between January and November 2023..
- ¹⁰ Missing CMFs for 2023 (73 forms) were submitted late, in early August 2024, after follow-up from the Secretariat. After reconciliation of this data, additional missing CMFs were submitted in September 2024. Based on revised CTF data received, two (2) CMFs remain missing at the time this paper was completed.
- ¹¹ All CMF's submitted by South Africa were compliant CMFs, however there are two (2) CMF's that the Secretariat has not received from South Africa which are unable to assessed, and South Africa submitted 15 CMFs with duplicate number for SBT caught in 2023.
- ¹² While compliant CMFs were submitted by Australia, four TIS (Trade Information Scheme) forms were submitted for re-exports, and these were phased out by 31 Dec 2009. These forms were subsequently reissued on compliant REEF forms.
- ¹³ While all South Africa's validators were correctly authorised to validate on their 2023 CMFs submitted, there were also other validation issues with CMF's submitted, including 26 missing validation seals, 3 missing validator signatures, 3 missing validator name and 3 missing catch validation date.
- ¹⁴ Incomplete/inaccurate information includes things such as missing information for one or more fields and incorrect information such as invalid codes/conversion factors etc. Therefore, the figures in the table 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 to the Secretariat by the exporter (but the Secretariat has already received a copy from the importer).
- These figures in the table do not include CMFs that contain only tagging data errors. All tagging data error statistics are provided in separate rows of the table.
- ¹⁵ The errors were all that statistical area for High Seas transshipment was not provided. The Secretariat has advised Indonesia of this issue.


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- ¹⁶ There was 1 New Zealand fishing vessel (recorded on 1 CMF) that was unauthorised when it caught 1 SBT during July 2023. This vessel was subsequently retrospectively authorised.
- ¹⁷ 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 and not the updated copies back from the importer.
- ¹⁸ South Africa noted that much of their SBT are landed in GGO (CTF) and exported in DRO (CMF). They felt that the 1.8 DRO conversion factor was very high and that their preliminary analysis of the data they had collected put the conversion factor at around 1.27. They stated that whilst 1.8 is used, the “% of CTFs where fish weights within 5% CMF” will reflect a poor result in the Compliance with Measures table. The Secretariat has run some initial analysis and from this it appears that the use of this conversion factor is contributing to the high percentage of mismatches. However, there also remain some issues with data inconsistencies that also contribute to this.
- ¹⁹ South Africa provided all missing export CMFs in the data submitted to the Secretariat in early August 2024.
- ²⁰ The intended importing State/Entity is assumed to be the export destination specified on the CMF or REEF; however, the Secretariat recognises that it is possible that, in some cases, the shipment’s actual export destination may change at shipping time and may therefore sometimes differ from the intended export destination.
- ²¹ All 2023 importer copies of REEFs (3 in total) late on 19 July 2024, after follow-up from the Secretariat. Australia informed the Secretariat that they are taking steps to improve their domestic regulation to improve compliance with the requirements for the provision of this import data.
- ²² South Africa resubmitted their 2023 catch tagging data on 23 July 2024. There had previously been one duplicate tag number in CTF data submitted to the Secretariat, but this duplicate was not present in the resubmitted data.
- ²³ At-sea transshipments of SBT to Indonesia’s wooden CVs with its own national observers on board were not permitted under CCSBT’s Transshipment Resolution until 1 November 2023 but did occur. To date, no deployment requests were received by the CCSBT or IOTC for the period 1 Jan 2023 to 31 Oct 2023. The CCSBT began its 2-year trial at-sea transshipment programme with Indonesia on 1 Nov 2023 – a total of 18 deployment requests have been provided for November and December 2023.
- ²⁴ Of the 18 deployments notified for 2023, transshipment declarations (TDs) were completely missing for 11 of these deployments (61%). In the case of the other seven (7) deployments, transshipment declarations were provided, on average, 21 days late. Transshipment declarations are required to be provided to the Secretariat within 24 hours of the completion of the transshipment by the master of the receiving Carrier Vessel.
- ²⁵ According to the CCSBT’s ‘Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels’, the master of a receiving Carrier Vessel is required to complete and transmit a CCSBT Transshipment Declaration to the CCSBT Secretariat within 24 hours of the completion of the transshipment. This provision came into effect on 1 January 2015.


-
- ²⁶ Indonesia did not provide any information for section 2.4iii. of the CC/EC report (SBT Transshipment) other than noting that the observer report for at-sea transshipments during the 2022 season was in process for submission to the IOTC. The Secretariat has communicated with the IOTC Secretariat which advised that, at the time of finalising these tables, it does not have the observer reports for nine (9) of the eighteen (18) deployments notified to the CCSBT Secretariat for 2023.
- ²⁷ 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 transshipments from their tuna longline fishing vessels with freezing capacity (LSTLVs) was not provided.
- ²⁸ Section 2.4iii of Taiwan's CC/EC report contained no information on the conclusions of observers onboard Taiwan's carrier vessels (e.g. reported infractions or issues or lack thereof), and only contained metrics on the number of transshipments and the number of vessels involved.
- ²⁹ The ID CC/EC report did not contain details of the type of audits undertaken in accordance with Section 5.8 of the CDS Resolution to validate the information contained in the CDS documentation. The report also notes the number of vessels required to report to VMS in 2022 that was lower than those ID flagged vessels on the CCSBT Record of Authorised Vessels during 2022. However, there is no explanation of whether these vessels were operating only within areas under national jurisdiction and, if so, what monitoring they were subject to.
- ³⁰ There was very little detail included in Taiwan's CC/EC report in Section 2.7 - Coverage and Type of CDS Audit Undertaken. However, sufficient information was captured in other areas of the report to meet this requirement. Section 2.4iii of Taiwan's CC/EC report also contained no information on the conclusions of observers onboard Taiwan's carrier vessels (e.g. reported infractions or issues or lack thereof), and only contained metrics on the number of transshipments and the number of vessels involved. However, this has been included in the compliance assessment for Transshipment (see bullet point 26) so has not been duplicated here.
- ³¹ At ESC27 Members agreed that EMS activities should be reported to the ESC in Member's National Reports. The agreed EMS information should include how EMS has been implemented, particularly in the context of the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program, how observer coverage has been calculated, what information previously collected by human observers is no longer collected and what information cannot be collected by EMS. Australia did not provide the agreed EMS information requested by Members in their report to ESC28. In addition, some catch and effort data was merged or not completely reported.
- ³² Paragraph 11 of the report of ESC 28 notes that, "*the ESC has not accepted the EU's reasoning for not submitting its national report. The ESC also stated that the information in the EU report would be beneficial in the context of supporting the work aimed at estimating UAM.*" [UAM is unaccounted mortality]. The EU had previously advised (30 July 2022) that, "*We have taken the decision to discontinue the submission of the ESC report to CCSBT as strictly speaking we do not have a SBT fishery, we do not target SBT and we have not reported any by-catches of SBT in the relevant reporting period.*" In response to a query from Members following the conclusion of CCSBT 30, the EU further stated that "*in the past the EU provided, on a voluntary basis, a report to the ESC on our tropical tuna fisheries. However, the ESC report is, strictly speaking, only applicable to Members with SBT fisheries. The ESC report deals with the specificities of the SBT fishery and provides advice on SBT management and ecologically related species. A report on tropical tunas is of little, if any, value to the ESC.*" In their response the EU further stated "*The EU has been compliant with the obligation to submit the annual report for the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission. Nevertheless, as noted above, the EU does not have a SBT fishery. Consistent with this, there should no expectation that the EU's annual report will address the parts of the report directly related to the SBT fishery.*" In their response to the draft tables provided to Members before CC19, the EU again reiterated their position that they felt that this should be assessed as not applicable.

I. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the “2018 Season” to the “2023 Season”
(all Sources of Mortality must be Attributed Against Members’ Total Available Catch Limit)

Key:

 Cells highlighted in lemon indicate where CDS estimates of the fishing season’s catch are higher than the nationally reported retained commercial catch by more than 0.5t

 Cells highlighted in pale green indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit, but the overcatch was paid back by a voluntary reduction of allocation in the following season

 Cells highlighted in pale red indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit and the overcatch was not paid back or has not yet been paid back/is in the process of being paid back

‘n/a’ Means ‘not applicable’

Note: No over-catches were recorded for the “2018” season.

Over-catches were recorded for Australia and Indonesia in the “2019” season, but Australia’s over-catch has already been paid back.

One over-catch was recorded for the “2020” season by Indonesia adding to its over-catch in the “2019” season. These over-catches are to be paid back between 2022 – 2026.

“2018 Season”

Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-17 to 30-Nov-18	6,165	362.8	6,527.8	6,409.0 (CF)	250	6,159.0	6,170.2 ¹	6,159.0	6,157.4
EU	1-Jan-18 to 31-Dec-18	11	2	13	0 (CC)	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-18 to 31-Dec-18	1,023	64.7	1,087.7	1,086.6 (CC)	0	1086.6	1,086.6	1,086.6	1,086.6
Japan	1-Apr-18 to 31-Mar-19	6,117 ²	139	6,256	5,992.0 (CF)	29	5,963.0	5,957.7	5,962.5	5,944.2
Korea	1-Apr-18 to 31-Mar-19	1,240.5	52.541	1,293.0	1,251.6 (CC)	5	1,246.6	1,263.9	1,246.6	1,268.2
New Zealand	1-Oct-17 to 30-Sep-18	1,088	79.5	1,167.5	1,050 (CC)	42	1,008	987.8	1008.1	1008.0
South Africa	1-Feb-18 to 31-Jan-19	450	32.352 ³	482.352	240.4 (CC)	5	235.4	292.0	235.3	235.3
Taiwan	1-Mar-18 to 28-Feb-19	1,240.5	33.2	1,273.7	1,223.8 (CC)	10	1,213.8 ⁴	1,217.5	1,213.8	1,220.3

"2019 Season"

Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-18 to 30-Nov-19	6,165	118.844	6,283.844	6,342.135 (CF) ⁵	250	6,074.135	6,094.3 ¹	6,074.2	6,088.0
EU	1-Jan-19 to 31-Dec-19	11	0	11	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-19 to 31-Dec-19	1,023	1.118	1,024.118	1,206.034 (CC) ⁶	0	1,206.034	1,206.0	1206.0	1,206.0
Japan	1-Apr-19 to 31-Mar-20	6,117 ²	264	6,381	5,983.0 (CC)	33	5,950.0	5,949.1	5,949.1	5,850.3
Korea	1-Apr-19 to 31-Mar-20	1,240.5	41.451	1,281.951	1,243.385 (CC)	5	1,238.385	1,249.1	1,238.4	1,238.4
New Zealand	1-Oct-18 to 30-Sep-19	1,088	118.4	1,206.4	1,002.9 (CC)	45.9	957.0	954.1	957.0	959.4
South Africa	1-Feb-19 to 31-Jan-20	450	84.6 ⁷	507.6 ⁷	177.073 (CF)	5	172.073 ⁸	222.0	172.0	172.0
Taiwan	1-Mar-19 to 29-Feb-20	1,240.5	34.726	1,275.226	1,240 (CC)	10	1,230 ⁴	1,244.2	1,229.2	1,229.2

“2020 Season”

Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-19 to 30-Nov-20	6,165	(-40.291) ⁵	6,124.709	5,679 (CC)	250	5,429	5,444.2 ¹	5,429.3	5,415.4
EU	1-Jan-20 to 31-Dec-20	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-20 to 31-Dec-20	1,023	(-181.916) ⁶	841.084	1,297.668 (CC)	0	1,297.7	1,297.668	1,297.7	1,297.7
Japan	1-Apr-20 to 31-Mar-21	6,117 ²	398	6,515	5,918 (CC)	48	5,870	5,870.5	5,869.5	5,928.9
Korea	1-Apr-20 to 31-Mar-21	1,240.5	38.566	1,279.066	1,231.5 (CC)	5	1,226.5	1,243.3	1,226.5	1,226.5
New Zealand	1-Oct-19 to 30-Sep-20	1,088	203.5	1,291.5	925.5 (CC)	68.9	856.6	847.9	856.6	853.0
South Africa	1-Feb-20 to 28-Feb-21	450	84.6 ⁷	507.6 ⁷	123.44 (CC)	5	118.44	162.3	117.8	117.7
Taiwan	1-Mar-20 to 28-Feb-21	1,240.5	21.285	1,261.785	1,126 (CC)	10	1,116 ⁴	1,124.2 ⁹	1,124.0	1,124.0

"2021 Season"

Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-20 to 30-Nov-21	6,238.4 ¹⁰	445.405	6,683.8	5,956.9 (CF)	311.9	5,645.0	5,644.0 ¹	5,641.0	5,655.8
EU	1-Jan-21 to 31-Dec-21	11		11	0 (CC)	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-21 to 31-Dec-21	1,122.8 ¹⁰		1,122.8	1,122.715 (CC)	0	1,122.715	1,122.8	1,122.7	1,122.7
Japan	1-Apr-21 to 31-Mar-22	6,197.4 ¹⁰	597.0	6,794.4	6,506.0 (CC)	54	6,452.0	6,404.5	6,451.8	6,452.4
Korea	1-Apr-21 to 31-Mar-22	1,256.8	47.577	1,304.4	1,240.9 (CC)	5	1,235.9	1,246.5 ¹¹	1,235.9	1,235.9
New Zealand	1-Oct-20 to 30-Sep-21	1,102.5	217.6	1,320.1	864.0 (CC)	77.2	786.8	782.4	786.8	787.9
South Africa	1-Mar-21 to 28-Feb-22	455.3 ¹⁰	84.6 ¹²	512.9 ¹²	116.1 (CC)	5	111.1	172.6	110.1	110.1
Taiwan	1-Mar-21 to 28-Feb-22	1,256.8	127.778	1,384.6	1,284 (CC)	10	1,274	1,274.8	1,274.4	1,274.4

“2022 Season”


Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-21 to 30-Nov-22	6,238.4 ¹⁰	726.885	6,965.3	6,283.6 (CC)	311.9	5,971.7	5,978.7 ¹	5,971.7	5,957.9
EU	1-Jan-22 to 31-Dec-22	11		11	0 (CC)	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-22 to 31-Dec-22	1,122.8 ¹⁰	(-91.3) ¹³	1,031.5	1,031.397 (CC)	0	1,031.397	1,027.21	1,031.398	1,031.398
Japan	1-Apr-22 to 31-Mar-23	6,197.4 ¹⁰	288.00	6,485.4	6,009.0 (CC)	113	5,896.0	5,619.7	5,896.2	5,886.7
Korea	1-Apr-22 to 31-Mar-23	1,256.8	63.484	1,320.3	1,172.5 (CC)	5	1,167.5	1,182.4	1,167.5	1,167.5
New Zealand	1-Oct-21 to 30-Sep-22	1,102.5	220.50	1,323.0	955.7 (CC)	79.8	875.9	869.1	875.4	875.4
South Africa	1-Mar-22 to 28-Feb-23	455.3 ¹⁰	85.66 ¹⁴	513.96 ¹⁴	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>	216.8	150.9	150.9
Taiwan	1-Mar-22 to 28-Feb-23	1,256.8	100.161	1,357.0	1,328.0 (CC)	10	1,318.0	1,318.0	1,318.0	1,318.0


“2023 Season”


Member	FISHING SEASON								CALENDAR YEAR	
	Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Member Reported Mortalities/Allowances Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit in Whole Weight (tonnes)			Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports ¹⁵	Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports ¹⁵
					a) Total Mortalities/Allowances Attributed (equal to the sum of b+c)	b) Mortalities/Allowances other than Retained Commercial Catch	c) Reported Retained Commercial Catch			
Australia	1-Dec-22 to 30-Nov-23	6,238.4 ¹⁰	681.7	6,920.1	6347.4	311.9	6035.5	6,034.03 ¹	6,035.50	6,046.23
EU	1-Jan-23 to 31-Dec-23	11		11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1-Jan-23 to 31-Dec-23	1,122.8 ¹⁰	(-91.3) ¹³	1,031.5	1031.35	0	1031.35	1,029.40	1,031.35	1,031.35
Japan	1-Apr-23 to 31-Mar-24	6,197.4 ¹⁰	476.0	6,673.4	6387	155	6232	5,986.66	6,231.81	6,334.86
Korea	1-Apr-23 to 31-Mar-24	1,256.8	147.7	1,404.5	1304.7	5	1299.7	1,302.38	1,299.74	1,299.74
New Zealand	1-Oct-22 to 30-Sep-23	1,102.5	220.5	1,323.0	1186.9	89.3	1097.6	1,082.21	1,097.58	1,102.75
South Africa	1-Mar-23 to 28-Feb-24	455.3 ¹⁰		455.3	114.1	5	109.1	159.71	109.17	109.22
Taiwan	1-Mar-23 to 28-Feb-24	1,256.8	28.9	1,285.7	1245.2	10	1235.2	1,226.39	1,235.22	1,134.96

II. Mortalities Attributed Against Total Available Catch Limit for the “2010 Season” to the “2017 Season”¹⁶
(all reported retained commercial catch was attributed against Members’ Total Available Catch Limits; Members defined whether other sources of Mortality were attributed against their Total Available Catch Limit)

Key:

 Cells highlighted in orange/gold below indicate where CDS estimates of the fishing season’s catch were higher than the nationally reported retained commercial catch by more than 0.5t

 Cells highlighted in pale green indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit, but the overcatch was paid back by a voluntary reduction of allocation in the following season

 Cells highlighted in pale red indicate that the reported total attributed mortalities for the fishing season were greater than the Total Available Catch Limit and the overcatch was not paid back

‘n/a’ Means ‘not applicable’.

AUSTRALIA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁷	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes) ¹	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Dec-16 to 30-Nov-17	5,665	31.69	5,696.69	5,333.9 (CF)	5,338.85	5,333.88	5,332.99
1-Dec-15 to 30-Nov-16	5,665	37.72 ¹⁸	5,702.72	5,633 (CC)	5,638.9	5,633.31	5,635.76
1-Dec-14 to 30-Nov-15	5,665	0	5,557 ¹⁹	5,519 (CC)	5,519.29	5,519.26	5,519.26
1-Dec-13 to 30-Nov-14	5,193	118.8	5,311.8	5,419 (CC)	5,410.9	5,419.8	5,240.07
1-Dec-12 to 30-Nov-13	4,713	0	4,678.4 ²⁰	4,538 ²¹ (CC)	4,541.2	4,539.1	4,524.1
1-Dec-11 to 30-Nov-12	4,528	n/a	4,508.93 ²²	4,543.5(OL)	4,516.7	4,542.9	4,737.6
1-Dec-09 to 30-Nov-11 ²³	8,540	n/a	8,030	8,049 ²² (DE)	8,050.8	8,046.3	7,858.7

EUROPEAN UNION

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁷	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Jan-17 to 31-Dec-17	10	0	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	10	0	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	10	n/a	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	10	n/a	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	10	n/a	10	0 (CC)	n/a	0	0
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	10	n/a	10	4.04 (CC)	No documents received	4.4	4.4
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	10	n/a	10	3.3 (OL)	No documents received	9.9	9.9
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	10	n/a	10	10.8 (CC) ²⁴	No documents received	2.9	2.9

INDONESIA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁷	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Jan-17 to 31-Dec-17	750	149.36	899.36	835 (CC)	834.72	834.62	834.62
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	750	0	750	600 (CC)	596.41	600.65	600.65
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	750	0	750	593 (CC)	585.60	593.0	593.0
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	750	0	750	1,063 (CC)	1,052.01	1,063.3	1,063.3
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	709	0	709	1,382.6 (CC)	1,372.28	1,382.6	1,382.6
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	685	n/a	685	909.7 (CC)	845.73	909.8	909.8
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-11 ²³	1,302	n/a	1,302	1,494 ²⁵ (CC)	1,345.1	1,474.8 ²⁶	1,474.8 ²⁶

JAPAN

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁷	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Apr-17 to 31-Mar-18	4,737	0	4,737	4,564 (CC) ²⁷	4,566.01	4,563.58	4,567.82
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	4,737	49	4,786	4,708 (CC) ²⁸	4,597.91	4,708.33	4,720.84
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	4,847	41	4,888	4,798 (CC)	4,796.17	4,797.13	4,745.08
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	3,403	9	3,412	3,361 (CC)	3,355.69 ²⁹	3,361.01	3,370.27
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	2,703	54	2,757	2,694 (CC)	2,577.12	2,693.8	2,694.1
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	2,519	n/a	2,519	2,465 (CC)	2,436.33	2,464.1	2,524.9
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ²³	4,522	n/a	4,800 ³⁰	4,668 (ESC, DE, CC)	4,548.03	4,667.9	4,741.5

KOREA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁷	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Apr-17 to 31-Mar-18	1,140	19.43	1,159.43	1,101.6 (OL) ³¹	1,133.18	1,106.12	1,084.52
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	89.4	1,229.4	1,120.54 (CC)	1,156.71	1,120.54	1,120.54
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	1,140	0	1,140	1,050.57 (CC)	1,069.21	1,050.57	1,050.57
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	30	1,075	1,044.26 (CC)	1,044.26	1,044.26	1,044.26
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	22	970	917.6 (CC)	917.64	917.6	917.6
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	n/a	911	888.8 (CC)	888.8	888.8	922.2
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ²³	1,718	n/a	1,718	1,604 (CC)	1,613.77	1,606.2	1,572.8

NEW ZEALAND

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁷	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Oct-16 to 30-Sep-17	1,000	22	1,022	913.9 ³² (CC)	898.04	913.51	913.33
1-Oct-15 to 30-Sep-16	1,000	48	1,048	950.8 ³² (CC)	949.19	949.2	950.7
1-Oct-14 to 30-Sep-15	1,000	69	1,069	922.3 ³² (CC)	903.99	923.08	922.29
1-Oct-13 to 30-Sep-14	918	58	976	825 ³² (CC)	816.68	824.64	825.56
1-Oct-12 to 30-Sep-13	833	0	833	758.2 ³² (CC)	751.4	758.9	756.4
1-Oct-11 to 30-Sep-12	800	n/a	800	775 ³² (CC)	775.31	775.1	775.5
1-Oct-09 to 30-Sep-11 ²³	1,508	n/a	1,140 ³⁰	1,047 ³² (CC)	1,038.0	1,046.7	1,074.6

SOUTH AFRICA

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁷	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Feb-17 to 31-Jan-18	150	30	180	147.64 (CC)	149.04	147.65	147.65
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16 ³³	150	n/a	150	64.5 (CC)	64.24	65.89	65.89
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	40	n/a	40	62.9 ³⁴ (DE)	57.62	53.33	53.33
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	40	n/a	40	56.5 ³⁴ (DE)	46.50	50.50	50.50
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	40	n/a	40	67.3 ³⁴ (DE)	62.28	65.61	65.61
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	40	n/a	40	109.8 ³⁴ (DE)	76.93	72.2	72.2
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	40	n/a	40	63.7 ³⁴ (DE)	53.3 ³⁵	53.9	53.9
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	40	n/a	40	54.4 ³⁴ (DE)	28.3	34.4	34.4

TAIWAN

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward from Previous Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁷	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
1-Apr-17 to 28-Feb-18	1,140	89.28	1,229.28	1,174.9 ³⁶ (CC)	1,186.05 ⁴	1,174.92	1,171.48
1-Apr-16 to 31-Mar-17	1,140	0	1,140	1,026 ³⁶ (CC)	1,033.09 ⁴	1,025.50	1,022.60
1-Apr-15 to 31-Mar-16	1,140	75.68	1,215.68	1,143 (CC)	1,175.09 ⁴	1,146.14 ³⁷	1,163.58
1-Apr-14 to 31-Mar-15	1,045	0	1,045	968 (CC)	988.23 ⁴	969.32	951.85
1-Apr-13 to 31-Mar-14	948	182.2	1,130.2	1,032 (CC)	983.69	1,031.3	1,043.8
1-Apr-12 to 31-Mar-13	911	n/a	911	505 (CC, DE)	498.87	506.1	498.1
1-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-12 ²³	1,718	n/a	1,718	1,642 (CC, DE)	1,669.7	1,679.3	1,781.5

PHILIPPINES

Season	Effective Catch Limit (tonnes)	Total Available Catch Limit (tonnes)	Whole weight (tonnes) from other reports to CCSBT (type of report) ¹⁷	Estimated Catch based on CDS Documents (tonnes)	Fishing Season Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports	Calendar Year Estimated Whole weight (tonnes) from Monthly Catch Reports
The Philippines ceased being a Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) of the CCSBT on 12 October 2017						
1-Jan-17 to 12-Oct-17	45	45	0	0	0	0
1-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16	45	45	0	0	0	0
1-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15	45	45	0 (DE)	0	0	0
1-Jan-14 to 31-Dec-14	45	45	44.61 (DE)	44.61	44.61	44.61
1-Jan-13 to 31-Dec-13	45	45	45.5 (DE)	45.5	45.5	45.5
1-Jan-12 to 31-Dec-12	45	45	45.5 (DE)	45.5	45.5	45.5
1-Jan-11 to 31-Dec-11	45	45	45 (DE)	45	45	45
1-Jan-10 to 31-Dec-10	45	45	42.5 (DE)	42.5	42.5	42.5

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- ¹ This figure uses the farm stocking form data which is based on an average weight of fish taken from 100-fish sample within a cage.
- ² The 2018/19 allocation reflects the voluntary transfers of 21t that Japan is providing to Indonesia, and 27t that Japan is providing to South Africa for the 2018 to 2020 quota block.
- ³ South Africa originally noted it was carrying forward 36t in its letter dated 23/02/18, but then subsequently decreased the amount carried forward to 32.352t in its letter of 18/09/18.
- ⁴ Taiwan advised that the cases where its reported catches are lower than the CDS estimate are due to CDS weights being measured at sea, which are not as accurate as its landed weight measurements (which are lower). According to Taiwan's regulations, fishers are requested to report landed weight after the sale of the catch relating to each document. Taiwan advised that the landed whole weight was not higher than its reported catch.
- ⁵ In its 2020 carry-forward letter Australia advised that, "*Combining the commercial catch and recreational allowance resulted in a total mortality of 6,324,135 which is an overcatch of 40,291 kg In accordance with the Corrective Actions Policy, Australia intends to repay this amount by reducing catch available for the 2020 fishing season by the same amount.*"
- ⁶ In its 2020 carry-forward letter Indonesia advised that, "*As the final catch of Indonesia for the 2019 fishing season is 1,206,034 Kgs and exceeds the national allocation, Indonesia intends to compensate (payback) the over-catch by reducing its national allocation for 2020 fishing season by 181,916 Kgs.*"
- ⁷ The carry-forward for South Africa was limited to 84.6t due to paragraph 4 of the carry-forward Resolution, which limits the total available catch for the next quota year to be a maximum of the national allocation for that year (423t) plus 20% of its national allocation (0.2*423t) for the previous year, which comes to 507.6t.
- ⁸ Various estimates of commercial catch have been reported for South Africa for the 2019/20 season ranging between 160.45t in its catch by fleet data, 173.4t in its National Report to CC15 and 172.07t in its monthly catch report data and carry-forward letter.
- ⁹ This figure was updated in 2022 just prior to the CC17 meeting to take into account CMFs which included SBT caught in the 2020/21 season but which were not validated until 2022 and therefore not received by the Secretariat until late 2022.
- ¹⁰ These figures reflect: (1) voluntary transfers of 21t that Japan is providing to Indonesia and 27t that Japan is providing to South Africa for the 2021 to 2023 quota block; (2) a voluntary transfer of 7t that Australia is providing to Indonesia for the 2021 to 2023 quota block; and (3) a special temporary allowance of 80t to Indonesia for 2021 and 2022.
- ¹¹ This CDS estimate was manually adjusted down by 1.245t by the Secretariat to account for Korea being unable to retrospectively adjust its CMF where 3,528kg of SBT was incorrectly recorded with a processed code of DRT (and conversion factor 1.8) when the product was actually HGT with a conversion factor of 1.4106.
- ¹² The carry-forward for South Africa was limited to 84.6t due to paragraph 4 of the carry-forward Resolution, which limits the total available catch for the next quota year to be a maximum of the national allocation for that year (428.3t) plus 20% of its national allocation (0.2*423t) for the previous year, which comes to 512.9t.

¹³ As part of its agreed Payback Plan for its SBT over-catch of 456.584t in 2019/20, Indonesia is paying back 91.3t per year between 2022 to 2026 inclusive

¹⁴ The carry-forward for South Africa was limited to 85.66t due to paragraph 4 of the carry-forward Resolution, which limits the total available catch for the next quota year to be a maximum of the national allocation for that year (428.3t) plus 20% of its national allocation (0.2*428.3t) for the previous year, which comes to 513.96t.

¹⁵ Data from monthly catch reports are only available for catches up until the end of July 2024.

¹⁶ The information in this part of the attachment takes into account that South Africa did not accede to the Convention by 31 May 2013/14/15, and therefore there was 40t of additional quota that was allocated between Members for the 2013 - 2015 TAC years.

¹⁷ 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
- CF – Carry-forward Notification
- ESC – National Reports to the Extended Scientific Committee
- ERSWG – National Reports to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
- DE – Data Exchange.

¹⁸ Australia originally carried forward 35,724kg of unfished quota from the 2015 quota year as advised on 29 January 2016, but this amount was subsequently revised to 37,715kg on 18 July 2016.

¹⁹ Australia's allocation for the 2014/15 year was 5,665t. In its 2015 annual report to the CC/EC Australia advised that it had exceeded its 2013/14 fishing season allocation (by 107.2t) and that it had consequently voluntarily reduced its 2014/15 allocation by 108t, giving it a reduced allocation for 2014/15 of 5,557t.

²⁰ 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 2013 allocation of 4,678.4t.

²¹ 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 in Australia's National Report to the CC/EC.

²² On 25 January 2012 (see CCSBT Circular #2012/002), Australia advised that it had exceeded its 2010 and 2011 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).

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- ²³ CCSBT17 decided that that the 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.
- ²⁴ The EU over-caught its allocation by 0.8t in 2010. While it did not officially advise CCSBT that this over-catch was paid back by any voluntary reduction of its quota allocation in the following year (2011), its low catch of only 3.3t in 2011 equates to the EU having effectively paid back its small 2010 overcatch.
- ²⁵ Indonesia's combined 2010-2011 reported catch was updated from 1,477.9t to 1,494t at CC10.
- ²⁶ 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.
- ²⁷ The weight recorded in this cell (4,564t) is the catch retained by Japan's commercial fishing fleet and does not include the estimated 34t of discards/ releases that Japan counted against its total available catch limit for 2017/18.
- ²⁸ The weight recorded in this cell (4,708t) is the catch retained by Japan's commercial fishing fleet and does not include the estimated 45t of discards/ releases that Japan counted against its total available catch limit for 2016/17.
- ²⁹ This figure was increased by approximately 34t as the result of a previously missing CDS form being filed in late 2016.
- ³⁰ The effective catch limits for Japan and New Zealand agreed at CCSBT 16 were 2,261t and 709t respectively. The figures shown here include a 139t transfer from New Zealand to Japan.
- ³¹ The weight recorded in this cell (1,106.6t) is the catch retained by Korea's commercial fishing fleet and does not include an additional 5t that was allowed for discards/ mortalities and also attributed against Korea's total available catch limit for 2017/18.
- ³² Each year some of NZ's allocation is allocated to recreational and customary catch as well as to 'other sources of mortality'. In order to make the figures in this table directly comparable with CDS estimates, weights recorded in these cells do not include allowances for any recreational or customary catch, or other sources of mortality.
- ³³ 2017 was the first year that the Secretariat received advice from South Africa (in its carry-forward letter), that South Africa's large pelagic longline fishing season was and always has been from 1 February until 31 January in any year. The Secretariat has not changed the date ranges of South Africa's past fishing seasons, but has commenced reporting on a February to January season for South Africa from 2017 onwards. This has resulted in January 2017 being omitted from South Africa's summary table. However, this does not result in any missing catch data because South Africa reported no catch for January 2017.
- ³⁴ South Africa provided revisions to its total catch by fleet data for each year between 2005-2015 inclusive for the 2016 Scientific Data Exchange. Reported catches (in whole weight) for the period 2010 – 2015 inclusive had previously totalled to 330.2t. Taking into account the revisions provided during the Data Exchange process, reported catches for that same period now total 414.6t, and the recorded overcatch for that period has approximately doubled to 174.6t.

³⁵ This figure includes a total of 2.3t of exports recorded on CDS forms that have been reported as fraudulent by South Africa.

³⁶ Taiwan allocated 10t from its national allocation to cover releases and discards in 2016/17 and 2017/18. In order to make the figures in this table directly comparable with CDS estimates, the weights recorded in these cells do not include the 10t that Taiwan allocated for releases and discards.

³⁷ An adjustment to Taiwan's 2015/16 monthly catches was received by the Secretariat on 01/09/16.

Characterisation of Global Fisheries for Southern Bluefin Tuna
Includes: (A) Catching Sector, (B) Transporting / landing, (C) Markets, and (D) Monitoring

(A) Catching Sector (2023 calendar year)

Domestic Catch	Catch (t) (from Scientific Data Exchange Data)	No. of vessels ¹	Size of authorised vessels in Fleet ²
Domestic Waters Catch			
Australia (all methods except purse seine) ³	1,349.4t	41	17.3m average (6.1m – 25.3m)
Australia (purse seine)	4,500.8t	6	35.17m average (27.4m – 45.5m)
Indonesia	1,031.3	227 ⁴	24.3m average (13m – 35m)
New Zealand ⁵	1,102.8t	35	27.5m average (7.5m – 104.5m)
South Africa (all methods except pole and line)	108.7t	23	25.6m average (19.6m – 35.9m)
South Africa (pole and line)	0.4t	4	13.3m average (12.65m – 13.85m)
Recreational			
Australia	For its 2022/23 season (Dec 2022 – Nov 23), Australia set aside 311.9t to account for recreational mortality.		
New Zealand	NZ's recreational charter fleet has compulsory reporting. For its 2022/23 (Oct 2022 – Sep 23) season, NZ's best estimate of its recreational catch is 69.3 tonnes.		
High Seas Catch			
High Seas Catch			
EU	0t	None	N/A
Japan	6,335.0t	71	50m average (38.6m – 57.2m)
Korea	1,305.0t	9	49.5m average (47.5m – 51m)
Taiwan	1,135.0t	53	43.4m average (32.9m – 57.6m)

¹ The figures indicate the number of vessels which actually caught and retained SBT during the 2023 calendar year and based on CDS documents provided to the Secretariat to date

² Represents the size range of vessels that actually caught SBT, i.e. not the size range of all authorised vessels in the fleet

³ Fishing methods include long-lining, pole and line, rod and reel and trolling

⁴ The catch by fleet data submitted by Indonesia lists 235 vessels that caught SBT in 2023, including 227 longline vessels. CMF documents received by the Secretariat record 227 catching vessels, however CTF data received from Indonesia records another nine (9) small scale/artisanal vessels that caught SBT in 2023, but for which no CMFs have been received at the time of completing this paper.

⁵ Fishing methods included long-lining, mid-water trawling, gill netting and trolling

(B) Transporting / landing (2023 calendar year)

	Australia	EU	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan
Number of carrier vessels authorised ⁶	0	0	17	17	15	0	0	23
Number of at-sea transshipments ⁷	0	0	578 ⁸	10	0	0	0	37 ⁷
Number of in-port transshipments ⁷	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	3
Main ports: Domestic ⁹	Port Lincoln	None	Benoa (Bali) Jakarta	7 designated ports (Shimizu, Yaizu, Yokosuka, Oigawa, Kushikino, Makurazaki and Yamakawa) ¹⁰	Busan along with 30 other designated ports ¹¹ .	Whangarei, Auckland, Tauranga, Gisborne, Napier, New Plymouth, Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, Lyttelton, Timaru, Dunedin, and Bluff	9 designated ports (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Port Nolloth, Saldanha, Hout Bay, Hermanus, Gansbaai, Mossel Bay)	Keelung Port, Kaohsiung Port, Chen-Pin Fishing Harbor and Chien-Chen Fishing Harbor
Main ports: Foreign ⁹	N/A	Auckland, (New Zealand), Durban, (South Africa) Papeete (Tahiti, French Polynesia) ¹²	N/A	The designated ports submitted by Members/CNMs: (https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/ccsbt-register-designated-ports-and-contacts), and 18 foreign ports (Port Louis (Mauritius), Walvis Bay (Namibia), Mahe (Seychelles), Montevideo (Uruguay), Benoa (Indonesia), Dalian (China), Suva (Fiji), Noumea (New Caledonia), Maputo, Beira, Nacala (Mozambique), Honiara (Solomon Islands), Pohnpei (Micronesia), Tarawa (Kiribati), Nuku-Hiva, Papeete (French Polynesia), Balboa (Panama), Callao (Peru)).	Designated ports include – Shimizu (Japan), Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius) ¹³	N/A	None	2 designated ports - Cape Town (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius)

⁶ These figures are for vessels which were on the CCSBT authorised carrier vessel list during 2023

⁷ The figures presented are based on transshipment reports of SBT provided to the Secretariat. Note that where SBT is transhipped from the same fishing vessel at the same time (generally on the same date), but will be offloaded at more than destination, the Secretariat has counted this as a single transshipment event in this table.

⁸ The figure of 578 was derived from the CDS Catch Monitoring Forms that record transshipment activity, but to date Transshipment Declarations (TDs) have only been received for 35 transshipments that occurred during the 2023 calendar year (TDs were only received for some of those transshipments that occurred in Nov/Dec 2023).

⁹ Based on most recent information in National Reports.

¹⁰ These seven ports are designated for foreign fishing or carrier vessels carrying SBT, but Japan also notes that 10 domestic ports have been designated as ports where SBT products can be landed.

¹¹ These include Ulsan, Pohang, Donghae-Mukho, Masan, Yeosu, Gwangyang, Mokpo, Gunsan, Pyeongtaek Dangjin, Janghang, Daesan, Gyeongin, Incheon, Sokcho, Okgye, Samcheok, Hosan, Jinhae, Gohyeon, Okpo, Jangseungpo, Samcheonpo, Tongyeong, Hadong, Wando, Seogwipo, Jeju, Boryeong, Taean and Seoul.

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

¹³ Other ports may also be designated from time to time subject to prior request from vessel operators.

(C) Markets (2023 calendar year) - Quantities are net weights in tonnes ¹⁴

i) SBT Exported by Members on CMFs and the Corresponding Importers (based on the export date being in 2023)

Importer	Exporter						Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
Australia				56.8			56.8
Canada				12.8			12.8
China	104.0	0.9		23.8			128.7
Israel				0.7			0.7
Japan	8078.3	36.9	1010.2	690.3	10.1	584.1	10409.9
Switzerland				1.2			1.2
Taiwan	0.2						0.2
Thailand		7.7					7.7
United States	243.7			83.5	58.7		385.1
Vietnam	0.7						0.7
Total Net Weight (t)	8426.9	45.5	1010.2	869.1	68.8	584.1	11004.6

ii) SBT Exported by Members on REEFs and the Corresponding Importers (based on the (re-)export date being in 2023)

Importer	Re-exporter				Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	
Australia		0.06			0.06
Brunei Darussalam	1.22				1.22
Canada		1.36			1.36
China	28.80				28.80
Fiji	0.30				0.30
Hong Kong	0.09		0.50		0.59
Japan	6.17			19.94	26.11
Korea	0.76	0.18	168.01		168.95
Lebanon		1.30			1.30
Malaysia	0.02				0.02
Netherlands (EU)			0.01		0.01

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

New Zealand	0.55	0.003			0.55
Philippines (the)		21.95 ¹⁵			21.95
Singapore			0.003		0.003
Taiwan			20.35		20.35
Thailand		9.34	0.45		9.78
Turks and Caicos Islands			0.05		0.05
United States of America	3.33	520.27	15.32	6.07	544.99
Viet Nam		5.24			5.24
	41.25	559.68	204.68	26.01	831.62

iii) SBT Exported by Members and the Corresponding Importers: CMF and REEF Exports Added Together
i.e. Tables i) and ii) added together (based on the (re-)export date being in 2023)

Importer	Exporter or Re-exporter as Provided on CMFs/REEFs Combined							Total Net Weight (t)
	Australia	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	South Africa	Taiwan	
Australia		0.06			56.80			56.86
Brunei Darussalam	1.22							1.22
Canada		1.36			12.80			14.16
China	132.80	0.90			23.80			157.50
Fiji	0.30							0.30
Hong Kong	0.09		0.50					0.59
Israel					0.70			0.70
Japan	8084.47	36.90		1030.14	690.30	10.10	584.10	10436.01
Korea	0.76	0.18	168.01					168.95
Lebanon		1.30						1.30
Malaysia	0.02							0.02
Netherlands (EU)			0.01					0.01
New Zealand	0.55	0.003						0.55
Philippines (the)		21.95 ¹⁵						21.95
Singapore			0.00					0.00
Switzerland					1.20			1.20

¹⁵ Indonesia reported exports to the Philippines based on their records were 22.08T.

Taiwan	0.20		20.35					20.55
Thailand		17.04	0.45					17.48
Turks and Caicos Islands			0.05					0.05
United States of America	247.03	520.27	15.32	6.07	83.50	58.70		930.09
Viet Nam	0.70	5.24						5.94
Total Net Weight (t)	8468.15	605.18	204.68	1036.21	869.10	68.80	584.10	11836.22

iv) COMTRADE Table of Imports of Fresh plus Frozen SBT (for 2023)

Note: Quantities from non-cooperating Non-Members are shaded

NYA: Means "Not Yet Available"

Importer	Total Net Weight (tonnes)
	2023
Australia	49.04
EU	0 (57.74) ¹⁶
Indonesia	0 (NYA) ¹⁶
Japan	10278.79
Korea	NYA
New Zealand	1.17
Canada	11.95
China	142.85
Hong Kong	3.21
Macao	0.35
Malaysia	0.49
Maldives	0.01
Mauritius	1.89
Philippines	16.66 ¹⁷
Switzerland	1.34
USA	389.30
Grand Total	10954.78 ¹⁸

v) COMTRADE Table of Exports of Fresh plus Frozen SBT (for 2023)

Note: Quantities from non-cooperating Non-Members are shaded

NYA: Means "Not Yet Available"

Exporter	Total Net Weight (tonnes)
	2023
Australia	8537.73
EU	0 (223.93) ¹⁹
Indonesia	605.04 (NYA) ¹⁹
Japan	65.60
Korea	NYA
New Zealand	860.77
South Africa	81.25
Taiwan	NYA
Brazil	7.66
USA	2.43
Grand Total	9779.37 ¹⁸

¹⁶ The bolded import figure is from the best available annual trade data summary provided by the EU and Indonesia from their own database as requested by CC16, whereas the figure in brackets is the trade figure recorded on COMTRADE for the EU and Indonesia. The EU reiterated that they do not advise the use of COMTRADE, noting that SBT trade figures are, in reality, trade of other species mislabelled as SBT. Past assessments of similar cases showed that BFT is frequently encoded as SBT but also species of tropical tunas. The EU is a customs union and as such formally speaking there are no exports and imports between EU Member States. Intra-EU trade figures are provided for statistical purposes on the basis of self-declarations by trade operators, who are not necessarily taxonomy experts. The EU reported total for SBT Imports for 2023 as 10kg.

¹⁷ No net weight figure was available in COMTRADE for the Philippines, so the figure shown is the reported gross weight figure.

¹⁸ The grand total is summed from COMTRADE figures only, *i.e.* the COMTRADE figures in brackets for the EU and Indonesia are included in the Grand Total rather than the bolded figures

¹⁹ The bolded export figure is from the best available annual trade data summary provided by the EU and Indonesia from their own database as requested by CC16, whereas the figure in brackets is the trade figure recorded on COMTRADE for the EU and Indonesia.

vi) Information from Tables iii) to v) above combined as well as Estimated Net Catch Weight from the CDS (for 2023 calendar year)

Note: Only those NCNMs recorded as intended export destinations on CMFs/REEFs or recorded with more than 2t of exports/imports in the COMTRADE database in 2023 are included here.

CDS data columns are shaded grey

NA: Means 'Not Applicable'

NYA: Means "Not Yet Available"

Type of Data		CDS Catch/ Harvest	Exports		Imports		CDS Catch Harvest minus CDS Exports plus CDS Imports
Column Label		A	B	C	D	E	F
2023		CDS Estimate (tonnes, net weight) ²⁰	CDS: Exports (tonnes, net weight)	UN COMTRADE EXPORTS (tonnes, net weight)	CDS: Imports (tonnes, net weight)	UN COMTRADE IMPORTS (tonnes, net weight)	(provided in response to Japan's paper CCSBT-EC/2010/19 - refer to Attachments 3 and 4) ²¹
Members	Australia	8,893.47	8,468.15	8,537.73	56.86	49.04	482.18
	EU	0.00	0.00	0 (223.93) ¹⁹	0.01	0 (57.74) ¹⁶	0.01
	Indonesia	965.60	605.18	605.04 (NYA) ¹⁹	0.00	0 (0) ¹⁶	358.17
	Japan	5,717.08	204.68	65.60	10,436.01	10,278.79	15,948.41
	Korea	1,132.51	1,036.21	NYA	168.95	NYA	265.25
	New Zealand	945.24	869.10	860.77	0.55	1.17	76.70
	South Africa	93.23	68.80	81.25	0.00	0.00	24.43
	Taiwan	784.33	584.10	NYA	20.55	NYA	220.77
NCNMs	Brazil	NA	NA	7.66			Calculation not possible
	Canada	NA	NA		14.16	11.95	
	China	NA	NA		157.50	142.85	
	Hong Kong	NA	NA		0.59	3.21	
	Maldives	NA	NA			10.93	

²⁰ Column A is estimated CDS wild catch (and farm harvest for Australia) per Member and includes any SBT recorded on CMFs where the domestic landing validation dates, or export certification and/or export validation dates of the CMF were in 2023. The figures in Column A are CDS estimated net weights not CDS estimated whole weights (like those provided in Attachment B). Catch/harvest net weights can then be compared to export/import net weights.

²¹ The figures in Column F are approximate. They represent the calculation Japan proposed for, "Estimated Domestic Distribution (Market Size)" in paper CCSBT-EC/2010/19. The value calculated in Column F does not take into account that exports/imports of SBT caught/harvested in 2023 may not all occur within 2023. Therefore, the calculated values in Column F may be an under- or over-estimate.

	Philippines	NA	NA		21.95	16.66 ¹⁷	
	Thailand	NA	NA		17.48		
	USA	NA	NA	2.43	929.04	389.30	
	Vietnam	NA	NA		5.94		

vii) Members/NCNMs Where SBT Imports are Indicated as Being Greater than 100t in 2021 to 2023 inclusive by the CDS &/or COMTRADE

This information is provided to meet CC16's request and is derived from Table vi) above for 2023 and from Table vii) in paper CCSBT-CC/2310/04-Rev (p35) for 2022 and 2021.

Type of Data		2023 (calendar year)		2022 (calendar year)		2021 (calendar year)	
		CDS (Imports)	UN COMTRADE (imports)	CDS (Imports)	UN COMTRADE (imports)	CDS (Imports)	UN COMTRADE (imports)
Members	Japan	10,436.01	10,278.79	9,916.30	10,194.54	10,380.87	10,108.19
	Korea	168.95	NYA	347.85	324.19	382.04	276.71
NCNMs	China	157.50	142.85	1.90	2.10	36.20	39.23
	Malaysia	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.10	113.04
	USA	929.04	389.30	796.87	364.01	932.73	437.74

(D) Monitoring (2022 or 2023 fishing year unless otherwise stated)

	Observer Coverage ²²			
	As a Percentage of Catch		As a Percentage of Effort (purse seine set or longline hook)	
	2022 fishing season	2023 fishing season	2022 fishing season	2023 fishing season
Australia ²³	10.8% (purse seine) ²⁴ 9.7% (ETBF longline sector) ²⁵ NA (WTBF longline sector)	12.7 % (purse seine) ²⁴ 9.5 % (longline/minorline sector) ²⁵	9.6% (purse seine) ²⁴ 10.8% (ETBF longline sector) ²⁶ NA (WTBF longline sector)	8.1 % (purse seine) ²⁴ 9.0 % (longline/minorline sector) ²⁶
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	0.2%	2.22 %	1.39%	0.98 %
Japan	0% ²⁷	17.4 %	0% ²⁷	21.3%
Korea	23%	20%	23%	20%
New Zealand ²⁸	4.9%	4.6%	4.6%	3.3%
South Africa	<i>Not yet available</i> % (domestic) N/A (charter)	<i>Not yet available</i> (domestic) N/A (charter)	<i>Not yet available</i> % (domestic) N/A (charter)	<i>Not yet available</i> (domestic) ²⁹ N/A (charter)
Taiwan	12.98%	17.61 %	17.55%	15.48 %
Vessel Monitoring Systems (2023 fishing season)				
Australia	VMS is mandatory for all SBT vessels – 87 of 87 vessels required to report to national VMS (in the 2022/23 fishing season) did report.			
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.			
Indonesia	Based on Ministry Regulation No. 10/2019, Indonesian fishing vessels > 30GT are required to report to a National VMS System. 254 Indonesian fishing vessels > 30GT and 17 carrier vessels were required to report. 254 vessels reported to the national VMS during 2023.			
Japan	Mandatory for all far seas fishing vessels. 79 authorised fishing vessels and 4 authorised carrier vessels were required to, and did report to the national VMS in the 2023/24 fishing season.			
Korea	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 9 active fishing vessels were required to report to a national VMS in the 2023/24 fishing season all did report.			
New Zealand	New Zealand has implemented mandatory geospatial positional reporting (GPR) across 100 percent of the commercial fishing fleet. This system meets the specifications outlined in the VMS resolution. All NZ vessels catching SBT that were required to report to the GPR system during 2023 did report.			
South Africa	Mandatory for all vessels – South Africa has not yet reported how many authorised vessels were required to and did report to a national VMS during 2023.			
Taiwan	Mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels. 64 authorised fishing vessels and 8 authorised carrier vessels were required to, and did report to the national VMS during the 2023/24 fishing season.			

²² Based on Members' National Reports

²³ ETBF refers to the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery and WTBF refers to the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery. Both fisheries are part of the longline sector. Observer coverage has been grouped for 2023 to match the format that it is reported in the AU national report.

²⁴ Figures are for the 2021/22 and 2022/23 fishing seasons for the purse seine fleet

²⁵ The percentages represent the percentage of retained SBT that were observed when caught

²⁶ Pertains to hooks observed in the SBT area

²⁷ Japan advised that scientific observers could not be dispatched to Japanese vessels targeting SBT in the 2022/2023 season due to the impact of the COVID-19, which did not allow movements of observers from their homes to the ports to board fishing vessels.

²⁸ Figures are for the 2021/22 and 2022/23 fishing seasons. New Zealand stated that the deployment rates in the 2022/23 fishing season were primarily due to observer deployments not proceeding because of health and safety concerns relating to inadequate watchkeeping practices, but that New Zealand has now rolled out on-board cameras which has significantly improved monitoring of the surface longline fleet. New Zealand further stated that with the rollout of onboard cameras complete, observers will be placed onboard SLL vessels as an exception, for research or other specific purposes.

²⁹ South Africa have at the time of completion of this paper not submitted their national report to CC19/EC31. However South Africa reported to ERSWG15 that the percentage of observer coverage by hooks in 2023 was 11%, and reported to ESC29 that the effective observer coverage of SBT effort (number of hooks per set with at least one SBT) was 2.4 % in 2022 and 13.9% in 2023.

Table a: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2023 Fishing Season (as at 05/09/2024)

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	1456		108.71
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		109.22
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		109.1
National Report to CC			
CMF data	1,438		159.78 ¹
CTF data	1439		123.23 ²

Table b: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2022 Fishing Season (as at 18/09/2023)

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	Not provided	The summary required for Data Exchange (including numbers of SBT) was not provided	Not provided
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		150.91
Carry-Forward Notification	Not submitted (no carry-forward)		NA
National Report to CC	Not provided		Not provided
CMF data	1,900	152 SBT <i>more</i> than recorded in the tagging data	216.8
CTF data	1,748	152 SBT <i>less</i> recorded on CMFs	151.6

Table c: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2021 Fishing Season

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	Not provided	The summary required for Data Exchange (including numbers of SBT) was not provided; only catch weight per vessel for the season was provided	111.1
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		110.06
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		110.1t commercial catch + 5t allowance for potential recreational catch

¹ This estimated whole weight applies the conversion factor of 1.8 for SBT processed to DRO, which was applies to more than 90% of SBT on CMFs submitted by South Africa. South Africa have indicated they believe this conversion factor is very high and that their preliminary analysis of the data they had collected put the conversion factor at around 1.27.

² Most SBT in tagging data submitted by South Africa is landed GGO, with only around 5% of SBT reported as landed DRO in tagging data.

National Report to CC	1,286		111.1
CMF data	1,407	121 SBT more than noted in the National Report; 145 SBT more than recorded in the tagging data	172.6
CTF data	1,262	24 SBT less than noted in the National Report; 145 SBT less than the CMF total	107.7

Table d: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2020 Fishing Season

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	Not provided	The summary required for Data Exchange (including numbers of SBT) was not provided; only catch weight per vessel for the season was provided	118.5
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		117.61
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		117.51
National Report to CC	1,382		118.4t commercial catch + 5t allowance for potential recreational catch
CMF data	1,378	4 SBT less than noted in the National Report; 67 SBT more than recorded in the tagging data	162.31
CTF data	1,311	71 SBT less than noted in the National Report; 67 SBT less than the CMF total	111.66

Table e: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2019 Fishing Season

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	2,597		160.45
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		172.074
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		172.073
National Report to CC	2,539		173.4t commercial catch + 5t unaccounted mortality (including potential recreational catch)
CMF data	2,568	This is 29 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total	220.3
CTF (tagging) data	2,539	This is 58 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total; 29 SBT less than the CMF total	174.2

Table f: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2018 Fishing Season

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	2,958		235.4
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		235.3
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		207.1
CMF data	2797	This is 161 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total	292.0
CTF (tagging) data	2294	This is 664 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total; 503 SBT less than the CMF total	182.3

Table g: Data Submitted on the Number and Estimated Whole Weight of SBT Submitted by South Africa for the 2017 Fishing Season

Type of data based on:	Number of SBT in Data Submitted to Secretariat	Comment Regarding Number of SBT	Estimated Whole Weight (t) based on Data Source
Catch by fleet data	1575		136.4
Monthly Catch Report	Not applicable		147.65
Carry-Forward Notification	Not applicable		147.65
CMF data	1187	388 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total	147.92
CTF (tagging) data	1207	368 SBT less than noted in the catch by fleet total; 20 SBT more than the CMF total	126.58