



CCSBT-EC/0810/14

CCSBT Performance Review

Purpose

To summarise the performance review of the Commission and provide a draft work plan for implementing the recommendations for the Extended Commission to consider.

Background

In October 2006, the Commission agreed to undertake a review of its performance. A process was agreed where a Performance Review Working Group (PRWG) made up of representatives from the Commission would undertake a self assessment of the performance of the Commission using the criteria adopted at the 2006 Joint Meeting of the five Tuna RFMOs in Kobe, Japan. The Commission agreed that the PRWG's self assessment would then be reviewed by an independent expert and that both the PRWG's self assessment and the independent expert's report would be made publicly available.

The PRWG worked electronically during the intersessional period on a draft self assessment report. The PRWG met in Canberra in early July and finalised the self assessment report.

The PRWG's self assessment report was formally adopted by the Commission at a Special Meeting in Japan in early August.

Once adopted by the Commission the PRWG's self assessment report was provided to United States Ambassador David Balton—the independent expert selected to review the report—with instructions to focus on:

- The standard at which the CCSBT is currently operating and whether, in terms of outcomes, it satisfies current international best practice;
- The current mandate of the CCSBT and whether it corresponds with international best practice;
- Whether the comments and recommendations in the self assessment are appropriate and, if implemented, whether they would be sufficient to improve CCSBT's performance;
- Views on the priority of the comments and recommendations in the CCSBT self assessment; and

- Any additional comments or recommendations on how the CCSBT's performance can be improved for the CCSBT to consider further.

Ambassador Balton provided his independent expert review report to the Commission's Executive Secretary on 27 August 2008.

Discussion

The performance review has highlighted areas where the Commission is doing well including the inclusion within the Commission as members or non-members virtually all fishing activity for SBT, recent improvements in the transparency with which the Commission operates, and the undertaking of the Commission's first performance review.

The recommendations for improving the Commission's performance from both the PRWG's self assessment and the independent expert's report are summarized in **Attachment A**. The comments of the PRWG and of the independent expert have been extracted and put in the table underneath the relevant assessment criteria.

Attachment B summarises the relevant recommendations further and groups them into the following eight themes:

- Governance
- Fisheries Management
- Science
- Data
- Ecologically Related Species
- Compliance
- Relationships
- Administration

It also suggests pathways for actioning the various recommendations.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Commission:

- Assess the various priorities of the recommendations provided in the first performance review of the Extended Commission.
- Agree on the details for implementing agreed recommendations using the suggested pathways in Attachment 2 as the starting point
- Request the Executive Secretary to prepare a document to summarise and be a record of the decisions taken in CCSBT15 in relation to the recommendations of the performance review and the analysis by the independent expert.
- Agree that implementation would be reviewed at each subsequent annual meeting.

Prepared by the Coordinator of the Performance Review Working Group and the Secretariat

**Table of recommendations extracted from the reports
of the performance review of the CCSBT 2008**

Criteria	Recommendations from the performance review working group self assessment and the independent experts review report
1. General	
1.1 General comments in self assessment of independent experts review report	<p>1.1.a) (Balton) Many of the recommendations set forth in the self assessment would, if implemented promptly and fully, represent meaningful steps forward in helping the CCSBT modernise its operations and fulfil its dual mandate.</p> <p>1.1.b) (Balton) It [the CCSBT] should nevertheless take a hard look at its Convention, compare it to more modern instruments, and seriously consider the need to amend to renegotiate it. If the CCSBT concludes that the time is not ripe to undertake such an initiative, it should nevertheless be possible to incorporate many of the modern standards for fisheries management into the work of the Commission in other ways, including through the adoption of additional conservation and management measures and updated Management Procedure.</p> <p>1.1.c) (PRWG)... coupled with the direction and common vision which would be provided by a CCSBT strategic plan (and a management plan) could greatly improve the functioning and performance of the CCSBT.</p>
2. Conservation and management	
2.1 Status of living marine	2.1.a) (PRWG) The CCSBT, its members and cooperating non-members support best endeavours of the ESC

resources	<p>to recreate historical catch and catch per unit of effort series for the fishery but give maximum priority to accurate reporting and validation of future catch and effort.</p> <p>2.1.b) (PRWG) Make the maximum effort to implement the items which have been identified and prioritized by the Extended Scientific Committee in the CCSBTs Scientific Research Program (Attachment 9 of the SC12 Report)</p> <p>2.1.c) (PRWG) Determine management objectives and rebuild strategy consistent with UNSFA requirements to guide future scientific assessments.</p> <p>2.1.c) (Balton) For SBT, the most immediate need in the short term would be to develop the most accurate stock assessment possible in light of the uncertainties caused by the under-reported past catches, then to set catches (i.e., the global TAC) at a level that will allow the stock to rebuild. The CCSBT should take a precautionary approach in this regard: the greater the uncertainty of the stock assessment, the lower the TAC should be set.</p> <p>2.1.d) (PRWG) Develop and implement a strategy to address the impacts of SBT fisheries including the collection and sharing of data between CCSBT members and Secretariats of other RFMOs.</p> <p>2.1.d) (Balton) Recommendation 2.1.d endorsed as a place to start. However, the CCSBT then must move promptly to reduce the impacts of SBT fisheries on ecologically related species, including sharks, seabirds, sea turtles and other tuna species. Experience has shown that the most effective way to reduce such impacts is through binding measures implemented by all RFMO members and cooperating non-members. Any CCSBT members who may still doubt that the Commission has a mandate to adopt such measures should recall the commitments their governments have made in other fora to use the CCSBT and other RFMOs for just such purposes.</p>
2.2 Data collection and sharing	2.2.a) (PRWG) Effort must now be focussed on improving data collection and reporting through full and urgent implementation of the conservation and management measures adopted by the CCSBT at its annual meeting in 2006.

2.2.b) (PRWG) The CCSBT should ensure that all Members and Cooperating Non-Members fulfil the current requirements, which are described Section 4.3.2 of the PRWG self assessment report.

2.2.c) (PRWG) The CCSBT should ensure that clear standards are set of the level of detail and the type of data provided by members, in order to ensure the science process has the information it requires

2.2.d) (PRWG) The CCSBT should ensure that appropriate data which meets the minimum UNFSA requirements are collected from all Members and Cooperating Non-Members.

2.2.e) (PRWG) The CCSBT should ensure that commercial confidentiality should no longer limit the access to data within the CCSBT. Members should make every effort to ensure that domestic constraints on data provision will not undermine the conservation and management efforts by CCSBT.

2.2.f) (PRWG) The CCSBT should ensure that Members and Cooperating Non-Members fully comply with the confidentiality agreements and provisions within the CCSBT

2.2.g) (PRWG) There is an opportunity for the CCSBT to harmonise its data collection and sharing requirements with the other four tuna RFMOs.

2.2.g) (Balton) As discussed at the Kobe meeting of the five tuna RFMOs, there is a need for all of those RFMOs to harmonise their data collection and sharing regimes. The CCSBT should certainly participate in this effort.

2.2.h) (PRWG) The implementation of a full catch documentation scheme is recommended for urgent implementation.

2.2.h) (Balton) In particular the TIS does not cover “domestic catch” landed in the flag state. This issue, too, was discussed at Kobe with a view to recommending that the tuna RFMOs, including the CCSBT, move promptly towards full catch documentation schemes (CDS). The CCSBT spent considerable time in 2007

	<p>trying to develop a comprehensive CDS for SBT, but was unable to reach agreement. Australia and Japan have advised the Commission that they will each implement their own CDS for SBT on a trial basis, which may improve the chances that the CCSBT can adopt its own comprehensive CDS in the near future. That should certainly be a priority goal.</p>
2.3 Quality and provision of scientific advice	<p>2.3.a) (PRWG) It is recommended that the current structure of the Extended Scientific Committee, especially, the independent chairs and advisory panel, should be maintained.</p> <p>2.3.a) (Balton) Recommendation 2.3.a appears to be sound judgement.</p> <p>2.3.b) (PRWG) It is recommended that, in the circumstances the CCSBT now finds itself in, scientific effort should achieve a better balance between SBT and ERS. In light of the requirement to focus on future information with which to assess the stock status of SBT, the number and skill sets of independent experts required in support of the scientific process should be reviewed. Further, the need for a management procedure for the fishery in the short term should be reconsidered in light of the alternative approach of periodic stock assessments using the agreed operating model.</p> <p>2.3.b) (Balton) Recommendation 2.3.b deserves supports.</p> <p>2.3.c) (Balton) The CCSBT should also move promptly to adopt and implement measures to minimise pollution, waste, discards or catch by lost and abandoned gear, as required of States Parties to the UNFSA.</p>
2.4 Adoption of conservation and management measures	<p>2.4.a) (PRWG) The CCSBT should continue to make conservation and management measures which are consistent with scientific advice from the Extended Scientific Committee.</p> <p>2.4.b) (PRWG) The CCSBT should develop a strategic plan plus a management plan to implement minimum standards for the fishery.</p>
2.5 Capacity management	<p>2.5.a) (PRWG) No action is recommended in terms of capacity management other than for the Commission to</p>

	<p>take up with Indonesia the capacity for temporal and spatial closures in the SBT spawning ground.</p> <p>2.5.a) (Balton) ...the CCSBT should have the very least implement the recommendation set forth in the FAO International Plan of Action on the management of fishing capacity.</p>
2.6 Compatibility of management measures	2.6.a) (PRWG) The CCSBT's arrangements in relation to catch limits and national allocations are compatible between high seas and in areas under national jurisdiction. The CCSBT should continue to ensure that measures are compatible.
2.7 Fishing allocations and opportunities	<p>2.7.a) (PRWG) The CCSBT's arrangements are satisfactory for the moment and do not need any amendment.</p> <p>2.7.b) (PRWG) Once long term allocations are finalised among members, including the CCSBT 1 MoU, the CCSBT should consider moving to national allocations based on alternative principles, such as proportional allocations, rather than set tonnages.</p>
3. Compliance and enforcement	
3.1 Flag state measures	<p>3.1.a) (PRWG) All members and cooperating non-members should continue to take all necessary actions to ensure compliance with conservation and management measures adopted by the CCSBT.</p> <p>3.1.b) (Balton) Although most of the CCSBT members required their vessels to use satellite-based vessel monitoring systems (VMS) and despite the adoption in 2006 of a CCSBT resolution committing members and cooperating non-members to adopt an integrated VMS system, the CCSBT still does not have such a system in place. The Commission should institute one promptly.</p>
3.2 Port state measures	3.2.a) (PRWG) Bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of effort, the "FAO technical Consultation on Port State Measures" meeting which was held in Rome on 23-27 June 2008, provides the Commission with some guidance on a preferred model when considering implementation of any port state measure.

	<p>3.2.b) (Balton) In the meantime, [i.e. until the binding agreement on Port State Measures enters force] the CCSBT should move to adopt a broader set of Port State Measures designed to prevent the landing and transshipment of illegal, unreported and unregulated SBT catches – including by vessels on the CCSBT authorised vessel list.</p>
<p>3.3 Monitoring, control and surveillance</p>	<p>3.3.a) (PRWG) As the CCSBT does not have its Convention area and SBT migrates into the other tuna RFMOs’ areas of jurisdiction, the CCSBT should cooperate with the other tuna RFMOs to optimise harmonisation; improve global effectiveness; and avoid duplication of work.</p> <p>3.3.b) (PRWG) The CCSBT should prioritise the development of MCS in the context of a compliance plan.</p> <p>3.3.c) (Balton) Similarly, despite a recognition – within the CCSBT and elsewhere – that unmonitored transshipment at sea can provide a means for evasion of RFMO rules, and despite the adoption in 2006 of a resolution seeking to establish controls on at-sea transshipment, a number of CCSBT members have not met the deadlines for action set forth in that resolution. The CCSBT has not yet implemented a regional observer program (despite a July 2008 deadline for doing so), nor has it adopted rules for implementing requirements relating to high seas boarding and inspection set forth in the UNFSA. The Self Assessment suggests that the absence of a CCSBT “convention area” means that implementation of boarding and inspection rules “would be complex because they would cover all oceans.” That is not a good reason for failing to have such rules, given the clear requirements of the UNFSA.</p>
<p>3.4 Follow up on infringements</p>	<p>3.4.a) (PRWG) The CCSBT should, as a minimum, establish agreed rules on the treatment of overcatch (requirement of payback).</p> <p>3.4.b) (PRWG) Ideally, the CCSBT should establish a range of penalties in relation to all conservation measures.</p>
<p>3.5 Cooperative mechanisms to detect and</p>	<p>3.5.a) (PRWG) All Members and Cooperating Non-Members should submit their national reports to the CCSBT.</p>

deter non-compliance	3.5.b) (PRWG) The CCSBT allocate sufficient time to the CC and the Extended Commission to allow them to complete both routine and development work each year.
3.6 Market related measures	3.6.a) (PRWG) The CCSBT should implement a CDS as matter of urgency. 3.6.b) (PRWG) Pending implementation of a CDS, all members and cooperating non-members should be required to implement the TIS. 3.6.c) (PRWG) The CCSBT should monitor all market and port states and encourage compliance with CCSBT monitoring and trade measures.
4. Decision-making and dispute resolution	
4.1 Decision making	4.1.a) (PRWG) Consensus decision making does mean that some decision making is delayed but the Commission could also consider that some day to day operational decision making could be devolved to the Chair or the Executive Secretary (by unanimous decision of the Commission).
4.2 Dispute settlement	4.2.a) (Balton) With the entry into force of the UNFSA in 2001, however, an additional set of dispute settlement rules now apply to disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, including a dispute concerning the conservation and management of SBT, at least vis-à-vis States Parties to the UNFSA. ¹ In light of this development, it may not be necessary for the CCSBT to amend the Convention to achieve a compulsory and binding regime for the settlement of disputes.
5. International cooperation	
5.1 Transparency	5.1.a) (PRWG) The CCSBT and its members should improve openness by better publication of the rules for

¹ UNFSA Article 30(2).

	<p>observers. One possible option would be to put the information about the current arrangements to accept observers on the CCSBT website.</p> <p>5.1.a) (Balton) Article 12 of the UNFSA establishes the standard for RFMOs regarding transparency in their activities. Article 12(2) prescribes that procedures adopted by RFMOs should not be “unduly restrictive” in affording IGOs and NGOs the opportunity to take part in RFMO meetings. The current CCSBT rules and procedures (Rule 3) on observers appear to create an unduly restrictive process to admit such observers that is not in line with other tuna RFMOs. For example, both WCPFC and ICCAT have a 50-day application period (half of what CCSBT requires). The WCPFC and ICCAT will admit observers unless a majority of members are opposed. By contrast, CCSBT rules allow a single member to successfully block the participation of an observer. As these rules are not in keeping with the spirit of current international fisheries governance frameworks, the CCSBT should consider modernizing Rule 3 of its rules of procedure.</p>
5.2 Relationship to cooperating non-members	<p>5.2.a) (PRWG) No change is recommended.</p> <p>5.2.a) (Balton) The [PRWG] recommendation of the self assessment appears appropriate.</p>
5.3 Relationship to non-cooperating non-members	<p>5.3.a) (PRWG) No change is recommended</p> <p>5.3.a) (Balton) The [PRWG] recommendation appears sound.</p>
5.4 Cooperation with other RFMOs	<p>5.4.a) (PRWG) There are significant opportunities for the CCSBT to work more closely with and to harmonise measures with other RFMOs, especially with the other tuna-RFMOs, and this should be a priority area for the CCSBT. Cross cutting issues affecting all the tuna RFMOs include ERS mitigation, impacts of fishing on the environment, and data collection.</p> <p>5.4.a) (Balton) The self assessment’s analysis and suggested course appears sensible. However, the CCSBT should add combating IUU fishing activities to the list of cross-cutting issues affecting all tuna RFMOs, as well as monitoring and regulating transshipment, particularly given CCSBT’s geographical overlap with the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).</p>

5.5 Special requirements of developing states	5.5.a) (PRWG) No change is necessary.
6. Financial and administrative issues	
6.1 Availability of resources for RFMO activities	<p>6.1.a) (PRWG) The Secretariat should maintain an efficient and cost effective operation.</p> <p>6.1.b) (PRWG) The CCSBT should consider whether establishing a position at the secretariat to provide policy and management advice would be a useful way of addressing the current gap that exists taking into account cost effectiveness of such post. For example, the CCSBT could request the secretariat to come up with options for a priority management or policy issue for CCSBT to consider rather than relying on members to table papers in an ad hoc manner as currently occurs. This new capacity, coupled with the direction and common vision which would be provided by a CCSBT strategic plan (and a management plan) could greatly improve the functioning and performance of the CCSBT.</p> <p>6.1.b) (Balton) The Self Assessment acknowledges that implementation of at least some of the recommendations it contains – such as a comprehensive CDS or a centralized VMS regime – would entail some expansion in the role of the Secretariat, which would in turn require additional resources. If the CCSBT does implement these recommendations, its members should make such resources available to the secretariat.</p>
6.2 Efficiency and cost-effectiveness	<p>6.2.a) (PRWG) The Secretariat has run efficiently and effectively. This should be continued.</p> <p>6.2.b) (Balton) The Self Assessment does not indicate whether the CCSBT has always received full and timely payment of contributions from its members. If it has, the members and the CCSBT deserve recognition for their commitment to supporting the operation of the CCSBT. If it has not always received full and timely payment, a discussion of what has led to that situation, what problems it might have created for carrying out the operations of the CCSBT, and what could be done to prevent the problem in the future could be useful.</p>

Attachment B

Action Plan for implementing the recommendations from the performance review of the CCSBT

Governance

Recommendations	Comment and Draft Action Plan
Consider whether to amend the Convention, and if not, incorporate modern standards of fisheries management into the Commission's work in other ways.	<p>Amending the Convention might be a long term objective given that modern standards of fisheries management could be introduced by decisions of the Extended Commission under the existing Convention.</p> <p>The first step might be to develop a strategic plan by a working group that would define the development pathway for the Extended Commission. The plan would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A listing of the standards the SBT fishery would be managed by – The role envisaged for the Chair and Executive Secretary and any necessary changes to the Extended Commission's rules and regulations to achieve those roles – A listing of the modifications to the operational practices of the Extended Commission necessary to achieve the intended reforms <p>The strategic plan might be considered intersessionally or at a Special Meeting in the first half of 2009.</p>
Develop a CCSBT strategic plan.	
Consider establishing a position at the Secretariat to provide policy and management advice. If the CCSBT implements these recommendations, its members should make such resources available to the Secretariat.	
Consider that some day to day operational decision making could be devolved to the Chair or the Executive Secretary (by unanimous decision of the Commission).	
Once long term allocations are finalised among members, including the CCSBT 1 MoU, the CCSBT should consider moving to national allocations based on alternative principles, such as proportional allocations, rather than set tonnages.	

Fisheries Management

<p>Develop a CCSBT management plan to implement minimum standards for the fishery.</p>	<p>The commission should direct appropriate group(s), including the Scientific Committee, to develop a fishery management plan, management objectives and set a rebuild strategy at its next meeting in 2009, based on the best assessment of stock status. The rebuild strategy would be consistent with UNFSA and the precautionary approach.</p> <p>The advice from the group(s) would be considered at CCSBT16 and factored into the setting of a TAC for 2010.</p> <p>The Extended Scientific Committee should be tasked to identify the SBT spawning ground out of session and report the finding to Members by February 2009. The Chair and Executive Secretary would then open a dialogue with Indonesia on behalf of the other Members to develop spawning ground closures prior to the 2009-2010 fishing season.</p>
<p>Determine management objectives and set a rebuild strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rebuild strategy should be consistent with UNFSA requirements • The CCSBT should take a precautionary approach: the greater the uncertainty of the stock assessment, the lower the TAC should be set. 	
<p>Adopt and implement measures to minimise pollution, waste, discards or catch by lost and abandoned gear.</p>	
<p>Take up with Indonesia the capacity for temporal and spatial closures in the SBT spawning ground.</p>	
<p>Implement the recommendation set forth in the FAO International Plan of Action on the management of fishing capacity.</p>	

Science

<p>Develop the most accurate stock assessment possible in light of the uncertainties caused by the under-reported past catches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support best endeavours of the ESC to recreate historical catch and catch per unit of effort series for the fishery • Give maximum priority to accurate reporting and validation of future catch and effort. • Reconsider the need for a management procedure for the fishery in the short term in light of the alternative approach of periodic stock assessments using the agreed operating model. 	<p>These recommendations should be considered explicitly at CCSBT15 when the report of the Extended Scientific Committee is being considered in agenda item 10. A decision should be recorded setting out the Extended Commission's response to each of the recommendations, which would guide future activity in these areas.</p> <p>The current arrangements for independent chairs and an external panel of scientists is supported in the performance review and by the independent reviewer. The composition of the independent scientific panel should be considered in the context of the priorities decided for scientific activity. The advice of the Independent Chair of the Extended Scientific Committee should be sought in this process.</p>
<p>Implement the items which have been identified and prioritized by the Extended Scientific Committee in the CCSBT's Scientific Research Program (Attachment 9 of the SC12 Report).</p>	
<p>Review the number and skill sets of independent experts required in support of the scientific process.</p>	

Data

<p>Ensure that commercial confidentiality should no longer limit the access to data within the CCSBT. Members should make every effort to ensure that domestic constraints on data provision will not undermine the conservation and management efforts by CCSBT.</p>	<p>To action these recommendations the Extended Commission needs to take an explicit decision at CCSBT15 on its position on each of the recommendations.</p> <p>The Secretariat would then set up a data collection process for implementation in 2009, which reflects the decisions taken.</p>
<p>Ensure that appropriate data which meets the minimum UNFSA requirements are collected from all Members and Cooperating Non-Members.</p>	
<p>Ensure that clear standards are set of the level of detail and the type of data provided by members, in order to ensure the science process has the information it requires.</p>	
<p>Ensure that all Members and Cooperating Non-Members fulfil the current data collection requirements, which are described Section 4.3.2 of the PRWG self assessment report.</p>	

Ecologically Related Species

<p>Develop and implement a strategy to address the impacts of SBT fisheries including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collecting and sharing data between CCSBT members and Secretariats of other RFMOs• Developing binding measures implemented by all RFMO members and cooperating non-members• Reducing the impacts of SBT fisheries on all ecologically related species, including sharks, seabirds, sea turtles and other tuna species.	<p>The performance review and independent expert do not complement the CCSBT on their performance on ERS issues. The minimal outcomes from the work of the ERS Working Group have been noted.</p> <p>Japan has submitted a paper (CCSBT-EC/0810/26) on ERS activity for consideration under agenda item 14.</p> <p>The recommendations of the performance review should be considered at CCSBT15 in the context of discussion in agenda item 14. Explicit decisions, which direct the ERS Working Group for its meeting in 2009 should be taken.</p> <p>The ERS Working Group would report to CCSBT16 for final decisions.</p>
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Compliance

<p>The CCSBT should prioritise the development of MCS in the context of a compliance plan.</p>	<p>These recommendations are the most important in the performance review and the independent expert's opinion on the CCSBT's management of the SBT fishery.</p> <p>Most of the recommendations relate to decisions taken at CCSBT13 on MCS measures, which are all on the agenda for CCSBT15.</p> <p>The recommendations concerning MCS measures should be addressed when the Extended Commission considers agenda item 7 with a view to a decision agreeing to full implementation of the various measures.</p>
<p>Establish a range of penalties in relation to all conservation measures.</p>	
<p>Establish agreed rules on the treatment of overcatch (requirement of payback).</p>	
<p>Implement the conservation and management measures adopted by the CCSBT at its annual meeting in 2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catch documentation scheme (NB all members and cooperating non- members implement the TIS pending implementation of a CDS) • Vessel monitoring system • Transhipments at sea. 	
<p>Implement a regional observer program.</p>	
<p>Adopt a broad set of Port State Measures designed to prevent the landing and transhipment of illegal, unreported and unregulated SBT catches – including by vessels on the CCSBT authorised vessel list.</p>	
<p>Adopt rules for implementing requirements relating to high seas boarding and inspection set forth in the UNFSA.</p>	
<p>Monitor all market and port states and encourage compliance with CCSBT monitoring and trade measures.</p>	

Relationships

<p>Improve openness by better publication of the rules for observers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider putting the information about the current arrangements to accept observers on the CCSBT website • Consider modernizing Rule 3 of its rules of procedure in accordance with article 12 of the UNFSA. 	<p>Action in this area can be effected by changing the Rules of Procedure in relation to observers. Two amendments might be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reducing the application notice period to 50 days – Changing the objection arrangement to a majority of Members rather than unanimity (although this would be a divergence from the consensus principle in the Convention)
<p>Work more closely with and harmonise measures with other RFMOs, especially with the other tuna-RFMOs in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERS mitigation • impacts of fishing on the environment • data collection • combating IUU fishing activities • monitoring and regulating transshipment 	
<p>Ensure that Members and Cooperating Non-Members fully comply with the confidentiality agreements and provisions within the CCSBT</p>	

Administration

<p>Allocate sufficient time to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission to allow them to complete both routine and development work each year.</p>	<p>To action this item, the Extended Commission needs to decide at CCSBT15 that for CCSBT16 either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– the combined meeting time be extended to more than 6 days; or– the two meetings be separated <p>If the second option were to be adopted, consideration would have to be given to the timing of the Extended Scientific Committee</p>
<p>Develop a plan for preventing late/ partial payment of contributions</p>	