



CCSBT-EC/1210/12

Implementation of the CCSBT Strategic Plan

Purpose

To consider implementation issues in relation to the CCSBT Strategic Plan.

Introduction

The CCSBT Strategic Plan was adopted by the Special Meeting of the Extended Commission (EC) during August 2011. The Strategic Plan contains an Action Plan that specifies when the different strategies (action items) of the Strategic Plan should be implemented. Most of the action items are being dealt with in various meetings of the CCSBT (ERSWG, ESC, CC, EC). This paper considers action items specified for 2012 that are not considered elsewhere in these meetings. It also includes discussion of items scheduled for 2013 that require advance planning by Members or the EC.

Action Items for 2012

For 2012, there are action items in four general areas that are not considered elsewhere in the various CCSBT meetings. These are listed below, together with their identifying number in the Strategic Plan, priority and target year for implementation.

(3) Quality and provision of scientific advice

3.1(iii) Agree on data provision rules that ensure members report accurate and complete data on all sources of mortality for SBT (Very High, 2011)

- There is already an agreement in place that Members are to report data on all sources of mortality. In particular:
 - The report of CCSBT 11 states that: “Members agreed that all sources of SBT mortality (e.g. discards, recreational fishing) and the breakdown of domestic consumption versus exports should be included in national fishery reports presented to the Extended Commission. The standard report should be amended accordingly.”;
 - CC5 made a number of recommendations, including: “Ensure that SBT discard quantities, together with discard fate (live/dead) are properly recorded and reported by all Members and Cooperating Non-Members as part of their national reports.”; and
 - At CCSBT 18, the EC “agreed to provide data on SBT mortalities, or best estimates where data are not available, and that the ESC would be asked to consider this information in future stock assessments and the MP. In order to make these requirements clearer to new and existing Members, the EC also agreed to consider a resolution on this. However, the EC did not have sufficient time to review New Zealand’s draft resolution. The draft resolution is at Attachment 16, for further consideration in 2012.”
- The draft resolution mentioned above from New Zealand is provided at Attachment A for consideration at this meeting.

- Intersessional discussion on a revised annual reporting template occurred during 2012. The revised template required reporting on all sources of mortalities and although the last version (provided in CCSBT-CC/1209/06) required specification of non-retained SBT, it did not include specification of the likely fate of those non-retained SBT. Intersessional agreement was not reached on the reporting template, but it is possible that further progress may be made at the Compliance Committee meeting preceding CCSBT 19.

(7) Operation of the Commission

7.1 (iii) Instruct the Secretariat to identify opportunities for services to be coordinated amongst RFMOs & to provide suggestions to the Commission (high, 2012)

- A natural outcome of the Kobe process has been closer collaboration between the tuna RFMOs (tRFMOs) and a heightened awareness of the importance of coordinating services and functions. As a result, considerable coordination and collaboration in relation to services and functions is already occurring or being considered, including:
 - The CCSBT transshipment monitoring program uses IOTC and ICCAT transshipment observers and transshipment program administration functions of the IOTC and ICCAT Secretariats;
 - The joint tuna RFMO web site (www.tuna-org.org) is being administered for all tRFMOs by the ICCAT Secretariat, with the costs of hosting the web site being shared by each of the 5 tRFMO Secretariats on an annual rotation basis;
 - The consolidated list of authorised tuna fishing vessels (CLAV) is being administered on behalf of all tRFMOs by the IOTC Secretariat, with monthly updates to the list being provided by most tRFMO Secretariats;
 - The formation of the joint tRFMO Bycatch Technical Working Group and the joint tRFMO Management Strategy Evaluation Working Group to coordinate and cooperate in technical work relating to bycatch and management procedure issues. These joint technical working groups involve all 5 tRFMOs;
 - Recommendation from the CCSBT ERSWG to the EC that the ERSWG approach the other tuna RFMOs with an offer to lead global work on assessment of impacts of fishing for tunas on seabirds and porbeagle sharks; and
 - Cooperation of the 5 tRFMO Secretariats in relation to the development of the GEF ABNJ Tuna Project¹ by FAO. If approved, this project will enhance coordination between the tRFMOs and provide resources to further develop areas that the tRFMOs are already involved in such as: improved decision making (e.g. through management strategy evaluation and capacity building), strengthening and harmonising MCS measures, and reducing ecosystem impacts of fishing.
- Due to the high awareness of the importance of coordination, and the coordination work that is already occurring, it may not be necessary to instruct the Secretariat to identify opportunities for services to be coordinated amongst RFMOs. Instead, the EC may wish to recommend that the Secretariat, Members and subsidiary bodies of the EC continue to be watchful for opportunities to coordinate with other RFMOs and provide recommendations to the EC as such opportunities arise.

¹ This is the “Sustainable Management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction” project from the Global Environment Fund’s, Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction Initiative.

7.3 (i) *Review decisions of the Commission to ensure modern fisheries management standards are incorporated into the Commission's decisions (medium, 2011)*

- This review could provide a valuable contribution to the EC's decision making processes. For robustness and transparency purposes it is recommended that an independent review be conducted. Furthermore, for efficiency reasons, it is recommended that this be conducted as part of the next performance review of the CCSBT².

(10) Supporting developing countries

10.1(i) *Work with developing country members and cooperating non-members to identify areas where assistance would be beneficial to ensure they meet obligations under Commission decisions (Medium, 2010 onwards)*

10.1(i) *Identify ways in which assistance may be provided (e.g. up-skilling, secondments, workshops etc) (Medium, 2010 onwards)*

10.1(i) *Develop & implement a programme to assist developing countries with Commission requirements (Medium, 2011 onwards)*

- In 2009 and 2011, the EC spent \$9,600 and \$6,000 respectively on workshops to enhance Indonesia's participation in CCSBT stock assessment/management procedure work. These workshops focused on the CCSBT's Operating Model and Management Procedure.
- Apart from these workshops, the EC has made little progress with the strategies in the Strategic Plan to assist developing country Members and CNMs. At CCSBT 18, Indonesia noted that fisheries legislation is an area in which future capacity building in Indonesia would be useful. However, this has not been progressed.
- In the absence of a defined program of assistance, one option is that the CCSBT create an ad-hoc assistance fund with small annual contributions by Members (perhaps totalling \$10-\$20,000 per year) as part of the CCSBT's annual budget that can be used to: (i) fund attendance by developing Members/CNMs at relevant³ workshops or training events; and (ii) fund the holding of relevant³ workshops or training events for developing Members/CNMs. It is envisaged that developing Members/CNMs could apply to the Secretariat for access to these funds intersessionally and that access to the funds could be granted subject to the Secretariat receiving intersessional agreement from Members. It is also envisaged that the EC itself could propose to use these funds to hold workshops for developing Members/CNMs.
- The Secretariat has not made any allocation in the draft budget for 2013 for the ad-hoc assistance fund mentioned above. However the draft budget does include approximately \$5,000 to provide assistance to a developing Member/CNM in the form of a training trip by the Secretariat or an appropriate expert to a developing Member/CNM.

² In the section on "Action Items for 2013", the Secretariat recommends that the next performance review of the CCSBT be conducted in 2014 and that it be an independent review.

³ Relevant workshops and training events are those that would be beneficial to ensure that developing Members/CNMs meet their obligations under CCSBT decisions, and those that would enhance the ability of developing Members/CNMs to participate in CCSBT's scientific and decision making processes.

(11) Participation in the CCSBT

11.1 Develop mechanisms for extending CCSBT Membership to REIOs, including consideration of membership to the Extended Commission (Medium, 2011-2012)

- This matter was raised at CCSBT 18, but the EU was not represented at the meeting and the EC considered it necessary to have the EU present before discussing possible approaches to admitting Regional Economic Integration Organisations (REIOs) into the CCSBT.
- Membership of Regional Economic Integration Organisations (REIOs) to the EC could be accommodated by amending the “Resolution to Establish an Extended Commission and an Extended Scientific Committee”. A draft amendment for this purpose was provided to CCSBT 18 for its consideration and the draft amendment is provided again in this paper at Attachment B.
- The process for amending this Resolution requires the EC to take due deliberation of this issue and then for the Commission to take a decision on the issue.

Action Items for 2013

There are items of action scheduled for 2013 in two general areas of the Strategic Plan that require some advance planning by Members. These are listed below, together with their identifying number in the Strategic Plan, priority and target year for implementation.

(6) Flexible management arrangements (ensuring SBT fishing capacity is commensurate with fishing opportunities)

6.2 (i) Flag State/Fishing Entity self assessment of capacity with respect to national allocations (low, 2013)

- It is recommended that each Member/CNM conduct an assessment of its fishing capacity with respect to its national allocation of the SBT TAC and that this assessment be reported to CCSBT 20.

6.2 (i) Flag State/Fishing Entity to take corrective action (if required) (low, 2013)

- It is recommended that each Member/CNM report to CCSBT 20 on any action it has taken or plans to take with respect to its fishing capacity.

6.2 (i) Assess threats to SBT from over-capacity in other fleets (low, 2013)

- Over-capacity in other fleets will increase the likelihood of IUU SBT fishing, particularly as the SBT stock rebuilds and catch rates improve. It is therefore important for CCSBT to continue (and where relevant, expand) measures (such as the CDS and cooperation with the CDS by non-members) that reduce the opportunity for IUU caught SBT to enter markets.
- It is not clear what type of threat assessment the Extended Commission (EC) is seeking from this item. The EC should consider and advise on the nature of the threat assessment it is seeking so that any work can be planned appropriately.

(7) Operation of the Commission

7.1 (iv) Agree on regular reviews of Commission performance (every 5 years) (high, 2013)

- The last (and first) performance review of the CCSBT was conducted in 2008. This consisted of a self assessment (involving Members and the Secretariat) and an

independent review of the self assessment. These reviews are available from the CCSBT's web site at:

- http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/meetings/meeting_reports/ccsbt_15/report_of_PRWG.pdf; and
- http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/meetings/meeting_reports/ccsbt_15/PerformanceReview_IndependentExpertsReport.pdf.
- The CCSBT Strategic Plan recommends that performance reviews be conducted every five years, such that the next review would be conducted in 2013. The CCSBT has made significant progress since the first review, so a new review in 2013 would be timely to review progress and to make recommendations for improvement. However, 2013 is also a year for running the CCSBT Management Procedure and agreeing to new global TACs for SBT. Therefore, it would be prudent to delay the review until 2014 so that CCSBT Members can better focus on and assist with the review. Furthermore, adoption of the Management Procedure was an important management decision of the CCSBT. Delaying the review until 2014 would allow the review panel to evaluate whether the Management Procedure's first TAC recommendation after its adoption was followed and for the panel to make any associated comments or recommendations.
- It is therefore recommended that the CCSBT's next performance review be conducted in 2014 and that 2013 be used to finalise the terms of reference for the review, select the review panel and agree on the budget for the review.
- CCSBT 19 should provide some guidance in relation to the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the review. The terms of reference of the CCSBT's original performance review is provided at Attachment C. Some changes to the ToR of the original review that could be considered include:
 - Changing the composition of the review panel and producing a single review report. The original CCSBT review was not an independent performance review⁴, so there would be significant benefits in conducting a fully independent performance review for the next review. ICCAT's performance review was an independent review that used a panel of 3 independent experts. This may be a useful model to follow. Another possible model is that of IOTC, in which the review panel consisted of 2 independent experts (one of whom also chaired the panel), 6 Member representatives and an NGO observer.
 - In addition to assessing the CCSBT's performance using the criteria⁵ at Annex B of Attachment C, the review should also:
 - Consider the extent to which modern fisheries management standards have been incorporated into the CCSBT's decisions; and
 - Evaluate progress in implementing the recommendations of the first performance review.

Prepared by the Secretariat

⁴ Its "independent review" was only an independent review of the CCSBT's self assessment review.

⁵ This criteria was developed following the first joint meeting of tuna RFMOs (Kobe 1) and has been adopted for use in reviews by the tuna RFMOs.

DRAFT New Zealand Resolution on Reporting all Sources of Mortality of Southern Bluefin Tuna

(Proposed at the eighteenth Annual Meeting – 10-13 October 2011)

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna,

Recalling previous agreement by Members and Cooperating Non-Members to report all sources of mortality of southern bluefin tuna recorded in the report of Eleventh Commission Meeting and the Fifth Compliance Committee Meeting;

Considering the value Members and Cooperating Non-Members see in recording these previous commitments in a resolution of the Extended Commission to ensure the data and reporting requirements for all sources of mortality are clear;

Further recalling the CCSBT Strategic Plan adopted at the 2011 Special Meeting of the Extended Commission;

Noting that in the Strategic Plan Members and Cooperating Non-Members accorded ‘very high priority’ to agreeing rules that ensure members report accurate and complete data on all sources of mortality for southern bluefin tuna;

Recognising the importance that this data is considered by the Extended Scientific Committee;

Agrees in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of Article 8, that:

1. All Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall, subject to paragraph 2, report accurate and complete data on the quantity of all sources of southern bluefin tuna mortality in their national reports presented to the Extended Commission.
2. If a Member or Cooperating Non-Member is unable to provide complete and accurate data as required in paragraph 1 of this resolution, they shall report a best estimate of all sources of southern bluefin tuna mortality in their national report to the Extended Commission.
3. For the purposes of this resolution “all sources of mortality” shall be understood to include, but not be limited to, discards and recreational fishing, including the fate –live and vigorous; moribund; dead – of these sources of southern bluefin tuna.
4. The Secretariat will expand the table of compliance with measures, which is currently provided by the Secretariat to the annual Compliance Committee, to accommodate the reporting of all sources of southern bluefin tuna mortality.
5. The Extended Scientific Committee shall incorporate the data on all sources of southern bluefin mortality provided in Member’s and Cooperating Non-Member’s national reports into their work, including future assessments.

**RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH AN EXTENDED COMMISSION AND AN
EXTENDED SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE**

And

**RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE EXTENDED COMMISSION FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA**

(adopted at the Seventh Annual Meeting (18 – 21 April 2001),
~~and~~ revised at the Tenth Annual Meeting (7 – 10 October 2003)
and further revised at the Nineteenth Annual Meeting (1 – 4 October 2012))

RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH AN EXTENDED COMMISSION AND AN EXTENDED SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (the Commission):

RECOGNISING that ensuring the sustainability of the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) stock requires that all those States, regional economic integration organisations and entities or fishing entities fishing this species work together through the Commission;

CONSIDERING that continued fishing for SBT by States, regional economic integration organisations and entities or fishing entities not adhering to the Commission's conservation and management measures substantially diminishes the effectiveness of those measures;

RECOGNISING the continuing need to encourage all States eligible to accede to the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (the Convention) to do so, and to encourage regional economic integration organisations and entities or fishing entities with vessels fishing for SBT to implement the Commission's conservation and management measures;

Decides as follows:

1. Acting under Articles 8.3(b) and 15.4 of the Convention, the Commission hereby establishes an Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (the Extended Commission) and an Extended Scientific Committee, whose Members shall be comprised of the Parties to the Convention and any regional economic integration organisation, entity or fishing entity, vessels flagged to which¹ have caught SBT at any time in the previous three calendar years, that is admitted to membership by the Extended Commission pursuant to this Resolution.

2. The Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee shall perform the same tasks as the Commission and the Scientific Committee including, but not limited to, deciding upon a total allowable catch and its allocation among the Members. All Members shall have equal voting rights. The provisions of the Convention relating to the Commission and the Scientific Committee (Articles 6 to 9, except for 6.9 and 6.10) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with regard to the Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee. Any dispute concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Resolution, including the articles of the Convention specified in the Resolution, or the Exchange of Letters referred to in paragraph 6, shall be resolved by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or other peaceful means agreed by the parties to the dispute.

3. The Secretariat of the Commission shall function as the Secretariat of the Extended Commission.

¹ Including vessels flagged to a State that is a Member of the regional economic integration organisation.

4. The Extended Commission shall report forthwith to the Commission if the latter is in session, and in any other case before the latter's next meeting or session of a meeting, all decisions it adopts. Decisions so reported shall become decisions of the Commission at the end of the session of the meeting to which they were reported, unless the Commission decides to the contrary. Any decision of the Commission that affects the operation of the Extended Commission or the rights, obligations or status of any individual Member within the Extended Commission should not be taken without prior due deliberation of that issue by the Extended Commission.

5. The Rules of Procedure for the Extended Commission shall be as annexed to this Resolution. Any revision to the Rules shall be made by the Extended Commission.

6. Any regional economic integration organization, entity or fishing entity, vessels flagged to which¹ have caught SBT at any time in the previous three calendar years, may express its willingness to the Executive Secretary of the Commission to become a member of the Extended Commission. The Executive Secretary of the Commission, on behalf of the Commission, will conduct an Exchange of Letters with the representative of such regional economic integration organization, entity or fishing entity to this effect. In so doing, the applicant shall give the Commission its firm commitment to respect the terms of the Convention and comply with such decisions of the Extended Commission as become decisions of the Commission pursuant to paragraph 4.

7. If the Extended Commission decides to admit the applicant, it shall negotiate with the applicant a formula to govern the level of catch of SBT by the applicant pending the next decision of the Commission setting a total allowable catch and its allocation among the Members. Upon the successful completion of the negotiations referred to in the previous sentence, the Executive Secretary will exchange letters with the applicant as referred to in paragraph 6; the applicant shall thereupon assume the status of Member of the Extended Commission.

8. Any Member of the Extended Commission that is not a Member of the Commission shall be entitled to appoint one representative, to be accompanied by experts and advisers, as an Observer to meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, including the Scientific Committee. Such representative shall be entitled to be present and speak as an Observer at meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

9. The Extended Commission shall decide upon an annual budget. The contributions to the budget of an applicant that is admitted as its Member shall be determined by application *mutatis mutandis* of Article 11 of the Convention.

10. The provisions of this Resolution relating to participation by regional economic integration organisations and entities or fishing entities in the operations of the Extended Commission are solely for the purposes of the Convention.

~~11. The Rules of Procedure are amended by omitting paragraph 3 of Rule 5 and substituting the following:~~

~~“3. A provisional agenda for each annual meeting shall be prepared by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chair. The provisional agenda shall be despatched by the Executive Secretary to all the Members not less than 60 days before the date for the opening of the meeting. The provisional agenda shall include:~~

- ~~(a) approval of decisions taken by the Extended Commission;~~
- ~~(b) all items which the Commission has previously decided to include in the provisional agenda; and~~
- ~~(c) all supplementary items the inclusion of which have been requested by any Member of the Commission.”~~

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE EXTENDED COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA

Rule 1 Representation

1. Each Member shall be represented on the Extended Commission by not more than three delegates who may be accompanied by experts and advisers. Each Member shall inform the Executive Secretary of the Extended Commission of the names of its delegates to the Extended Commission including identification of the head of the delegation and experts and advisers accompanying such delegates, and of any change thereof, as far in advance as possible before the commencement of each meeting of the Extended Commission.

2. Each Member shall designate a correspondent who shall have primary responsibility for liaison with the Executive Secretary during the periods between meetings and shall promptly inform the Executive Secretary of the name and address of such a correspondent and of any change thereof.

Rule 2 Other matters

Except for Rule 4(3) and Rule 9, the Rules of Procedure of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Extended Commission on other matters.

Rule 3 Co-operating Non-Members

A State, regional economic integration organisation or entity that is admitted to the Extended Commission in the capacity of a co-operating non-member will have the right to participate actively in meetings of the Extended Commission, the Extended Scientific Committee and their subsidiary bodies, including, but not limited to, the right to make proposals and the right to speak, but not to vote. The Extended Commission may decide to restrict the participation of a cooperating non-member in a particular Agenda item.

Terms of Reference of the Performance Review Working Group

The performance review working group (PRWG) shall review the performance of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) including the extent to which its current mandate needs to be updated to enable it to perform at a level consistent with international best practice.

The PRWG shall:

- i. Consist of the following participants:
 - one participant from each Member;
 - one participant from the Secretariat; and
 - one or more independent experts.

- ii. Use the following process to review the performance of CCSBT:
 - The PRWG (excluding the independent expert(s)) will conduct a self assessment using the criteria in **Annex B** to produce a draft report and recommendations for improving the performance of CCSBT by 30 June 2008
 - The independent expert(s) will review the self assessment, draft report and recommendations and provide these reports to the Secretariat for distribution to Members.
 - The PRWG (excluding the independent expert(s)) will convene in August 2008 to finalise the report.

- iii. Provide the full report including the independent expert(s)' review to the Secretariat in sufficient time to distribute to members 45 days in advance of the Commission meeting and to place on the Commission's website

- iv. Present its final report and recommendations for improving the performance of CCSBT to the fifteenth meeting of the Commission

Independent expert for the performance review working group—qualification criteria and selection process

Qualification criteria

The person to be selected as the independent expert on the performance review working group (PRWG):

- i. Should not be a national of the parties or have been a permanent resident or have worked for the parties since 31/12/89 except where Parties reach a consensus to chose the qualified individual¹
- ii. Should have appropriate working experience in international fisheries management and an excellent understanding of international fisheries management frameworks.

Process of appointment

The process and timeframes for selecting the independent expert is outlined below:

By 1 January 2008	Members to provide a list of candidates to the Secretariat
By 1 February 2008	Secretariat to contact listed candidates (to check their availability and willingness and obtain the CV for those available)
2 February to 1 April 2008	Members to consult on selection
15 April 2008	Final decision

¹ refer to the report of CCSBT 6, attachment O “qualification for independent chairs and for the advisory panel”.

Suggested Criteria for Reviewing the Performance of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)

	AREA	General Criteria	Detailed Criteria
1	<i>Conservation and management</i>	Status of living marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of major fish stocks under the purview of the RFMO in relation to maximum sustainable yield or other relevant biological standards. • Trends in the status of those stocks. • Status of species that belong to the same ecosystems as, or are associated with or dependent upon, the major target stocks (hereinafter “non-target species”). • Trends in the status of those species.
		Data collection and sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has agreed formats, specifications and timeframes for data submission, taking into account UNFSA Annex I. • Extent to which RFMO members and cooperating non-members, individually or through the RFMO, collect and share complete and accurate fisheries data concerning target stocks and non-target species and other relevant data in a timely manner. • Extent to which fishing data and fishing vessel data are gathered by the RFMO and shared among members and other RFMOs. • Extent to which the RFMO is addressing any gaps in the collection and sharing of data as required.
		Quality and provision of scientific advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO receives and/or produces the best scientific advice relevant to the fish stocks and other living marine resources under its purview, as well as to the effects of fishing on the marine environment.
		Adoption of conservation and management measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted conservation and management measures for both target stocks and non-target species that ensures the long-term sustainability of such stocks and species and are based on the best scientific evidence available. • Extent to which the RFMO has applied the precautionary approach as set forth in UNFSA Article 6 and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Article 7.5, including the application of precautionary reference points. • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted and is implementing effective rebuilding plans for depleted or overfished stocks. • Extent to which the RFMO has moved toward the adoption of conservation and management measures for previously unregulated fisheries, including new and exploratory fisheries. • Extent to which the RFMO has taken due account of the need to conserve marine biological diversity and minimize harmful impacts of fisheries on living marine resources and marine ecosystems. • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted measures to minimize pollution, waste, discards, catch by lost or abandoned gear, catch of non-target species, both fish and non-fish species, and impacts on associated or dependent species, in particular endangered species, through measures including, to the extent practicable, the development and use of selective, environmentally safe and cost-effective fishing gear and techniques.
		Capacity management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has identified fishing capacity levels commensurate with long-term sustainability and optimum utilization of relevant fisheries. • Extent to which the RFMO has taken actions to prevent or eliminate excess fishing capacity and effort.
		Compatibility of management measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which measures have been adopted as reflected in UNFSA Article 7.
		Fishing allocations and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO agrees on the allocation of allowable catch or levels of fishing effort, including taking into account requests for participation from new members or participants as reflected in UNFSA Article 11.

2	<i>Compliance and enforcement</i>	Flag State duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which RFMO members are fulfilling their duties as flag States under the treaty establishing the RFMO, pursuant to measures adopted by the RFMO, and under other international instruments, including, inter alia, the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention, the UNFSA and the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement, as applicable.
		Port State measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted measures relating to the exercise of the rights and duties of its members as port States, as reflected in UNFSA Article 23 and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Article 8.3. • Extent to which these measures are effectively implemented.
		Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted integrated MCS measures (e.g., required use of VMS, observers, catch documentation and trade tracking schemes, restrictions on transshipment, boarding and inspection schemes). • Extent to which these measures are effectively implemented.
		Follow-up on infringements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO, its members and cooperating non-members follow up on infringements to management measures.
		Cooperative mechanisms to detect and deter non-compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has established adequate cooperative mechanisms to both monitor compliance and detect and deter non-compliance (e.g., compliance committees, vessel lists, sharing of information about non-compliance). • Extent to which these mechanisms are being effectively utilized.
		Market-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted measures relating to the exercise of the rights and duties of its members as market States. • Extent to which these market-related measures are effectively implemented.
3	<i>Decision-making and dispute settlement</i>	Decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which RFMO has transparent and consistent decision-making procedures that facilitate the adoption of conservation and management measures in a timely and effective manner.
		Dispute settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has established adequate mechanisms for resolving disputes.
4	<i>International cooperation</i>	Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO is operating in a transparent manner, as reflected in UNFSA Article 12 and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Article 7.1.9. • Extent to which RFMO decisions, meeting reports, scientific advice upon which decisions are made, and other relevant materials are made publicly available in a timely fashion.
		Relationship to cooperating non-members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO facilitates cooperation between members and non-members, including through the adoption and implementation of procedures for granting cooperating status.
		Relationship to non-cooperating non-members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of fishing activity by vessels of non-members that are not cooperating with the RFMO, as well as measures to deter such activities.
		Cooperation with other RFMOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO cooperates with other RFMOs, including through the network of Regional Fishery Body Secretariats.
		Special requirements of developing States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO recognizes the special needs of developing States and pursues forms of cooperation with developing States, including with respect to fishing allocations or opportunities, taking into account UNFSA Articles 24 and 25, and the Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries Article 5. • Extent to which RFMO members, individually or through the RFMO, provide relevant assistance to developing States, as reflected in UNFSA Article 26.
5	<i>Financial and administrative issues</i>	Availability of resources for RFMO activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which financial and other resources are made available to achieve the aims of the RFMO and to implement the RFMO's decisions.
		Efficiency and cost-effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO is efficiently and effectively managing its human and financial resources, including those of the Secretariat.