

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Twenty First Annual Meeting of the Commission

**13-16 October 2014
Auckland, New Zealand**

Report of the Twenty First Annual Meeting of the Commission

13-16 October 2014

Auckland, New Zealand

Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting

1.1 Welcoming address

1. Mr. Don MacKay (New Zealand) was confirmed as the Chair of the Commission of CCSBT21.
2. The Chair welcomed participants and opened the meeting.

1.2 Adoption of agenda

3. The agenda was adopted and is included at **Appendix 1**.
4. The list of meeting participants is included at **Appendix 2**.

Agenda Item 2. Approval of decisions taken by the Extended Commission

5. The Commission approved the decisions taken by the Extended Commission for the Twenty First Meeting of the Commission, which is at **Appendix 3**.

Agenda Item 3. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair for CCSBT 22 and venue

6. Korea has nominated the Chair of the Commission of CCSBT 22 to be Mr Yongseok Kang. Japan will nominate the Vice-Chair.
7. CCSBT 22 will be held in Yeosu, Korea.

Agenda Item 4. Other business

8. There was no other business.

Agenda Item 5. Adoption of report of meeting

9. The report was adopted.

Agenda Item 6. Close of meeting

10. The meeting closed at 8:45pm, 16 October 2014.

List of Appendices

Appendix

- 1 Agenda
- 2 List of Participants
- 3 Report of the Extended Commission for the Twenty First Annual Meeting of the Commission

Agenda
**Twenty First Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna**

**13 - 16 October 2014
Auckland, New Zealand**

1. Opening of the Meeting
 - 1.1 Welcoming address
 - 1.2 Adoption of agenda
2. Approval of decisions taken by the Extended Commission
3. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair for CCSBT 22 and venue
4. Other business
5. Adoption of report of meeting
6. Close of meeting

List of Participants
The Twenty First Annual Meeting of the Commission

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Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Appendix 3

Report of the Extended Commission of the Twenty First Annual Meeting of the Commission

**13-16 October 2014
Auckland, New Zealand**

**Report of the Extended Commission of the
Twenty First Annual Meeting of the Commission
13-16 October 2014
Auckland, New Zealand**

Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting

1.1. Confirmation of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the Twenty-First Meeting of the Commission

1. Mr. Don MacKay (New Zealand) was confirmed as the Chair of the Extended Commission of CCSBT21, and Dr. Kim Zang Geun (Korea) was confirmed as the Vice Chair.
2. The Chair welcomed participants and opened the meeting.
3. Members introduced their delegations to the meeting. The list of participants is provided at **Attachment 1**.

1.2. Adoption of agenda

4. The agenda was adopted, and is included at **Attachment 2**. No items of general business were raised at this time.
5. The list of documents submitted to the meeting is provided at **Attachment 3**.
6. The Chair summarised arrangements for the timing of the meeting and for the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC).

1.3. Opening statements

1.3.1. Members

7. Opening statements by Members of the Extended Commission (EC) are provided at **Attachment 4**.

1.3.2. Cooperating Non-Members

8. Opening statements by Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) are provided at **Attachment 5**.

1.3.3. Observers

9. Opening Statements by Observers are provided at **Attachment 6**.

Agenda Item 2. Report from the Secretariat

10. Members noted the activities of the Secretariat as reported in CCSBT-EC/1410/04.
11. A Korean intern is scheduled to join the Secretariat commencing in late 2014 and his placement in the Secretariat will be fully funded by Korea. The Executive Secretary noted that the internship role will essentially be a learning and development opportunity, and that the intern will not be given access to confidential data. The intern's presence will be beneficial to the Secretariat, especially with regard to preparation for meetings scheduled to be held in Korea during 2015.
12. In addition, Members noted Professor Ray Hilborn's recent resignation from the CCSBT Scientific Advisory Panel. The Extended Commission agreed that the Executive Secretary will write to Professor Hilborn to advise him that the Extended Commission expressed its deep appreciation for his many valuable years of service as a Member of the CCSBT Scientific Advisory Panel.
13. Members requested that the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) provide advice to the EC on whether Prof. Hilborn needs to be replaced, and if so, the appropriate skillset required for a replacement Scientific Advisory Panel member. New Zealand requested that Members take into account the relevant Performance Review recommendations when considering the required skillset.
14. The proposed amendment to the "Resolution to Establish the Status of Cooperating Non-Members of the Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee" was adopted (**Attachment 7**).
15. New Zealand noted that it had considered possible additional amendments to the Resolution to allow for possible inclusion of other parties with an interest in SBT, for example flag states of carrier vessels, or port or market states. Given the limited time available at this meeting, it was noted that development of a revised strategic plan could provide another opportunity to consider this matter.

Agenda Item 3. Finance and Administration

16. The Executive Secretary provided an outline of financial matters that the EC would need to consider, including the revised budget for 2014 (CCSBT-EC/1410/05), and the proposed budget for 2015 (CCSBT-EC/1410/06).
17. The forecast expenditure for 2014 provides savings in all six cost centres of the budget. The most significant savings were in relation to meetings and resulted due to deposits being paid in late 2013 (and thus not appearing in the 2014 expenditure), reduced numbers of participants at meetings, and savings on travel, consultancy fees, translations, catering and exchange rates.
18. The Executive Secretary noted that three versions of the 2015 draft budget had been prepared. One version included an allowance for a \$100,000 contribution to the scientific aerial survey, while the alternative budgets included \$200,000 and \$800,000 contributions to the aerial survey as requested by Australia in August 2014. Detailed consideration of the two budget papers was referred to the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC).

19. The FAC was convened to consider:
- The revised budget for 2014;
 - The proposed budget for 2015; and
 - Related matters, including financial implications of meetings and workplans proposed by the Compliance Committee (CC) and the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC).
20. Dr. Kevin Sullivan was nominated as Chair of the FAC.

3.1. Report from the Finance and Administration Committee

21. The Chair of the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC) presented the report of the FAC, which is provided at **Attachment 8**. It includes a revised budget for 2014 and a recommended budget for 2015.

2014

22. The FAC Chair noted the revised 2014 budget includes three small changes, resulting in net savings of \$13,000 for 2014. These savings will be carried forward to the 2015 budget. The FAC also considered the Performance Review Panel's comments regarding regular budget under-spending, but no changes were recommended in this regard.
23. The meeting adopted the revised 2014 budget which is provided at Annex A of the FAC's report.

2015

24. The proposed budget for 2015 results in an overall cost increase of 6.2% in Members' contributions, and it was noted that Scientific Research Plan (SRP) expenses are forecast to increase for the years 2016 and 2017.
25. The meeting adopted the 2015 budget which is provided at Annex B of the FAC's report.
26. Following adoption of the 2015 budget, Australia commented that the Scientific Aerial Survey costs \$800,000 per year to run and that the \$200,000 contribution offered by the EC was not sufficient for it to run the survey in 2015, particularly considering that approximately \$60,000 of the \$200,000 was also from Australia. Consequently, Australia will only be able to run the survey every second year, and even that will require an increased contribution from the CCSBT. Australia noted that the ESC Chair had advised that if the survey was to be conducted every second year, then it would be highly desirable to conduct the survey in 2016 to inform the running of the Management Procedure in that year.
27. Appreciation was expressed for the contribution made by Australia for the scientific aerial survey. Members expressed concern that the lack of aerial survey data in future will affect the Management Procedure (MP). The EC requested the ESC to consider the implications of this for the Management Procedure process and advise how best to run or re-tune the MP in the event that no aerial survey data is available for 2015 and potentially also 2016 and beyond.
28. Japan stated that it was regrettable that the aerial survey would not be conducted in 2015. Japan further reminded that the aerial survey has been conducted by

Australia because purse seine CPUE could not contribute to stock assessment, and Japan contributed to the development of the aerial survey methodology financially and technically in the 1990s.

29. Since governments tend to conduct financial planning for future years, Korea and Australia proposed that the Commission consider producing 3-year rolling budgets for future scientific and compliance work in order to assist with longer term government financial planning. The CC Chair confirmed that the CC already has a 3-year rolling plan in place, and it would just need to associate a budget with that plan.
30. It was agreed that the Executive Secretary will prepare a paper for CCSBT 22 with indicative 3-year budgets for future years and that the paper would identify the major uncertainties in the indicative budgets. It was noted that the year 2 and 3 budgets would be indicative only, and would not represent a commitment to those budget items.

Agenda Item 4. Review of SBT Fisheries and ERS Interactions

31. The Chair noted the deliberations of the Compliance Committee and invited Members to ask any additional questions regarding Members' and CNMs' National Reports to those already raised at CC9.
32. Australia provided an update regarding its Stereo Video (STV) research project and advised that \$500,000 had been invested in this research, and that an update on project progress would be available by mid-2015.
33. Australia provided a description of the STV research project to Members.
34. The EU offered to provide information on ICCAT's developments on stereoscopic cameras.

4.1. Reports on Members' projects

35. The Chair opened the floor for any special reports from Members. There were no special reports.

Agenda Item 5. Report from the Compliance Committee

36. The Chair of the Compliance Committee (CC) presented the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC9), including its workplan, and thanked participants for a productive and cooperative meeting.
37. The CC Chair confirmed that CC9 had endorsed the Extended Scientific Committee's (ESC19's) requests, but further advised that CC9 was not able to reach a consensus with respect to making Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) or market information available to the ESC.
38. The CC Chair also drew attention to CC9's recommendations at paragraph 100 of its report.

39. The Extended Commission adopted CC9's report and recommendations with the exception of the following recommendation, which it was agreed would be discussed further under agenda item 11 of this meeting:
- That the Cooperating Non-Member status of the European Union, South Africa and the Philippines be continued.
40. In relation to the Chair's reference to paragraph 68 of the CC9 report, Japan stated that on an occasion where a Member fails to adhere to a CCSBT administrative rule, such as the late notification of carry-forward of unfished allocation by Australia, the situation can be resolved with discussion in good faith among Members.
41. Australia reiterated its understanding of the rules of the Convention, that notwithstanding an administrative oversight, Australia is entitled to carry forward the unfished allocation without reference to the Extended Commission.
42. Korea, advised that Japan and Taiwan would discuss allowable discrepancies between weights measured at-sea and landing weight on CDS Catch Monitoring Forms.
43. The report of the Ninth Compliance Committee meeting (CC9), including its workplan and recommendations, is provided at **Attachment 9**.

Agenda Item 6. Report from the Extended Scientific Committee

44. The Chair of the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) presented the report of the ESC meeting which is summarised in papers CCSBT-EC/1410/09 and CCSBT-EC/1410/18.
45. Members asked the ESC Chair a number of questions on the nature of the advice from ESC with respect to unaccounted mortalities, the uncertainty in the surface fishery over-catch scenario in the base case assessment, and the Scientific Research Programme (SRP). In response to these questions, the ESC Chair advised that:
- The ESC recommended that the EC continue to follow the Management Procedure as formulated, with no revision to the recommended 2016-17 TAC, and that the MP be reviewed as planned in 2017. If a better estimate of unaccounted mortality was to become available before 2016, then the MP could be re-tuned in 2016 to take this into account;
 - The base case (or reference set) of the operating model includes the scenario of 20% over catch for the surface fishery up to 2013, but the reference set for the projections from 2014 does not include this;
 - For gene tagging studies, the understanding is that this project will be reviewed after the design phase in order to determine if it should continue; and
 - Implementation of a new large-scale tagging programme was not considered by the ESC. Past tagging data have been useful to the ESC for movement data and growth estimates but have been of limited use in stock assessment.
46. Japan reminded Members that the ESC report noted that experimental trials comparing stereo video to the 100 fish sample could be used to investigate the

accuracy of 100 fish sample and queried whether these results could be used by the ESC. Australia clarified that the current research is focused on automation. The ESC Chair noted the results could be reviewed for usefulness by the ESC in 2015 if they became available in a timely fashion.

47. Members identified two areas of concern regarding the recommendations in ESC's report:
- New Zealand noted that the ESC report concluded that it appears that significant levels of unaccounted mortality may have occurred which were not considered in the design of the Management Procedure (MP). New Zealand believed that significant levels of unaccounted mortality have occurred, that exceptional circumstances have occurred and was surprised by the ESC's recommendation that the 2016-17 TAC be retained as originally specified.
 - New Zealand asked the Chair of the ESC to confirm that the advice from the ESC was consistent with the precautionary approach, noting that the ESC was under an obligation to take this approach. The ESC Chair confirmed that this was the view of the ESC.
 - Japan noted its concern with Attachment 5 of the ESC's report with respect to Japanese market data. Japan further noted that the ESC posed no specific concern to Japanese market. Japan believed that it is inappropriate to treat such a low probability matter in the same way as an actual problem.
 - Australia reiterated that it was necessary to address the ESC recommendations as a total package, rather than in a piece-meal way. The ESC had not given any ranking to its recommendations.
48. The Extended Commission adopted the report of ESC19 and noted the ESC's recommendations.
49. The report of the 2014 ESC meeting is at **Attachment 10**.

Agenda Item 7. Total Allowable Catch and its allocation

7.1. Attributable SBT Catch

50. The EC considered the definition of attributable catch provided by CC9 and agreed on the following revised definition:

"A Member or CNM's attributable catch against its national allocation is the total Southern Bluefin Tuna mortality resulting from fishing activities within its jurisdiction or control¹ including, inter alia, mortality resulting from:

- *commercial fishing operations whether primarily targeting SBT or not;*
- *releases and/or discards;*
- *recreational fishing;*
- *customary and/or traditional fishing; and*
- *artisanal fishing."*

¹ Except where a vessel is chartered to a person or entity of another Member or CNM, and if a catch is attributable to that Member or CNM.

51. Members held extensive discussions in relation to implementing the definition of Attributable SBT Catch agreed at CC9. The Chair described the outcome of these discussions as a genuine endeavour to operationalise the attributable catch definition and to take into account advice regarding unaccounted mortalities.
52. Following these discussions and noting the ESC advice relating to unaccounted mortalities, the EC agreed to:
- Confirm the 2016-17 global TAC;
 - The principle that CCSBT will make an adjustment for non-Member catch in the next TAC period (2018-2020) and beyond;
 - Act in good faith to implement the common definition of attributable catch adopted at CCSBT21 as soon as practicable but not later than the 2018 quota year;
 - The principle that Members and CNMs will begin to make adjustments to their national allocations in line with the common definition of attributable catch. These adjustments would be made on the basis of best available information;
 - Direct the ESC, CC and Members and CNMs to undertake analyses to provide estimates of non-member catch; and
 - Commission market analyses on significant markets to contribute to estimating non-member catch.
53. The action points shown in Table 1 were agreed by Members, noting that within the table, “External” refers to non-Member catches, while “Internal” relates to Members’ attributable catches.

Table 1: Action points in relation to implementing the Attributable SBT Catch.

	External	Internal	ESC work schedule
2015	The EC initiates discussion on the principles and process for taking account of non-member catch in the 2018-20 TAC period. The ESC, CC and Members to undertake analyses to provide estimates of non-member catch. Commission market analyses on significant markets to contribute to estimating non-member catch.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual Member research on applicable sources of mortality and report back to ESC and CC for discussion and review. 2. Members shall endeavour to set allowances to commence for 2016-17 quota years for all sources of attributable mortality based on best estimates and notify other Members by CCSBT22. If Members can’t they will notify CCSBT22 and explain why they are unable to and set a date by which they can set the allowance. 3. The EC initiate discussion and agreement to a process for dealing with attributable catch within the next quota block (2018-20). 	Collation of information on unreported mortalities and categorising this information in accordance with OM “fleets” (ESC19 Report).

2016	The ESC, CC and Members continue analyses to provide estimates of non-member catch. The EC decides on the adjustment to take account of non-member catch in the 2018-20 TAC period.	1. The EC if necessary continue discussion so as to agree on a process for dealing with attributable catch within the next quota block (2018-20). 2. Individual Members continue research on applicable sources of mortality and report back to the ESC and CC for discussion and review.	ESC scheduled to run MP to recommend TAC for 2018-2020.
2017	The ESC, CC and Members continue analyses to provide estimates of non-member catch.	Individual Members continue research on applicable sources of mortality & report back to the ESC and CC for discussion review.	ESC scheduled to conduct full stock assessment and the first formal review of MP.
2018		Full implementation of the common definition of attributable catch.	

54. New Zealand thanked other Members for the cooperative approach taken to a difficult issue. It stated that in agreeing to confirm the TAC for 2016 and 2017, New Zealand relies on the assurance that the advice from the ESC is precautionary in nature, consistent with its obligations to this Extended Commission, and that it also relies on the assurances of Members that they will act in good faith to take action to implement the agreed common definition of attributable catch.
55. New Zealand expressed its disappointment at the failure to agree to the exchange of CDS and market data at this meeting. It stated that the ESC has identified access to this information as being important to its work, and New Zealand therefore strongly encourages Members to resolve this issue intersessionally, giving consideration to independent analysis to assist in the review. New Zealand said that it would be open to providing an independent review of the CDS information.
56. Japan shared New Zealand's view regarding unaccounted mortalities that the CCSBT needs to have cooperation, integrity, and good faith coming from all Members. Japan supported the idea of an independent review of CDS data.
57. Australia declared its interest in the independent review, but it should be in the context of the data requirements of the ESC, which includes both CDS data and market data. It stated that for the ESC to be able to provide complete estimates of unaccounted mortality all data should be examined and looked at, not just CDS data.

7.2. TAC Determination

58. Humane Society International stated that it would like to see the EC develop a new stock assessment based on and including all sources of mortality, and for the EC to hold off any decisions on TAC and delay any increase until that stock assessment has been completed or is clearly underway.
59. The Chair advised that EC has agreed that the TAC for 2015 will be 14,647 t as recommended by the Management Procedure.
60. The Chair referred to paragraph 123 of the SC 19 report, which states:

“Based on the results of the MP operation for 2015-17 in 2013 and the outcome of the review of exceptional circumstances in Agenda Item 10.1, the ESC recommended that there is no need to revise the EC’s 2013 TAC decision regarding the TACs for 2016-17. The recommended annual TAC for the years 2016-2017 is 14,647 t.”

61. The EC confirmed that the TAC would be 14,647 t for each of the years from 2016 and 2017.

7.3. Research Mortality Allowance

62. The EC approved the requests from Australia for Research Mortality Allowances (RMA) totalling 5.95 t in 2015.
63. It was noted that the EC has agreed that an allocation of 10 t would be made for Research Mortality Allowance within the TAC recommended by the MP.

7.4. Allocation of TAC

64. Indonesia reiterated the proposal it submitted to CCSBT 20 to increase its national allocation by 300 t and QAR phase-1 and phase-2 has been undertaken. It stated that the current allocation was too low in relation to the number of fishing vessels and in consideration of its artisanal vessels, which have a long history catching SBT within Indonesia’s EEZ where SBT migrates. Indonesia asked the EC to consider article 8(4c) of the Convention which states that in deciding upon allocations among the Parties 3, the Commission shall consider *“the interests of Parties through whose exclusive economic or fishery zone southern bluefin tuna migrates”*. Indonesia believes that accommodating their interest in the SBT quota system, will provide a great contribution to artisanal fishers in terms of better life and income, and at the same time, will also eliminate the increase of unaccounted SBT mortality in the future. Indonesia requested EC Meeting to develop a paragraph to respond Indonesia’s request as it is described in Paragraph 45.
65. The Chair summarised Members’ discussion of this issue. Having noted the comprehensive presentation by Indonesia and the steps proposed to strengthen its management arrangements in 2015, Members showed considerable sympathy for its position. A number of ways to accommodate Indonesia’s request were discussed but given the current position of the stock, none were able to be progressed. Members noted that in the situation of a rising TAC, this situation would change. Members were heartened by Indonesia’s plans to improve its SBT management and encouraged them to continue this process.
66. The meeting confirmed that the allocations for 2015-2017 would be as specified in paper CCSBT-EC/1410/10. The agreed allocations are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Current Allocations for each year 2015-2017.

	(A) South Africa accedes by 31 May of the specific year and receives a nominal catch of 150 t for that year	(B) South Africa does not accede by 31 May of the specific year and does not receive an increased allocation for that year ²
Japan	4,737	4,847
Australia	5,665	5,665
New Zealand	1,000	1,000
Korea	1,140	1,140
Taiwan	1,140	1,140
Indonesia	750	750
South Africa	150	40
Philippines	45	45
European Union	10	10

Agenda Item 8. Performance Review of the CCSBT

67. The second Performance Review of CCSBT was conducted by an independent review panel during 2014. The Chair noted paper CCSBT-EC/1410/11 which provides the report of the Performance Review.
68. The Chair of the independent performance review panel, Dr Serge Garcia, presented the panel's findings, including the review panel's methodology and its evaluation of CCSBT's performance against international standards and best practice in six main areas:
- Conservation & management;
 - Compliance & enforcement;
 - Decision-making, transparency & dispute settlement;
 - International cooperation;
 - Financial and administrative issues; and
 - Overall CCSBT performance review process.
69. Areas highlighted in Dr. Garcia's presentation included the following:
- CCSBT's science and advisory process appears to fit with best practice, however rebuilding is occurring very slowly, and no rebuilding trajectory has been specified by CCSBT;
 - The development of a Strategic Plan is a significant achievement, and the Commission may also wish to consider adopting an operational management plan, the elements for which are readily available;
 - Items such as the introduction of the CDS and Quality Assurance Reviews (QARs) also represent major advances in the Compliance area, and the recruitment of the Compliance Manager is another positive step;

² These figures apportion the additional 110 t (from South Africa) to Japan because all other Members have reached their nominal allocation.

- More progress and data is required with respect to Ecologically Related Species (ERS), and this should take into account that harmonisation of measures is a two-way process between relevant RFMOs;
 - Foresight needs to be developed regarding the potential impacts of climate change on SBT's abundance and distribution, and its future management; and
 - More work needs to be done on consideration of an ecosystem-based approach and identification of potential impacts of the SBT fishery on the ecosystem in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) requirements.
70. With regard to the process followed for the performance review, Dr. Garcia concluded that the CCSBT has fulfilled the requirements of the FAO guidelines on the performance reviews of RFMOs.
71. Members expressed their appreciation to Dr. Garcia for his presentation, and then posed a series of comments and questions about the presentation. The EU advised that it has implemented the CDS. The EU hoped for broader progress on market measures, notably the possibility to progress towards the adoption of trade-related measures similar to ICCAT. Indonesia noted that it would not be able to provide VMS data from vessels operating within its EEZ as this would conflict with its domestic legislation. Japan commented that some of the review panel's recommendations did not seem relevant to a RFMO that does not have a specific Convention Area.
72. The Chair noted that the Commission needed to consider how to progress and implement and operationalise relevant Review Panel recommendations, given that the Review Panel's recommendations could be broadly divided into two main groups:
- Governance and management recommendations; and
 - Technical recommendations that relate to either the science, ERS or compliance subsidiary bodies.
73. It was suggested that one approach could be that Governance and management recommendations are reviewed by Commissioners, and that technical recommendations are first reviewed by the relevant subsidiary body, which then provide advice back to the EC. The meeting noted that subsidiary bodies had not yet fully considered the Performance Review Panel's recommendations, and further that CC9 had thought it presumptive to include them in its Three Year Compliance Action Plan (CAP) before they had been reviewed by the EC.
74. The full list of the Review Panel's recommendations is provided at **Attachment 11**. The last column of this attachment has been added to denote the subsidiary body to which the recommendation is relevant. Where this column is blank, the recommendation is probably better considered directly by the EC.
75. A process for including the Review Panel's recommendations into the CCSBT's Strategic Plan was discussed further under agenda item 9.2.

Agenda Item 9. Implementation of the CCSBT Strategic Plan

9.1. Action scheduled for 2014

9.1.1. Flag State/Fishing Entity self-assessment of capacity (low priority)

76. The Chair noted that New Zealand had previously presented its self-assessment of fishing capacity to CCSBT20 (refer to paper CCSBT-EC/1410/BGD01).
77. Australia, Japan, Korea and Taiwan introduced their fishing capacity self-assessments as detailed in papers CCSBT-EC/1410/19, 22, 25 and 24 respectively. No fishing over-capacity was identified.
78. Indonesia noted that it would provide a self-assessment of its fishing capacity to CCSBT22 because this would then take into account its new management measures.

9.2. Future Action

79. The Chair referred to paper CCSBT-EC/1410/12 on the implementation of the CCSBT Strategic Plan and noted that the detailed five year Action Plan of the CCSBT Strategic Plan concludes in 2014.
80. New Zealand commented that the Strategic Plan had been a useful tool for the EC and had assisted with prioritisation of its work, and that while most of the objectives remained relevant, the actions required updating. It added that the development of a consolidated operational Fisheries Management Plan might complement the Strategic Plan.
81. New Zealand volunteered to prepare a first draft updated Strategic Plan and associated Action Plan for future years that will incorporate relevant elements from the Performance Review Panel's recommendations, in consultation with both Members and the Secretariat. Advice from the ESC and CC will be sought in the development of the Strategic Plan.
82. Members thanked New Zealand and accepted its offer.
83. Development of the Strategic Plan will be progressed at a 3-day meeting of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG) in Canberra in June 2015 (date to be confirmed).

Agenda Item 10. Modification of CCSBT's ERS Recommendation

84. Australia introduced paper CCSBT-EC/1410/20 which provided Australia's draft Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Seabirds of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna. Australia elaborated that:
 - The CCSBT remains the only RFMO without a comprehensive set of binding measures to mitigate impacts of fishing on these species.
 - The ERSWG noted that there are widespread and substantial catches of seabirds in SBT fisheries and has called on the EC to urgently implement more effective mitigation measures. The CCSBT performance review also recommended that the CCSBT do more work on monitoring and gathering

data about the impacts of fishing on ERS, developing mitigation measures, and assessing compliance with such measures.

- The new proposal seeks to address concerns raised by Members in relation to previous proposals, including harmonisation with conservation and management measures of other RFMOs.
- The measures in the proposal represent current best practice in mitigating seabird bycatch in pelagic longline fisheries. They are also consistent with the obligations that apply to vessels in the WCPFC, IOTC, and ICCAT areas of competence.

85. New Zealand noted it would support adoption of a binding measure on ERS. There was general support for the proposal, but Taiwan and Japan had concerns. Taiwan indicated that it needed more time for domestic consultations given the technical, data, and reporting requirements of the proposal, and would like to refer the proposal to the next ERSWG. Japan mentioned that there were some differences between Australia's proposal and WCPFC's measures. Japan's primary concern was of the inability of a vessel to comply if another RFMO changed its binding seabird mitigation measures in a way that they conflicted with a new binding measure of the CCSBT. Instead, Japan suggested that CCSBT develop Minimum Performance Requirements (MPRs) for seabird mitigation at the earliest opportunity. Japan also noted that it fully recognises the importance of bycatch mitigation, and is positively addressing the bycatch mitigation through contributing various aspects including hosting the Effectiveness of Seabird Mitigation Measures Technical Group (SMMTG) and ERSWG, and developing more effective, feasible and economically viable mitigation techniques, which are also safer for fishers.
86. Australia noted that mitigation measures could change at any time within RFMOs, and this was not a reason for CCSBT not to proceed with a binding seabird measure.
87. Taking into account concerns expressed by Japan and Taiwan, Australia produced a revised draft Resolution for Members' consideration.
88. The revised resolution was supported by Australia, Indonesia, Korea, New Zealand and the EU. Taiwan remained concerned that it may find itself in contravention of such a binding measure in cases where vessels incidentally take SBT as a bycatch. Taiwan further noted that all its vessels have currently implemented other RFMOs' seabird mitigation measures. Japan advised that it did not see a need for a binding Resolution if all Members are already complying with other RFMOs' ERS measures, which is why it proposed the development of a more detailed and comprehensive set of ERS MPRs.
89. New Zealand noted that the current measures do not seem to be effective as SBT vessels catch many seabirds and Australia commented that Japan's reported bycatch of seabirds had increased by approximately 300% between 2012 and 2013. Japan responded that this increase had probably occurred due to a nature of seabird distribution that may concentrate in some areas and fishing operations of one vessel encountered in such an area in 2013. Japan further noted that this was before more stringent mitigation measure had been implemented by ICCAT and it hopes that such an anomalous bycatch would decline after implementation of ICCAT's revised mitigation measure in July 2013.

90. HSI advised that seabird bycatch mitigation is its key concern with respect to the CCSBT. HSI believes that there is a lack of good faith on the issue, that the SBT fishery is now a global concern, and that it is not acceptable that SBT fisheries continue to operate as they currently do when improved measures are already well known and in common use. HSI further stated that this issue needs to be addressed by the implementation of best practice solutions of line weighting and night setting, and finally that while there is further technical work that can be done to test the effectiveness of mitigation measures, this should not be used as an excuse to defer regulatory action now.
91. It was noted that Members are bound by ERS controls of the other tuna RFMOs when fishing in their Convention Areas.
92. The Chair summarised that there was a strong sense of support for the seabird bycatch mitigation measure and that a way should be found to progress this issue.
93. It was agreed that New Zealand will draft a set of revised ERS MPRS for consideration at the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group meeting (currently proposed for June 2015), as this will be a Commissioner-level discussion. Most Members considered this to be more appropriate than the alternative option of returning the matter to the ERS working group for consideration. The revised MPRS would specify mitigation measures to apply when catching SBT in high-risk seabird areas. Once agreed, the MPRS could be sent to the other tuna RFMOs with a request for them to implement those measures for the same areas within their Convention Areas.

Agenda Item 11. Cooperating Non-Members

94. The Chair referred to paper CCSBT-EC/1410/13 on Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs).
95. The meeting confirmed the continuing CNM status of all three existing CNMs: the EU, the Philippines, and South Africa for 2015, requesting that:
 - South Africa continue to address any over-catch issues;
 - The EU submit the appropriate CDS documentation to the Secretariat; and
 - The Philippines respond to the questions posed to it by the Compliance Committee.
96. The EU reassured Members that it would be complying further with CDS requirements in future. The EU also provided an update regarding the status of its process to become a full Member of the CCSBT, and noted that it intends to submit its application by early 2015.
97. South Africa noted its regret about past over-catches, and drew the meeting's attention to its international status as a responsible fishing nation, which was endorsed by the Humane Society International (HSI).
98. Fiji confirmed its interest in applying to become a CNM of the CCSBT, and its application was encouraged and supported by Members. No formal request for CNM status has yet been received from Fiji, and it was proposed that Fiji liaise with the Executive Secretary concerning application requirements.

99. The request was made that Fiji provide information on the amount of SBT catch, type of fisheries, number of fishing vessels involved, and other relevant SBT statistical information as part of its application.

Agenda Item 12. Relationship with Non-Members

100. The Chair noted paper CCSBT-EC/1410/14 on CCSBT's relationship with Non-members that provided background information for this item.
101. Japan reported on its meeting with China in the margins of the WCPFC meeting in December 2013. During the discussions Japan expressed its concern about the SBT market potential in China and possible catching of SBT by China. China responded that it would investigate this matter if specific information could be provided. Japan stated it would like to follow up further on this and asked for Members to share information.
102. The US reiterated that it was glad to be attending the meeting and looked forward to continuing to improve on the sharing of data with the CCSBT, and attending meetings in the future.
103. Humane Society International encouraged Members to develop a more substantial relationship with all port and market states involved with SBT trade as well as those involved in transshipment of SBT, and to have them attend future meetings at least as observers or possibly as future CNMs or Members.
104. The meeting agreed to invite the US, Fiji, and Singapore to CC10 and CCSBT22 as observers.

Agenda Item 13. Evaluation of Kobe Process Recommendations

105. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/1410/15 on the Kobe process, noting that questionnaires on the progress of each of the five tuna RFMOs (tRFMOs) towards implementing the various Kobe recommendations are provided as an attachment to the paper, and that the USA is the current Kobe Steering Committee Chair.
106. The Executive Secretary asked whether the EC had any preferences regarding the future operation of the Kobe process with respect to the operation of the Steering Committee, timing of the next full Kobe meeting (if any), and any priorities for joint intersessional work, including any items on which the EC may wish to accelerate progress.
107. New Zealand noted that at this meeting Members have the opportunity to improve the CCSBT's rating with regard to adopting a binding measure with respect to ERS.
108. HSI highlighted three Kobe areas it views as a priority:
- Introduction of mandatory bycatch reporting by CCSBT authorised vessels;
 - Continued progress towards an up-to-date consolidated global list of authorised vessels; and

- The importance of States/entities becoming party to the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA).
109. The USA confirmed that no agreed process or decision had been made on the best way to proceed with the Kobe process in future, and that communication would be continued by email in the meantime.
110. The Executive Secretary commented that some peripheral Kobe work is occurring as part of the 'Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in Areas beyond National Jurisdiction' (GEF-ABNJ) project and sub-projects over the next five years, and that this work is focused on developing States.
111. Paper CCSBT-EC/1410/15 also summarised Kobe recommendations on which CCSBT has made little progress to date. It was suggested that work on these recommendations could be advanced through the Strategic Plan.

Agenda Item 14. Activities with Other Organisations

112. The Chair introduced this item which is summarised in the Secretariat's paper CCSBT-EC/1310/17 on activities with other organisations.
113. The following reports were provided by Members as part of their Observer duties for the CCSBT.
- Korea's report (CCSBT-EC/1410/26) on the on 10th Annual Meeting of WCPFC in Cairns, Australia between 2 - 6 Dec 2013;
 - Australia's report (CCSBT-EC/1410/21) on the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) in Hobart, Australia between 23 Oct - 1 Nov 2013;
 - Indonesia's report (CCSBT-EC/1410/28) on the 18th Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) held in Colombo, Sri Lanka between 1 - 6 June 2014;
 - Taiwan's report (CCSBT-EC/1410/27) on the 87th Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) held in Lima, Peru between 14 -18 July 2014; and
 - Japan's report (CCSBT-EC/1410/23) on the 23rd Regular Meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) in Cape Town, South Africa between 18 - 25 November 2013. Japan noted as part of its report the ICCAT have developed technical specifications for stereoscopic systems and that these are a mandatory requirement. This was also noted by New Zealand.
114. It was agreed that the following Members would act as Observers to other RFMOs on behalf of CCSBT during 2014/15:
- Korea to continue as Observer to WCPFC;
 - Australia to continue as an Observer to CCAMLR;
 - Indonesia to continue as Observer to IOTC;
 - Japan to continue as an Observer to ICCAT; and

- Taiwan to continue as an Observer to IATTC.

115. New Zealand thanked those Members that acted as observers to the above RFMO meetings.

Agenda Item 15. Confidentiality of Data and Documents

15.1. Confidentiality of reports and documents from 2014

116. The Chair introduced paper CCSBT-EC/1410/17 (Rev.2) on the confidentiality of reports and documents submitted as meeting documents during 2014.
117. The Extended Commission noted that with the exception of Attachment A of the Secretariat's paper CCSBT-ESC/1409/04, Australia's paper CCSBT-ESC/1409/12 and CCSBT-CC/1410/Info02, Japan's paper CCSBT-CC/1410/19, and Indonesia's QAR report, the reports of meetings and documents submitted to meetings under the jurisdiction of CCSBT20 would be made publicly available.
118. New Zealand commented that the issue of confidentiality should be considered in the strategic planning process that the concept of a defined timeframe for confidentiality could be considered.

Agenda Item 16. Meeting for 2015

119. It was agreed that the following meetings and dates would apply for 2015:
- The 11th ERS Working Group meeting, in Tokyo, Japan. The tentative date is March 2015 and is to be discussed intersessionally;
 - Operating Model Structure technical meeting, in Incheon, South Korea from 30 – 31 August 2015;
 - The 20th Extended Scientific Committee meeting, in Incheon, South Korea from 1 – 5 September 2015;
 - The 10th Compliance Committee Meeting, in Yeosu, Korea from 8 - 10 October 2015; and
 - The 22nd Extended Commission Meeting, in Yeosu, Korea from 12 - 15 October 2015.
120. The meeting agreed to hold a three-day Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group meeting in Canberra, tentatively scheduled for June 2015.

Agenda Item 17. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the 22nd Annual Meeting of the CCCBT

121. The Meeting agreed that the Chair of the Extended Commission of CCSBT 22 will be nominated by Korea and the Vice-Chair will be nominated by Taiwan.
122. The Chair of the Extended Commission of CCSBT 22 will be Mr Yongseok Kang.

Agenda Item 18. Other Business

123. There was no other business.

Agenda Item 19. Close of Meeting

19.1. Adoption of report

124. The report of the meeting was adopted.

19.2. Close of meeting

125. The meeting closed at 8:38pm, 16 October 2014.

List of Attachments

Attachment

1. List of Participants
2. Agenda
3. List of Documents
4. Opening Statements by Members
5. Opening Statements by Cooperating Non-Members
6. Opening Statements by Observers
7. Resolution to Establish the Status of Cooperating Non-Member of the Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee
8. Report of the Finance and Administration Committee
9. Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Compliance Committee
10. Report of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee
11. Recommendations from the 2014 Performance Review of the CCSBT

List of Participants
The Extended Commission of the Twenty First Annual Commission Meeting

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Agenda
Extended Commission of the Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the Commission
13 - 16 October 2014
Auckland, New Zealand

1. Opening of the Meeting
 - 1.1. Confirmation of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the Twenty-First Meeting of the Commission
 - 1.2. Adoption of Agenda
 - 1.3. Opening Statements
 - 1.3.1. Members
 - 1.3.2. Cooperating Non-members
 - 1.3.3. Observers
2. Report from the Secretariat
3. Finance and Administration
 - 3.1. Report from the Finance and Administration Committee
4. Review of SBT Fisheries and ERS Interactions
 - 4.1. Reports on Members' projects
5. Report from the Compliance Committee
6. Report from the Extended Scientific Committee
7. Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation
 - 7.1. Attributable SBT Catch
 - 7.2. TAC Determination
 - 7.3. Research Mortality Allowance
 - 7.4. Allocation of TAC
8. Performance Review of the CCSBT
9. Implementation of the CCSBT Strategic Plan
 - 9.1. Action scheduled for 2014
 - 9.1.1. Flag State/Fishing Entity self assessment of capacity (low priority)
 - 9.2. Future Action
10. Modification of CCSBT's ERS Recommendation
11. Cooperating Non-Members
12. Relationship with Non-members
13. Evaluation of Kobe Process Recommendations

14. Activities with Other Organisations
15. Confidentiality of Data and Documents
 - 15.1. Confidentiality of reports and documents from 2014
16. Meetings for 2015
17. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the 22nd Annual Meeting of the CCSBT
18. Other Business
19. Close of Meeting
 - 19.1. Adoption of report
 - 19.2. Close of meeting

List of Documents
The Extended Commission of the Twenty First Annual Commission Meeting

(CCSBT-EC/1410/)

1. Provisional Agenda
2. List of Participants
3. Draft List of Documents
4. (Secretariat) Report from the Secretariat (EC agenda item 2)
5. (Secretariat) Revised 2014 Budget (EC agenda item 3)
6. (Secretariat) Draft 2015 Budget (EC agenda item 3)
7. (Secretariat) Review of SBT Fisheries and ERS Interaction (EC agenda item 4)
8. (Secretariat) Report from the Compliance Committee (EC agenda item 5)
9. (Secretariat) Report from the Extended Scientific Committee (EC agenda item 6)
10. (Secretariat) Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation (EC agenda item 7)
11. (Secretariat) Performance Review of the CCSBT (EC agenda item 8)
12. (Secretariat) Implementation of CCSBT Strategic Plan (EC agenda item 9)
13. (Secretariat) Cooperating Non-members (EC agenda item 11)
14. (Secretariat) Relationship with Non-members (EC agenda item 12)
15. (Secretariat) Kobe Process (EC agenda item 13)
16. (Secretariat) Activities with Other Organisations (EC agenda item 14)
17. (Secretariat) Confidentiality of Data and Documents (Rev.2) (EC agenda item 15)
18. (SC Chair) Presentation of the Report of the 19th Meeting of the Scientific Committee incorporating the Extended Scientific Committee (EC agenda item 6)
19. (Australia) Australia – Self-Assessment of Fishing Capacity (EC agenda item 9.1.1)
20. (Australia) Draft Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Seabirds of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna (EC agenda item 10)
21. (Australia) Report from the CCSBT Observer to the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (Rev.1) (EC agenda item 14)
22. (Japan) Self-Assessment of Fishing Capacity – Japan (EC agenda item 9.1.1)
23. (Japan) Report from the CCSBT Observer to the 23rd Regular Meeting of International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) (EC agenda item 14)
24. (Taiwan) Taiwan Self-Assessment of Fishing Capacity (EC agenda item 9.1.1)
25. (Korea) Korean Self-Assessment of Fishing Capacity (EC agenda item 9.1.1)

26. (Korea) Report from the CCSBT Observer to the 10th Regular Session of the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC) (EC agenda item 14)
27. (Taiwan) Report From the CCSBT Observer (Chinese Taipei) on the 2014 Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (EC agenda item 14)
28. (Indonesia) Report from the CCSBT Observer (INDONESIA) on the 18th Commission meeting of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) (EC agenda item 14)

(CCSBT-EC/1410/BGD)

1. (New Zealand) New Zealand Self - Assessment of Fishing Capacity (EC agenda item 9.1.1)

(CCSBT-EC/1410/Rep)

1. Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2014)
 2. Report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2014)
 3. Report of the Fifth Operating Model and Management Procedure Technical Meeting (June 2014)
 4. Report of the Third Meeting of the Compliance Committee Working Group (April 2014)
 5. Report of the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2013)
 6. Report of the Eighth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2013)
 7. Report of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2013)
 8. Report of the Tenth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (August 2013)
 9. Report of the Second Meeting of the Compliance Committee Working Group (May 2013)
 10. Report of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2012)
 11. Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee (September 2012)
 12. Report of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2011)
 13. Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2011)
 14. Report of the Special Meeting of the Commission (August 2011)
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(Documents to be discussed from the Compliance Committee Meeting)¹

(CCSBT-CC/1410/SBT Fisheries -)

Australia	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
Indonesia	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission CCSBT
Japan	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
Korea	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission (Rev.1)
New Zealand	Southern Bluefin Tuna Fisheries - New Zealand Country Report
Taiwan	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission (Rev.1)
European Union	2013 Annual Report of the European Union to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission (Rev.1)
Philippines	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission
South Africa	Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission

(CCSBT-CC/1410/)

Many documents in this category may be relevant to EC discussion, including;

4. (Secretariat) Compliance with CCSBT Management Measures
5. (Secretariat) Draft Updated Three-Year Compliance Action Plan (2015 – 2017)
6. (Secretariat) Operation of CCSBT MCS Measures
7. (Secretariat) Development of a Revised CCSBT Transshipment Resolution
8. (Secretariat) Draft Updated Minimum Performance Requirements
9. (Secretariat) Revision of the Resolution on Limited Carry-Forward of Unfished Annual Total Allowable Catch of SBT within Three Year Quota Blocks
10. (Secretariat) GTC's Report on the Quality Assurance Review – Australia
11. (Secretariat) GTC's Report on the Quality Assurance Review - Indonesia
12. (Secretariat) GTC's Report on the Quality Assurance Review – Taiwan
13. (Secretariat) GTC's Report on the overall Quality Assurance Review
14. (Secretariat) Southern Bluefin Tuna Trade Data: Annual Analyses

¹ Documents from CC meeting which Members might want to discuss at the Extended Commission (EC) meeting. These documents will not be renumbered.

15. (Secretariat) Updated Draft Port State Measures Resolution
16. (Secretariat) eCDS for the CCSBT - Review of Members concerns and ICCAT's experiences with e-BCD
17. (Secretariat) Summary of current R&D technological developments and tools available to assist certifiers and validators to identify SBT
18. (New Zealand) Developing a Common Definition of Attributable Catch – Compliance and Implementation Issues
19. (Japan) Monitoring of Southern Bluefin Tuna trading in the Japanese domestic markets: 2014 update

(CCSBT-CC/1410/BGD)

1. (Japan) Unaccounted catch mortality in Australian SBT farming fishery between 2001 and 2013 estimated from information of TIS and CDS (*Previously CCSBT-OMMP/1406/09 (Rev.1)*)
2. (Japan) Report of the International Observation on the 100-fish Sampling Process and the Transfer of SBT in Australian SBT Farming (*Previously CCSBT-ESC/1409/40*)

(CCSBT-CC/1410/Info)

1. (Australia) A Review of Tuna Growth Performance in Ranching and Farming Operations
2. (Australia) Data from Australian industry visit to Tsukiji market with JFA and OPRT – 4 July 2014

Opening Statement by Australia

Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa.

On behalf of the Australian delegation I would like to extend our greetings to the Chair, to each of the delegations, to the Secretariat and to the observers at this meeting.

I particularly wish to thank our host, the New Zealand Government, for the warm welcome to Auckland and for arranging the visit to the Waitakere Ranges.

We also thank the Secretariat for its hard work in preparing for these meetings. As always, the high quality of the Secretariat's work has helped all of us to arrive here today ready to discuss the issues of most importance to the Commission.

From Australia's perspective, our accomplishments this week will include a consensus decision to confirm the global total allowable catch for 2016 and 2017. I welcome the Extended Scientific Committee's advice that we should continue to follow the Management Procedure as formulated. The Management Procedure remains one of the Commission's biggest achievements and I am pleased that it is continuing to support rebuilding of the southern bluefin tuna stock.

There has also been good news in stock status, with the biomass of fish aged 10 years or more having increased from five to seven per cent.

On these bases, I look forward to confirming our 2013 decision on the total allowable catch and turning our focus to the future of the Commission.

This year we should be focused on planning—ensuring that the Commission is in an even better position to meet future challenges by addressing the recommendations of the second Performance Review, developing new Strategic and Compliance Action plans and putting in place arrangements to ensure sustainable long term funding for science and research.

The Scientific Committee has asked us to urgently turn our minds to unaccounted sources of southern bluefin tuna mortality. We must look at what is required to better understand and then quantify all sources of mortality, so that the Commission can then consider how best to address this issue.

Australia is already leading this work by developing a methodology for accurately quantifying recreational catch of southern bluefin tuna. We encourage other members to begin taking similar steps and we look forward to working together to collect more information, including from markets, to help us develop better estimations to include in the 2017 review of the Management Procedure.

I thank those members that have undertaken Quality Assurance Reviews along with Australia this year. The theme emerging from the 2014 findings is, again, that we can continue to do more to improve certainty of catch information.

In particular we thank Indonesia for providing its report and look forward to discussing ways to support Indonesia in implementing its national allocation, so that we can continue to improve our confidence in the way we adhere to allocations.

Australia looks forward to Japan and New Zealand's completion of the phase two QAR process, so that we can begin comprehensively and collectively addressing the reviews' recommendations.

Our accomplishments this week should also include the adoption of a binding measure to reduce the impact of fishing for southern bluefin tuna on seabirds. I want to leave this meeting on Thursday knowing that the CCSBT is no longer falling behind the international standard for seabird bycatch mitigation and that it can begin working on effective measures for other ecologically related species, including sharks.

Australia has stayed strongly committed to this issue and has worked hard to bring the Commission up to the standard of other regional fisheries management organisations. This year, we have provided a revised resolution that complements and harmonises with the obligations imposed by other RFMOs. It is a strong and carefully crafted proposal that will help to reduce the impact of fishing on seabirds and, in my view, members cannot avoid taking this step for any longer. It is time for the Commission to take action to meet the international standard for mitigating seabird bycatch.

I also hope that this week will see the adoption of a stronger transshipment measure that includes in-port transshipment and is harmonised with the CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS). Each member has put significant effort into revising the transshipment measure, including at last week's Compliance Committee meeting.

Finally, I again note the opportunity we have this year to plan ahead. We should continue the gains made in the Performance Review by setting in place a new Strategic Plan and Compliance Action Plan that address the review's recommendations and we should look ahead to determine the scientific work and funding we need to ensure that the Management Procedure continues to be supported by the best available science.

In closing, let me again thank our hosts and all attendees, and reiterate Australia's intent to work hard and work cooperatively to ensure that the Extended Commission meets its objectives this week and remains in good stead to continue providing for the sustainability of the southern bluefin tuna stock.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by the Fishing Entity of Taiwan

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, observers, ladies and gentlemen, Good morning.

On behalf of Taiwan delegation, I would like to extend our appreciation to our host, the New Zealand Government for the very warm welcome to the beautiful harbor in its largest city, Auckland and arrangements for a very special excursion with the Muriwai beach of sighting the gannet breeding colonies, the scenic Waitakere Ranges Regional Park, and the excellent lunch yesterday. Our delegates all enjoyed it very much.

My thanks also go to Mr. Kennedy, the Executive Secretary and the staffs of the Secretariat for preparing such completed meeting documents and making efforts on the meeting arrangements. I would also like to welcome the representatives of the South Africa and the European Union as Cooperating Non-Member as well as observers from the United States of America, Fiji, the Human Society International, and TRAFFIC.

The Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) conducted a full stock assessment in the last month. After last 5 years' reducing Total Allowable Catch (TAC) by members, although the stock remains at a very low state estimated to be 9% of the initial Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) and below the level to produce maximum sustainable yield (MSY), there has been some improvement since the 2011 stock assessment and fishing mortality is below the level associated with MSY.

However, from the ESC report it appears that significant levels of unaccounted mortality may have occurred which were not considered in the design of the Management Procedure (MP). We also noted the ESC's advice as a matter of urgency, to take steps to quantify all sources of unaccounted SBT mortality and to ensure adherence to its TAC.

For the purpose of reaching the interim stock rebuilding target, we need to do our best to collect all available SBT mortality information. Quantifying all sources of unaccounted SBT mortality is quite challenging for us, but I think making the common definition of the attributable catch is the first step needed to be taken. Besides, to implement the related monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) measures is also vital. With exception of the current MCS measures adopted by the Extended Commission (EC), such as Catch documentation scheme (CDS), Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and transshipment at sea program, we have reached consensus on a new transshipment resolution to include in port transshipment last week. In addition, we are now discussing Port State Measures which is very effective in combating IUU fishing activities. As for Ecologically Related Species issues, we should consider the harmonization with the related tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO).

In closing, I look forward to working with all members and co-operating non-members in the following days to achieve positive outcomes for the SBT fishery.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by Indonesia

Thank you Chair for the floor

And good morning distinguished delegates

Firstly, On behalf of Indonesia Government, we would like to extend our appreciation to New Zealand Government for hosting this important Commission Meeting. We also thank you very much for great field trip yesterday, we really enjoy it. At the same time, we also would like to express similar appreciation to Executive Secretary of CCSBT and his entire staff, who have made a good effort to well prepare of this meeting.

Distinguished delegates,

I would like to take this opportunity to share our concern in SBT fisheries that having managed by quota regime since 2008. Since this is the first experience for Indonesia involved in this quota regime, we understand that, we are remain having a potential non-compliance issues particularly to control number of catch. But on the other side, by having a lesson-learned at least for 5 years, we have been able to initiate a development strategies in strengthening our management regime. By this development, we believe, Indonesia will be able to provide a proper contribution to support the achievement of our goal under this organization.

Distinguished delegates,

SBT is considered as bycatch in our tuna longline fisheries. There are about 800 fishing vessels may be involved in this fisheries, consist of 2 (two) categories in size, namely vessel >30 GT about 440 vessels and <30 GT about 360 vessels. Most of vessels > 30 GT have been included in the CCSBT Record of Vessel Authorized to Fish for SBT, but vessels <30 GT, were only registered since 2013 due to misunderstanding to the resolution. I may inform the meeting that number of Indonesia longliner vessels that have been included in the CCSBT Record of Vessel Authorized to Fish for SBT by 2013 (1 January – 31 December) were 550 vessels consist of vessel >30 GT : 386 units and vessel < 30 GT : 164 units, while by 2014 (1 January – 5 October) are 498 vessels consist of vessel >30 GT : 336 units and vessel < 30 : 162 units.

Distinguished delegates,

We understand that over-quota has been occurred since 2011-2013, and it might be happened in 2014. We also understand that during the process of quota allocation to CCSBT members, Indonesia could not present a real picture of its SBT fisheries. We believe that this is a source of the over-quota issue in Indonesia. For this reason, Indonesia has submitted and presented a proposal to re-visit its national quota to the 20th CCSBT Commission Meeting last year. In line with this proposal, we agreed to

conduct QAR Phase-1 and Phase-2 for Indonesia by 2014. In fact, that QAR findings may reflect the reality of Indonesia SBT fisheries.

Distinguished delegates,

While there is over-quota issue within 5 years, we have been trying to do our best to strengthen our cooperation with fishing industries as well as artisanal fisheries that may be involved in this SBT fisheries. We have been able to undertake a better catch data collecting system and we believe that the increase of our catch was largely due to improve data collection and reporting system of the catch, rather than actual increase in catch and number of fleets. We also have developed a national policy in distribution of national quota that will take effect by 2015. To support an effective control mechanism to this quota regime, we have developed a land-based CDS system. In this regards, on-line system will be used for validation of CDS documents by 2015.

Distinguished delegates,

To avoid further over-quota issue in the future, we have distributed Indonesia national quota to fishing companies through 3 (three) associations based on the national policy. Under this policy, each association should submit to government a list of companies and its individual quota, as well as vessels name (>30 GT) authorized to fish for SBT. Association has to submit such information by 1 November each year, to enable us to finalize the uploading all information into CDS system before a new fishing year.

In this regard, our challenge is, there is no SBT quota for vessels <30 GT (artisanal vessel) has been allocated. The reason is due to national quota is considered too small compared to number of vessels involved. In other side, we need to accommodate their interest to enable us to control them.

In relation to artisanal issue, we have done our best to encourage them to be a member of association. We believe by becoming a member of association, the government will be easier to communicate and to work with them. They have shown a positive response by joining the association since October 2013.

Distinguished delegates,

By giving explanation of the situation of SBT fisheries in Indonesia, we would like to reiterate and request the commission meeting consideration to our proposal to re-visit Indonesia national quota as we have submitted last year. We really need to get artisanal vessels (<30 GT) on our board support their live and to avoid the increase of an uncouneted mortality in the future. As Indonesia government has done its best to approach and encourage them to work with us, we further need understanding and support from this extended commission by providing them a quota allocation.

Distinguished Delegates,

I very much appreciate if this Commission Meeting may consider Article 8 Para 4 (c) of the CCSBT Convention stipulated that “in deciding upon allocations amongst the Parties under para 3, the commission shall consider the interest of Parties through whose exclusive economic of fishery zones southern bluefin tuna migrates”.

In relation to that, I am very pleased to inform the meeting that artisanal vessels catching SBT within Indonesia Exclusive Economic Zone where southern bluefin tuna migrates.

Thank you very much

Opening Statement by Japan

Good morning. I would like to say a few words on behalf of the Japanese delegation.

First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to New Zealand for hosting the 21st Annual Commission Meeting in this beautiful harbor city of Auckland. In the fresh air of spring, I have been enjoying my stay here. The scenery from this venue in which many cruisers go by is also entertaining our eyes. Yesterday, I also participated in the activity day kindly offered by the New Zealand Government. We had a precious opportunity to watch gannet colony, and enjoyed scenery of county side and fabulous lunch. I would express my sincere gratitude to New Zealand for the memorable activity day. I would like to also thank Mr. Kennedy and the Secretariat staff for their work in organizing this meeting, as well as the interpreters who do a wonderful job every time.

During the past several years, CCSBT has experienced big changes. The most important accomplishment should be the TAC determinations based on the Management Procedure. I believe that the 2nd round of TAC determination calculated by the MP last year was an important step forward to launch the MP into a firm orbit. Japan also has experienced big changes internally including introduction of the individual quota system and a series of MCS measures for ensuring compliance thereto, such as catch tags and landing inspections with full coverage, since a few years before the adoption of MP

The Extended Scientific Committee held here in Auckland confirmed that the stock status of SBT remains at a very low level, however there has been improvement since previous stock assessment conducted in 2011. It is encouraging for all of us who have endeavoured to manage the SBT stock that the stock has started to rebuild.

However, we are facing a big challenge of unaccounted mortality. This problem looks new, but it includes longstanding issues, such as uncertainty in the surface fishery sector and recreational fishing, which have not been adequately addressed although the existence of them has been suggested for long time. We have to move forward from this situation. Each member must make best effort to assess the scale of unaccounted mortality related to its fisheries and to take next steps in a responsible manner. I expect constructive discussion in this regard during this meeting.

We have a full agenda again at this meeting. There may be plenty of difficult items but I hope cooperative spirit and sincere dialogue in good faith will make this meeting a fruitful meeting.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by New Zealand

Tena koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa. Nga mihi nui ki a koutou

On behalf of the New Zealand delegation I would like to welcome the Chairs, the Secretariat, our colleagues from other delegations and observers at this meeting and we hope that you are able to find the time to enjoy some of the delights of our largest city while you are here. It has been our pleasure to host this year's meetings and reciprocate the generous hospitality provided by other members in the past.

As always, New Zealand looks forward to further constructive dialogue on the important business of this Commission but we are also keen to see progress on some key issues and resolution of some of the issues that seem to have engaged this Commission in endless debate in the past.

New Zealand remains seriously concerned about the status of the southern bluefin stock and we reiterate our view that we need to be cautious in our approach to its management. While we remain committed to the management procedure adopted by this Commission we are of the view that there is good reason to believe that some of its underlying assumptions are clearly wrong. We will hear of the potential implications at this meeting and we look forward to the presentation from the Chair of the Extended Scientific Committee in this regard.

New Zealand continues to advocate that as a matter of principle, all southern bluefin tuna mortalities including recreational catch and discards should be counted against the national allocations to which they relate.

Members of this Commission have made a commitment to commence this process in 2015. Perfection is not required before this process can start. We need to avoid prevarication and press on using the best information available to us and do this in a concerted fashion. Not to do so will continue to create risk to the stock and it's rebuilding with considerable foregone yield from the fishery as a result. Inaction also has the potential to create significant issues of equity within the Commission.

We need to heed the advice from our scientists that it is critical that members remain within their national allocations. It is also apparent that we also need to commence the process of collectively quantifying and allowing for non-member catches of southern bluefin tuna and providing opportunities for new entrants to the Commission in the future.

It is clear that there are identifiable and significant risks to the rebuilding process that members have worked hard to achieve. The challenge is how we as a Commission respond and maintain our reputation as a credible regional management organisation. Cooperation and transparent information exchange will assist us in meeting this challenge.

Thank you

Opening Statement by Republic of Korea

Mr. Chair,

Distinguished delegates from Members, Cooperating Non-members and Observers,
On behalf of the Korean delegation, I would like to extend my gratitude to the New Zealand government for hosting this meeting here in this beautiful city of Auckland with great hospitality. I also thank Executive Secretary, Mr. Bob Kennedy and his team for facilitating the meeting so efficiently. And my appreciation should go to the SC chair and the CC chair for your excellent chairmanship dealing with very difficult work.

First of all, I would like to express my appreciation to the CCSBT for its efforts for the sustainable use and conservation of the southern bluefin tuna, including its ecosystem. And I hope to see this year that the commission would make another meaningful step toward its urgent goals for rebuilding stock and conservation of its ecosystem through the best practices in science and MCS.

In this line, it should be noted that, according to the Scientific Committee report, there has been some improvement in stock assessment for the southern bluefin tuna in terms of biomass and probability of reaching rebuilding target. In the meantime, concerns are raised on the levels of unaccounted mortality that may hamper the probability of rebuilding target under the MP. This is an issue to be imminently addressed so as to eliminate uncertainties around data and to assess the impact of these on the operation of management procedure for the southern bluefin tuna.

As for data, the scientific data reporting, scientific observation, ERS data and catch documentation scheme are major advances but continue to be improved. Implementation of Quality Assurance Review is the strength of the CCSBT management policy. Conducting Attributable SBT catch is the most pioneering steps toward addressing uncertainty around data, analysis and measures, the first time among RFMOs.

Korea has strengthened its role as a responsible distant water fishing nation by amending the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act (effective as from Jan. 1, 2014) since 2013, whereby the level of punishment for IUU fishing activities Korean government has increased up to an imprisonment of up to 3 years or a criminal fine of up to 3 times of the amount of the values of illegal catches. Fisheries Monitoring Center was established to monitor Korean-flagged vessels fishing in distant waters through VMS every one hour since 23 May 2014. The catch statistics are being cross-checked with logbooks and observer reports compiled by the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, catch documents issued by the National Fisheries Quality Management Service and VMS monitored by Fishery Monitoring Center. Landing and import/export certificates of catches are issued after collating logbook and VMS data.

A lot of issues regarding conservation of stock and its ecosystem and fisheries are on the table of CCSBT 21 this year. I hope all Members and Cooperating Non-members should pool our strengths and wisdom together to draw fruitful results at this meeting.

Again, I would like to thank all of you who are involved in the work of this great organization.

Opening Statement by European Union

Mr Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to thank New Zealand for hosting this meeting in the seaport city of Auckland. The European Union is very pleased to be present at the annual meeting of the CCSBT.

Let me take the opportunity to inform you on the reform of the EU's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) which applies since 1 January 2014. This new policy includes a strong external dimension which bases its action for fisheries outside Union waters on the same standards and principles as for internal fisheries.

Although our importance in CCSBT is limited, globally the EU is a major player as a producer and as the world's largest importer of fish and fish products. The EU has vessels in all oceans and consumes about 25 % of the world's fish resources in value, and imports 70 % of its consumption. However, 85 % of the world's fish resources are either fully exploited or overexploited, according to assessments. The EU feels therefore compelled to act responsibly and reverse this trend on all levels, including in RFMOs.

Accordingly, the EU promotes strengthening the overall performance of RFMOs as key bodies for ocean governance, in particular by better science and more compliance. RFMO objectives for sustainable fisheries management can only be achieved by basing management decisions on scientific advice that allows to achieve maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and is anchored in an ecosystem - and precautionary approach to fisheries management. Eradication of IUU fishing is another major strand of the EU's external dimension in fisheries.

More specifically, as the CCSBT is concerned, we intend therefore to be actively involved also in CCSBT activities. Consequently we will continue to make efforts to ensure the highest standards, in particular in relation to CDS implementation, a matter that we take very seriously.

Finally, the EU would like to thank Members of this Commission for modifying the CCSBT rules in order to allow the EU to strengthen its participation in CCSBT to full membership of the Extended Commission. We confirm our interest and in this regard, the necessary legal steps have been taken in order to advance with the official request for membership to the Extended Commission in the coming months.

We look forward to participating in this meeting and hope it will be a productive and successful.

Opening Statement by South Africa

Chairperson, Distinguished Delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Republic of South Africa, we would like to express our gratitude to the Government of New Zealand for gracious hospitality extended to us and for the hosting the 21st Annual meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) in this beautiful city of Auckland. Also to compliment the Secretariat for the brilliant work done in putting together such a successful meeting in this beautiful venue.

Allow us Chairperson to extend our sincere apologies for failure of South Africa to attend the 20th Annual Meeting of the Commission which was held in Adelaide, Australia. It was not due to lack of want but it is due budgetary constraints experience as our country was preparing for its fourth democratic elections.

Chairperson, I would like to refer the Commission back to our opening statement in 2012 where we indicated that, I quote “The proposed increase, upon accession, in South Africa’s quota for 2013 and 2014 was substantially lower than what South African delegation was mandated to request. Our principals view the proposed increase as not being economically viable for South Africa as a developing range state. This minimal increase does not recognize South Africa as one of the only four range states with SBT occurring in its waters. Furthermore, this decision by member parties does not adequately acknowledge the sovereign right of South Africa under UNCLOS as a coastal state to harvest marine resources occurring within the EEZ. The view of our principals is that we as South Africa have done more than is necessary to co-operate with CCSBT, but the co-operation by its members has not been adequately acknowledged, and neither are the benefits of accession clear under the proposed current quota allocation. South Africa’s co-operation is clearly evident in the measures implemented to manage its small bluefin allocation, including but not limited to; mandatory VMS for all vessels, largest on board scientific observer programme of all CCSBT parties, on board logbooks, electronic landing summaries, and independent monitoring of all landings and transshipments in port. Moreover, South Africa at its own cost has voluntarily implemented Port State Measures to specifically monitor and manage bluefin landed and transshipped by foreign vessels using our ports. Given the above, our principals are still debating the merits of South Africa’s accession to CCSBT”. South Africa continues to experience difficulties in managing the small allocation which often has unintended consequences not properly aligned with the objectives of the Commission.

Chairperson, South Africa commenced with the process of accession in 2013. The accession was supported and approved by cabinet last August and the Minister requested the tabling thereof to the National Assembly in March 2014. However, the matter couldn’t be tabled for adoption due to busy election schedule. With new government in place, the department had to restart the whole process and the matter is

presently in the last hurdle (Portfolio Committee) and from there it will go to the National Assembly for adoption. We expect the process to be finished before the end of the year. To that end, South African intends to apply for the renewal of its Co-operating, Non-Contracting status at the 21st Annual meeting of the Commission.

We would like to assure you that as a cooperating non-contracting member, South Africa is committed to complying with the requirements and management measures established by the commission. Whilst we try the best within our means, we acknowledge that recently we have experienced some challenges in respect to timeous submission of some necessary reports. We have lost two Fisheries Managers who have been responsible for managing this fishery. Processes are underway to fill the two vacancies although it will take some time to develop the expertise and replace capacity.

We are hoping that the 21st Annual meeting of the Commission will positively consider South Africa's application for the renewal of its Co-operating, Non-Contracting status and the furthermore, the Secretariat's support while developing new capacity to manage this fishery.

Opening Statement by Fiji

The Chairman, the Executive Secretary, Delegates of Member Countries, Co-operative Non- Members, Observer States, Organisations representatives, Ladies and Gentlemen.

A big BULA Vinaka and Good Morning to ALL.

First of all, on behalf of the newly elected Government of Fiji, I would like to acknowledge and thank the host Country New Zealand for their friendliness and warm welcome we have received. Also Fiji would like to extend its thankfulness to the Executive Secretary for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna for inviting Fiji as an Observer to CCSBT 21 meeting.

Fiji as in the past years has expressed its interest in becoming a Co-operative Non-Member of the Extended Commission. The Southern Boarder to Fijis Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) has a large block of High Seas that extends to the Northern Boarder of New Zealand's EEZ. Some of Fiji's Fishing Vessels do fish in this High Seas block; targeting Albacore Tuna and occasionally catch South Bluefin Tuna.

Fiji's commitment to the Regional Tuna Fisheries Management is advocated by Fiji Government in 2013 approving an Offshore Fisheries Management Decree with objectives to conserve, manage and develop Fiji fisheries to ensure long term sustainable use for the benefit of the people of Fiji and the provision application of conservation and management measures adopted by a regional fisheries management organisation.

Fiji is looking forward and contented to cooperate with all Commission member Countries in strengthening our relations and to help ensure the ongoing sustainability of this commercially important fishery.

With respect, on behalf of the Government of Fiji I would request the Commission to consider the status and request of Fiji; to become a Cooperating Non-Member in the near future.

I do look forward to observe and gain as much from this meeting and pray that it will be a very productive and successful meeting.

Thank You.

Opening Statement by the United States of America

I would like to begin by again thanking the Government of New Zealand for hosting this meeting and both New Zealand and the Secretariat for the excellent meeting arrangements. The United States would also like to express its appreciation to Members for extending the invitation to attend the 9th Meeting of the Compliance Committee and 21st Meeting of the Extended Commission. This is the first time that the United States has been able to attend a CCSBT meeting, and we hope this will mark the beginning of increased cooperation with CCSBT and its Members.

IUU Fishing has been recognized as a major problem globally. This summer President Obama established a Presidential Task Force to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Seafood Fraud. The Interagency Task Force is directed to report to the President in December 2014 with “recommendations for the implementation of a comprehensive framework of integrated programs to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud that emphasizes areas of greatest need.” International cooperation is critical to ensure that the global seafood supply is safe, healthy, and legally harvested, and the United States continues to seek the help of its international partners in these efforts.

I want to congratulate the CCSBT on the completion of its second performance review and encourage the Extended Commission to implement those recommendations. The United States also encourages the CCSBT to continue working to implement the recommendations from the Kobe process, as well as adopt binding mitigation measures for seabirds. In the future, we also hope to see progress on the adoption of port State measures and requiring ILO numbers for all eligible large-scale vessels.

The United States looks forward to examining opportunities to improve information exchange with regard to implementation of the CDS program, and we will work intersessionally with the Secretariat to determine the what information we can provide given our confidentiality limits. The United States is very open to other areas for collaboration, and I look forward to exploring those with you this week.

Opening Statement by Humane Society International

Humane Society International would like to thank the Commission for the opportunity to participate as an observer to these important deliberations. You will recall that, at both CCSBT19 & 20, we commented that, with agreement of the Management Procedure for SBT, comes the opportunity for Members to focus on the bycatch of Ecologically Related Species and to decide on a path to reduce the impacts of SBT fishing on these non-target species, especially albatross and petrel species nesting on sub-Antarctic islands in the CCAMLR Area.

- We consider that any possible TAC increases based on the Management Procedure should be deferred until effective and enforceable ERS bycatch measures are in place – while the Scientific Committee might consider the TAC can be increased without significantly harming stock recovery prospects, any increase in longline fishing effort will kill more seabirds - remember that, on average, for every two tonnes of SBT TAC increase for longliners, about one more albatross will be killed.
- We remain disappointed that CCSBT has not adopted a seabird bycatch mitigation measure as have the four other tuna RFMOs and we urge Members to adopt such a measure, based on the Australian proposal, at this meeting.
- We remain disappointed that Members have yet to include comprehensive ERS mortality data collection provisions in the CCSBT scientific observer protocol which seriously undermines the ability of the Commission to make precise mortality estimates based on available data.
- We are likewise concerned at the low and variable level of scientific observer coverage on CCSBT authorized vessels and we urge the Commission to adopt a programme of upgrading not only to immediately improve collection of ERS-related data but also to expand the coverage to 25% of fishing effort within three years – and any failure of individual owners and/or national fleets to meet their observer coverage commitments should result in the exclusion of their vessels from the CCSBT authorized vessel list.
- We are disappointed that the seabird bycatch measures adopted by the other tuna RFMOs do not include reporting and monitoring arrangements to allow compliance and effectiveness to be readily evaluated – and we hope that CCSBT will adopt a measure that includes provisions for both effectiveness and compliance evaluation.
- We would like to suggest that this be done by requiring annual notification of fishing vessels to the CCSBT list of authorized vessels and that such notifications include declarations that appropriate gear is on board to allow all three mitigation arrangements to be used – we are particularly keen to ensure that authorized longline vessels carry gear that complies with line weighting requirements and that this can be a matter for port inspections at the start and finish of fishing trips.

- Furthermore, we suggest that log books must be kept not only to identify, for each gear set, what mitigation arrangements were used but also to identify how many of what species of ERS were killed or harmed as a result of that same set and that this data must be made available for use by the Compliance Committee, Extended Scientific Committee and ERS-Working Group as soon as practicable.
- Regarding SBT target stock, we are disappointed at the failure of intersessional work to deliver actual estimates for all unaccounted sources of SBT catch mortality. We commend the Extended Scientific Committee in urging the Extended Commission to fix this gap as a matter of urgency. This should be done immediately, using best estimates that properly reflect inevitable uncertainty, while prioritizing ongoing work to improve future estimates – so that an improved stock assessment methodology, based on all sources of SBT mortality, can be adopted next year.
- Meanwhile, it's time to declare 'extraordinary circumstances' and suspend any TAC increases under the new Management Procedure - as the precautionary principle tells us: lack of information should not be used as an excuse to delay necessary action.

Thank you Chair and Members for your time.

Opening Statement by TRAFFIC and WWF

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

TRAFFIC and WWF thank the Commission for the opportunity to participate as observers to meetings of the Commission, Extended Commission and its other subsidiary bodies. We look forward to contributing to these critical deliberations.

The Management Procedure (MP) adopted in 2011 has an interim rebuilding target of 20% of the original spawning biomass by 2035, and sets out to achieve that target with 70% probability.

However, this is an interim target. We ask the Commission to therefore define the long-term biologically safe target of rebuilding for the Southern Bluefin tuna stock with the Precautionary Principle in mind. We recognise the importance of tuning the MP with the long-term target, especially as the annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) has been increased recently. At the same time, the stock is estimated to be at a very low level – approximately 9% of the initial Spawning Stock Biomass, which is well below the level required to produce maximum sustainable yield.

Unaccounted mortalities remain an important issue due to under-reporting by members, as well as other factors including discarding and live release, non-member catch and recreational catch. This undermines the integrity and comprehensiveness of the stock assessment model and the credibility of the outcomes of the management procedure and TAC setting process.

To address this, we welcome the Commission's effort to institute a common definition of the Attributable SBT Catch and urge Members to agree to account for all mortalities in this fishery so that any future non-compliance could thus be considered to be IUU catch and therefore would be dealt with appropriate levels of serious attention.

Upon reflecting on the Scientific Committees report and the possible amount of unaccounted mortalities, we consider this to be of such concern that it should trigger the "exceptional circumstances" procedure. We believe this should result in revisiting the MP due to concerns that lack of mortality data being fed in to the MP has resulted in it guiding the setting of TACs that are in excess of what would allow for the interim rebuilding target to be met.

We also encourage the Commission to determine the future allocation for any new entrants to the Commission. This should make it clear to any current non-cooperating fishing countries that the longer they remain outside the Convention, the less will be their allocation when they decide to cooperate. These steps are necessary to remove the incentive to building catch history outside of existing Conventions as a tactic to gain a larger proportion of the quota when a decision is taken to join.

With respect to Ecologically Related Species (ERS), we note the importance of assessing the results of the stock assessment for the Southern Hemisphere population

of Porbeagle shark which will be shared at the ERS Working Group next year. Based on the result, we encourage the Commission to agree what constitutes levels of catch that are sustainable and therefore provide parameters for agreeing non-detriment findings that allow for the issuing of CITES permits for trade.

We urge Members to make the necessary decisions, with the required sense of urgency, in order to conserve effectively SBT and other ecologically related species, especially sharks, seabirds and marine turtles.

As a final note to the Commissioners, we ask that this week the Extended Commission remains the forum for discussions and decisions so as we can all participate and the CCSBT process can be more transparent.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Attachment 7

Resolution to Establish the Status of Cooperating Non-Member of the Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee

*(adopted at the Tenth Annual Meeting – 7-10 October 2003,
updated at the Twenty First Annual Meeting – 13-16 October 2014)*

RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH THE STATUS OF COOPERATING NON-MEMBER OF THE EXTENDED COMMISSION AND THE EXTENDED SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna,

RECOGNISING that ensuring the sustainability of the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) stock requires that all those States and entities fishing this species work together through the Extended Commission;

CONSIDERING that continued fishing for SBT by States and entities not adhering to conservation and management measures adopted in accordance with the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (the Convention) substantially diminishes the effectiveness of those measures;

RECOGNISING, in accordance with Article 13 of the Convention and the Resolution to establish an Extended Commission and an Extended Scientific Committee (the Resolution), the continuing need for all members of the Extended Commission to co-operate with each other to encourage States to accede to the Convention and to encourage entities to apply for membership of the Extended Commission, and

RECOGNISING the continuing need to encourage all non-member States and entities whose fishing vessels harvest SBT or through whose exclusive economic or fishery zone SBT migrates to take appropriate actions to ensure the effectiveness of conservation and management measures and all other decisions adopted in accordance with the Convention;

Decides as follows:

1. The Extended Commission hereby establishes the status of “Cooperating Non-Member” of the Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee.
2. The Executive Secretary of the Extended Commission is instructed to invite every year all non-member States and entities whose fishing vessels harvest SBT or through whose exclusive economic or fishery zone SBT migrates to co-operate with the Commission by acceding to the Convention or, as the case requires, by becoming a member of the Extended Commission or applying to the Extended Commission for the status of a Cooperating Non-Member.
3. Any State or entity that receives such an invitation may apply to the Extended Commission to be admitted in the capacity of a Cooperating Non-Member to the Extended Commission. Any applications for such admission should be received by the Executive Secretary of the Extended Commission at least one hundred and twenty (120) days before the Annual Meeting of the Extended Commission.

4. When submitting an application for admission in the capacity of a Cooperating Non-Member, the candidate State or entity will give a formal written statement to the Extended Commission of its commitment to:

- a. carry out the objective of the Convention;
- b. abide by conservation and management measures and all other decisions and resolutions adopted in accordance with the Convention, including compliance with national allocations of the SBT total allowable catch and resolutions relating to the Catch Documentation Scheme, transshipment of SBT, authorised vessels and farms, list of vessels presumed to have carried out IUU fishing for SBT and vessel monitoring systems;
- c. take appropriate action to ensure that its fishing activities do not diminish the effectiveness of conservation and management measures and all other decisions adopted in accordance with the Convention;
- d. transmit to the Extended Commission the review of its SBT fisheries and all other data that the members of the Extended Commission are required to submit to the Extended Commission each year;
- e. facilitate scientific research and studies of SBT; and
- f. negotiate with the members of the Extended Commission to develop any other criteria for its admission in the capacity of a Cooperating Non-Member specific to its situation.

5. In deciding upon a total allowable catch and its allocation the Extended Commission may negotiate catch limits for Cooperating Non-Members. Cooperating Non-Members shall abide by any negotiated limit.

6. The commitments in paragraph 4(a) to (e), and any specific criteria determined by the Extended Commission in negotiation with the applicant in accordance with 4(f), will form the basis of an Exchange of Letters between the applicant and the Extended Commission. Upon conclusion of the Exchange of Letters the applicant will be admitted in the capacity of a “Cooperating Non-Member” of the Extended Commission. The Cooperating Non-Member will reaffirm the commitments contained in the Exchange of Letters at the Annual Meetings of the Extended Commission.

7. A State or entity that is admitted to the Extended Commission in the capacity of a Cooperating 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.

8. At its Annual Meeting the Extended Commission will determine whether the State or entity qualifies to retain the status of Cooperating Non-Member. The Extended Commission will evaluate the performance of the Cooperating Non-Member against the commitments set out in its Exchange of Letters with the Extended Commission.

9. If the Extended Commission determines that a Cooperating Non-Member has not fulfilled its commitments the Extended Commission may proceed in accordance with the 2000 Action Plan, or take other appropriate steps.

10. The Executive Secretary is instructed to inform any non-member State or entity whose fishing vessels harvest southern bluefin tuna in a manner that undermines the conservation and management measures adopted in accordance with the Convention, and that does not seek full membership of the Convention, membership of the Extended Commission or Cooperating Non-Member status, that continuing to allow such activities to take place, undermines the objective of the Convention.

Report of the Finance and Administration Committee

Dr. Kevin Sullivan (New Zealand) agreed to chair the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC). The Chair proposed the following agenda, which was agreed by the FAC:

- Revision of the 2014 budget
- Discussion of the Scientific Research Programme
- Draft 2015 budget

The FAC also discussed the funds provided in the budget each year for “Assistance to developing Members and CNMs”. For various reasons this fund has not been used in the last few years.

The revised budget for 2014

The Executive Secretary gave a summary of the 2014 revised budget outlined in CCSBTEC/1410/05 that provides savings in all six cost centres of the budget. These savings result from a combination of venue deposits being paid in late 2013, reduced numbers of participants at meetings and savings on travel, consultancies, contracts, translations, catering and exchange rates.

The FAC noted the recommendation in the CCSBT Performance Review (PR-2014-59) that a systematic carry-over in the budget was not considered budgetary best practice and indicated room for improved planning. However, after discussion of this point within the FAC no changes were recommended to the Executive Secretary on the level of uncertainty (contingency) to include in the draft budget. The FAC noted the major inconvenience that any overspend of the budget would cause the Secretariat and the observation that any budget surplus in a year is carried forward to the budget of the Commission in the following year in accordance with CCSBT’s Financial Regulations.

A small number of changes to the Revised 2014 budget were proposed by the Executive Secretary in the FAC meeting:

- As there is no requirement this year for the approved budget item “Operating Model/Management Strategy Development” this will provide savings of \$6,100
- A reduction in the forecasted expenditure for “Assistance to Developing States” from \$12,500 to \$2,800. This will allow sufficient funding for one person to attend the Effectiveness of Seabird Mitigation Measures Technical Group while providing savings of \$9,700.
- Additional expenditure of \$2100 for urgent replacement of a computer (Under budget item “Provision for new/replacement assets”)

Final income for 2014 is estimated to be 1.6% higher than the amount approved at CCSBT20 for 2014. The slightly increased income is due to a greater return on investments than expected (+53.8%) and an increase in the Staff Assessment Levy (+5.7%) in the approved budget for 2014.

The expenditure for 2014 is estimated to be 9.8% lower than the amount approved for 2014. A surplus of \$240,084 is now estimated for 2014, and it is proposed that this surplus be carried forward as income into the 2015 budget. The FAC thanked the Executive Secretary for the work done on the budget.

The FAC **recommends** that the revised budget for 2014 at Annex A be agreed by the Extended Commission.

The proposed budget for 2015

The FAC considered the proposed budget for 2015 as outlined in CCSBT-EC/1410/06, and also a revision of this prepared by the Executive Secretary. The revision included updated estimates of expenditure costs based on decisions made by the Extended Commission (EC 21).

The FAC discussed the cost estimates for a number of budget items and agreed the following recommendations on the major budget items:

- Scientific Research Program Projects (\$210,000): The FAC **recommends** to the Extended Commission that the SRP projects proposed by the ESC be conducted in 2015, these being: Continued collection of close-kin samples (\$35,000), preparatory work on the review of genotyping techniques for Close-Kin research (\$85,000), a design study for future gene-tagging (\$75,000) and ageing of otoliths from the Indonesian fishery (\$15,000).
- Quality Assurance Review (QAR) (\$35,000): CCSBT 20 agreed that a phase 2 QAR would be conducted for Japan in 2015.
- Financial support for maintenance of the ADMB software (\$12,400). The FAC **recommends** that the Extended Commission approve financial support for the ADMB Foundation for 2015 in maintaining and developing this important software, used in the stock assessment modelling. Future support would be subject to an annual decision.

The FAC also considered the proposed meeting program for 2015. The FAC **recommends** to the Extended Commission, that:

- (i) A two day scientific technical meeting be held immediately prior to the ESC meeting, for evaluating possible changes in the Operating Model structure. (Cost ~\$22,000)
- (ii) The annual meetings of the Extended Scientific Committee, the Compliance Committee and Extended Commission be planned and budgeted as proposed in CCSBT-EC/1410/06.

The FAC **recommends** funding the following items requested by Heads of Delegations:

- (i) A three day Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group Meeting at a venue in Canberra provided by Australia (cost ~\$50,000)
- (ii) Market research for non-Member markets (cost ~\$100,000)

The FAC noted that one member of independent advisory panel has resigned. The FAC **recommends** that the Extended Commission fund a three member Advisory Panel in 2015.

Scientific Research Programme (SRP)

At the request of the FAC the chair of the ESC (Dr John Annala) presented a summary of the proposed 3-year SRP. The ESC proposes to continue with Close-Kin analysis to allow absolute estimates of spawning biomass to be determined in future years. The ESC highlighted the urgent need to review the current methodology and invest in newer smarter technology for the future. In addition the ESC recommended that gene-tagging be investigated as a potential method to estimate recruitment to the SBT stock. The design phase of this study was deferred by the Commission last year due to cost constraints in the budget.

The cumulative effect of the ESC's proposed research programme if approved, is to substantially increase the cost of research within the Commission's budget. The SRP costs increase to \$210,000 in 2015, but are expected to require much larger increases in 2016 and 2017, due to ongoing costs of the Close-Kin and Gene-tagging work and the addition of a number of smaller one-off research studies.

Funding of scientific aerial survey

The FAC discussed Australia's proposal for the Commission to increase funding for the scientific aerial survey. It was not able to agree to increase funding for the survey work at this time. However, the FAC agreed to recommend to the Extended Commission that an amount of \$100,000 (excluding GST) be made available in the 2015 budget to partially fund the aerial survey work (i.e. at the same level as in 2014). Australia indicated that they will be seeking increased funding to the aerial survey from 2016.

Assistance to developing Members and CNMs

The FAC agreed that an amount of \$12,500 should again be allocated in the 2015 General Budget to assist developing Members and CNMs by supporting their attendance in relevant workshops and to also be used by the Commission to fund training and workshops held for developing Members and CNMs.

The FAC noted difficulties previously experienced by the Secretariat in making use of these funds. Developing Members and CNMs can apply intersessionally to use the funds and the Secretariat would provide those funds subject to intersessional agreement by the Members. The FAC **recommends** to the Extended Commission that in future approval for expenditure for a single representative to attend a CCSBT

working group meeting of these funds be the responsibility of the Executive Secretary to expedite the use of the funds for the purpose intended.

Recommended Budget 2015

The FAC agreed to recommend the General Budget for the Extended Commission in 2015 as set out in Annex B to this document. The Extended Commission is asked to note that the recommended Budget will result in a 6.2% increase in Member contributions.

GENERAL BUDGET - 2014

INCOME	2014 APPROVED BUDGET	2014 REVISED BUDGET	% <i>Variation</i>
Contributions from members	\$1,716,846	\$1,716,846	0.0%
Japan	\$529,081	\$529,081	
Australia	\$529,081	\$529,081	
New Zealand	\$164,084	\$164,084	
Korea	\$175,038	\$175,038	
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$175,038	\$175,038	
Indonesia	\$144,524	\$144,524	
Staff Assessment Levy	\$69,200	\$73,144	5.7%
Carryover from previous year	\$273,074	\$273,074	0.0%
Interest on investments	\$55,000	\$84,616	53.8%
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	\$2,114,120	\$2,147,680	1.6%

EXPENDITURE	2014 APPROVED BUDGET	2014 Expenditure to date	Forecast Remaining Expenditure ¹	2014 REVISED BUDGET	% variation
ANNUAL MEETINGS - (EC)(CC)	\$227,400	\$33,100.62	\$147,300	180,401	-20.7
Independent chairs	\$28,400	0	26,100	26,100	-8.1
Interpretation costs	\$61,000	8,604	40,500	49,104	-19.5
Hire of venue & catering	\$72,500	20,923	32,100	53,023	-26.9
Hire of equipment	\$27,900	0	27,400	27,400	-1.8
Translation/of meeting documents	\$10,000	0	0	0	-100.0
Secretariat expenses	\$27,600	3,573	21,200	24,773	-10.2
EXTENDED SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE	\$226,200	\$59,527.29	\$115,800	175,327	-22.5
Interpretation costs	\$49,400	9,664	30,700	40,364	-18.3
Hire of venue & catering	\$27,900	0	23,900	23,900	-14.3
Hire of equipment	\$20,200	0	18,700	18,700	-7.4
Hire of consultants - Chairs and Advisory Panel	\$111,100	33,373	41,700	75,073	-32.4
Translation of meeting documents	\$1,000	0	0	0	-100.0
Secretariat expenses	\$16,600	16,490	800	17,290	4.2
SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS	\$156,820	\$115,898.69	\$6,800	122,699	-21.8
Ecologically Related Species WG Meeting	\$0	0	0	0	-
Compliance Committee WG Meeting	\$89,220	72,817	0	72,817	-18.4
Operating Model/Management Procedure Technical Meeting	\$67,600	43,081	6,800	49,881	-26.2
SPECIAL PROJECTS	\$408,300	\$187,853.20	\$180,600	368,453	-9.8
Operating Model/Management Strategy Development	\$6,100	\$0	0	0	-100.0
Development of the CPUE series	\$3,400	\$112	900	1,012	-70.2
Tagging program coordination	\$1,500	\$1,000	500	1,500	0.0
Scientific Aerial Survey	\$100,000	\$100,000	0	100,000	0.0
Scientific Research Program Projects	\$105,000	\$15,000	90,000	105,000	0.0
Participation of ERSWG Chair in joint tRFMO ByCatch WG	\$4,800	\$1,676	6,600	8,276	72.4
Assistance to Developing States	\$12,500	\$0	2,800	2,800	-77.6
Quality Assurance Review	\$100,000	\$53,935	37,500	91,435	-8.6
Performance Review of the CCSBT	\$75,000	\$16,130	42,300	58,430	-22.1
SECRETARIAT COSTS	\$958,300	\$587,907.74	\$335,400	923,308	-3.7
Secretariat staff costs	\$659,000	\$424,893	229,700	653,791	-0.8
Staff assessment levy	\$69,200	\$48,844	24,300	73,144	5.7
Employer social security	\$118,500	\$69,457	43,000	112,457	-5.1
Insurance -worker's comp/travel/contents	\$10,800	\$7,913	3,600	11,513	6.6
Travel/transport	\$38,600	\$23,466	10,600	34,066	-11.7
Translation of meeting reports	\$25,000	\$0	21,500	21,500	-14.0
Training	\$2,000	\$0	2,000	2,000	0.0
Home leave allowance	\$15,500	\$106	0	106	-99.3
Other employment expenses	\$2,100	\$629	600	2,031	-3.3
Recruitment expenses	\$5,000	\$0	100	100	-98.0
Staff liability fund (accumulating)	\$12,600	\$12,600	0	12,600	0.0
OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS	\$137,100	\$91,208.34	\$46,200	137,408	0.2
Office lease and storage	\$57,500	\$42,895	14,500	57,395	-0.2
Office costs	\$62,700	\$38,350	16,200	54,550	-13.0
Provision for new/replacement assets	\$4,600	\$6,152	9,400	15,552	238.1
Telephone/communications	\$12,300	\$3,812	6,100	9,912	-19.4
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	\$2,114,120	1,075,496	832,100	1,907,596	-9.8

¹ These estimates are rounded up to the nearest \$100.

GENERAL BUDGET - 2015

	APPROVED 2014 BUDGET	REVISED 2014 BUDGET	APPROVED 2015 BUDGET	VARIATION
INCOME				
Contributions from members	\$1,716,846	\$1,716,846	\$1,823,716	
Japan	\$529,081	\$529,081	\$562,015	\$32,934
Australia	\$529,081	\$529,081	\$562,015	\$32,934
New Zealand	\$164,084	\$164,084	\$174,298	\$10,214
Korea	\$175,038	\$175,038	\$185,934	\$10,896
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$175,038	\$175,038	\$185,934	\$10,896
Indonesia	\$144,524	\$144,524	\$153,520	\$8,996
Staff Assessment Levy	\$69,200	\$73,144	\$71,000	\$1,800
Carryover from previous year	\$273,074	\$273,074	\$240,084	-\$32,989
Interest on investments	\$55,000	\$84,616	\$55,000	\$0
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	\$2,114,120	\$2,147,680	\$2,189,800	\$75,680

EXPENDITURE	APPROVED 2014 BUDGET	REVISED 2014 BUDGET	APPROVED 2015 BUDGET	VARIATION
ANNUAL MEETING - (CC/EC/CCSBT)	\$227,400	\$180,401	\$216,100	-5%
Independent chairs	\$28,400	\$26,100	\$34,500	21%
Interpretation costs	\$61,000	\$49,104	\$51,000	-16%
Hire of venue & catering	\$72,500	\$53,023	\$50,900	-30%
Hire of equipment	\$27,900	\$27,400	\$22,500	-19%
Translation of meeting documents	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	0%
Secretariat expenses	\$27,600	\$24,773	\$47,200	71%
SC/ESC Meeting	\$226,200	\$175,327	\$206,700	-9%
Interpretation costs	\$49,400	\$40,364	\$38,000	-23%
Hire of venue & catering	\$27,900	\$23,900	\$35,300	27%
Hire of equipment	\$20,200	\$18,700	\$27,100	34%
Hire of consultants - Chairs and Advisory Panel	\$111,100	\$75,073	\$75,900	-32%
Translation of meeting documents	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000	0%
Secretariat expenses	\$16,600	\$17,290	\$29,400	77%
SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS	\$156,820	\$122,699	\$175,300	12%
Ecologically Related Species WG Meeting	\$0	\$0	\$102,600	-
Operating Model Technical Meeting	\$67,600	\$49,881	\$22,700	-66%
Strategy and Fisheries Management WG Meeting	\$89,220	\$72,817	\$50,000	-44%
SPECIAL PROJECTS	\$408,300	\$368,453	\$485,800	19%
OM/MP Maintenance & Development	\$6,100	\$0	\$18,900	210%
Development of the CPUE series	\$3,400	\$1,012	\$3,600	6%
Tagging program coordination	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,000	-33%
Scientific Aerial Survey	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	0%
Scientific Research Program Projects	\$105,000	\$105,000	\$210,000	100%
Market Research	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	-
Participation of ERSWG Chair in joint tRFMO ByCatch WG	\$4,800	\$8,276	\$4,800	0%
Assistance to Developing States	\$12,500	\$2,800	\$12,500	0%
Quality Assurance Review	\$100,000	\$91,435	\$35,000	-65%
Performance Review of the CCSBT	\$75,000	\$58,430	\$0	-100%
SECRETARIAT COSTS	\$958,300	\$923,308	\$968,500	1%
Secretariat staff costs	\$659,000	\$653,791	\$653,700	-1%
Staff assessment levy	\$69,200	\$73,144	\$71,000	3%
Employer social security	\$118,500	\$112,457	\$117,500	-1%
Insurance -worker's compensation/ travel/contents	\$10,800	\$11,513	\$12,000	11%
Travel/transport	\$38,600	\$34,066	\$28,400	-26%
Translation of meeting reports	\$25,000	\$21,500	\$21,500	-14%
Training	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	0%
Home leave allowance	\$15,500	\$106	\$11,400	-26%
Other employment expense	\$2,100	\$2,031	\$2,100	0%
Recruitment expenses	\$5,000	\$100	\$0	-100%
Staff liability fund (accumulating)	\$12,600	\$12,600	\$48,900	288%
OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS	\$137,100	\$137,408	\$137,400	0%
Office lease and storage	\$57,500	\$57,395	\$59,700	4%
Office costs	\$62,700	\$54,550	\$60,300	-4%
Provision for new/replacement assets	\$4,600	\$15,552	\$7,700	67%
Telephone/communications	\$12,300	\$9,912	\$9,700	-21%
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	\$2,114,120	\$1,907,596	\$2,189,800	4%

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



Attachment 9
みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Compliance Committee

**9-11 October 2014
Auckland, New Zealand**

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



Attachment 10
みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee

6 September 2014
Auckland, New Zealand

Recommendations from the 2014 Performance Review of the CCSBT

Source of recommendation	Original recommendation	2014 Performance review recommendation	Sub. Body ¹
1. Conservation and management			
Status of living marine resources			
SA-2008-1	Support best endeavours of the ESC 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.	PR-2014-1: The original recommendation remains valid and efforts should continue in the same direction. PR-2014-2: The compliance with and efficiency of the Data Verification procedures should be regularly checked.	ESC ESC
PR-2008-1	Develop stock assessment methodologies that are robust to past underreporting.	PR-2014-3: The CCSBT ESC should undertake from time to time (e.g. every 5-6 years) an assessment of the robustness of the assessments, e.g. through retrospective analysis, comparing past forecasts with subsequent realizations.	ESC
PR-2008-2	Take a precautionary approach to management and lower the TAC as the uncertainty increases.	PR-2014-4: The recommendation, in its present form might be considered as fulfilled as long as the MP / Metarule “tandem” function properly (See PR-2008-3 on SBT stock rebuilding strategy). PR-2014-5: In the future, the CCSBT could undertake to test the robustness of the MP to climate change. It should also take every opportunity to give priority to stock rebuilding above increasing catch, when exceptional positive recruitment spikes occur above the variations against which the MP has been tested.	ESC ESC
PR-2008-3:	Determine management objectives and rebuild strategy consistent with UNFSA requirements to guide future scientific assessments. Set TACs at a level that will allow the stock to rebuild.	PR-2014-6: Every effort should be made to enhance (speed-up) the rebuilding trajectory in line with the precautionary approach to fisheries (cf. PR-2008-2). Special efforts should be made to identify additional measures (e.g. protected areas) to support spawning and recruitment and improve resilience to fishing and climate change.	ESC EC
SA-2008-2	Make the maximum effort to implement the items which have been identified and prioritised by the Extended Scientific Committee in the CCSBTs Scientific Research Program (Attachment 9 of the SC12 Report)	PR-2014-7: The CCSBT could consider the feasibility of a collaborative programme (between RFMOs and institutions competent in biodiversity conservation) to assess ex ante the likely impacts of climate change on the tuna ecosystems, the SBT, the ERS, their productivity, distribution and resilience. The outcome of this work would indicate which ocean parameters could be usefully monitored to better inform the Meta Rule of the MP Process.	ESC ERS

¹ “Sub. Body” suggests the CCSBT subsidiary bodies (ESC, ERS and/or CC) that might be able to provide some **initial advice** to the Extended Commission for its consideration on the relevance and priority of that recommendation for the CCSBT. A “-” is recorded in cases where no further recommendation has been specified. An empty cell indicates that the neither the ESC, ERS nor CC are appropriate for providing initial advice on the recommendation.

SA-2008-3	Assess and monitor, directly or with other RFMOs, the risks and impacts on ERS and adopt a mitigation strategy.	PR-2014-8: The CCSBT should specify the mitigation strategies for each ERS, area and fishery with their objectives (short and long-term), management and enforcement measures, and performance assessment. Considering the amount of work this represents, each strategy should also specify the order of priority given by the CCSBT to the different ERS, areas and fisheries, and it should record its rationale for these decisions.	ERS
SA-2008-4	To base decisions on periodic full assessments of the SBT stock and establishing a rebuild strategy.	PR-2014-9: It can be considered that the recommendation is being implemented and has been integrated in the CCSBT best practice. No more recommendation needed.	-
Data collection and sharing			
SA-2008-5	Develop a strategy to collect and share data between CCSBT members and RFMOs.	PR-2014-10: Based on the above the original SA recommendation might be considered as completed. However the PR suggests maintaining it as a leading title under which for more specific recommendations might be nested as need arise, e.g. regarding the SBT catches in recreational and artisanal fisheries.	ESC ERS
SA-2008-6	Clear standards are to be set on the type of data and level of detail to be provided by members [and cooperating non-members], in order to ensure the science process has the information it requires.	PR-2014-11: More efforts need to be made to resolve the data confidentiality (regarding observers and operational fishery data) in order to improve the resolution and accuracy of the assessments and precision of the scientific advice.	ESC ERS
SA-2008-7	All members and cooperating non-members fulfil the UNFSA / Kobe requirements regarding collection and sharing of data (e.g.: Scientific data; Observers' data; ERS data; Catch documentation; Listing of vessels and farms; Transshipment; Data gap-filling; and data confidentiality (SA-2008). See also SA-2008-10.	PR-2014-12: The initial recommendation, as formulated, seems to have accomplished its role and could be considered as completed and replaced, in the future by more specific ones.	-
SA-2008-8	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. Members and Cooperating Non-Members fully comply with the confidentiality agreements and provisions within the CCSBT.	PR-2014-13: As long as the confidentiality problem will hamper the quality of the scientific assessment efforts CCSBT should continue to improve the accessibility of "confidential" data for this purpose, with appropriate safeguards. A time limit should be adopted in the data confidentiality rules, putting most if not all data in the public domain after a given period of time sufficient to reduce sufficiently or eliminate any risk from its broader use.	ESC ERS

SAWG-2010 (Scientific Advice Working Group (of Kobe II))	Range of recommendations on data collection and sharing.	PR-2014-14: It is recommended that the SAWG recommendations be carefully examined and integrated in the data collection and sharing agenda.	ESC ERS
Quality and provision of scientific advice			
SA-2008-9	Achieve a better balance between the scientific efforts dedicated to SBT on the one hand and ERS on the other.	PR-2014-15: The above recommendation is important and is probably a long-term one with implications for research but also for management. However, because of the subjectivity of the concept of balance and its potential financial implications, it should be used as a “chapeau” and be complemented by more specific ones, related to specific species/areas requiring more attention.	ESC ERS
SA-2008-10	The current structure of the Extended Scientific Committee, especially, the independent chairs and advisory panel, should be maintained.	PR-2014-16: No additional recommendation is needed regarding the continuing role of the ESC Independent Chair and Panel	-
SA-2008-11	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.	PR-2014-17: Assess the eventual gaps in scientific skills and proceed to fill them through recruitment (including of new/ complementary profiles in the Independent Panel) and capacity building in partner countries.	ESC ERS
SA-2008-12	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.	PR-2014-18: The original recommendation should be considered as superseded. No new recommendation needed as the MP is now integrated in the assessment and advisory tool box of the Commission and its performance will be regularly assessed.	-
Kobe III-1: Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE)	Contribute to a Joint Technical WG on MSE to facilitate the implementation the PA (Kobe III p.4 and Annex 3 § 1.3)	PR-2014-19: The CCSBT should continue to contribute to tuna RFMOs effort to develop MSE capacity and implementation. As the Joint WG now exists, more specific recommendations might be more useful in the future.	ESC
SAWG-2010	- Regular large scale tagging programs (including archival tagging) to estimate natural mortality growth and movement patterns as well as tuna behavior and vulnerability.	PR-2014-20: Large scale tagging programmes do not seem to be undertaken anymore which means that the recommendation above is not fulfilled. It should be maintained or formally rejected by the ESC with an explicit rationale.	ESC

SAWG-2010	- The study of spatial aspects of stock assessment to substantiate spatial management measures.	PR-2014-21: Efforts to gain information on the spatial structure and movements of the SBT stock and the fleets exploiting it should be continued as they are of paramount importance for management and conservation. PR-2014-22: A spatial, ecosystem-based framework could be developed as a strategic layer of assessment, added to the presently more tactical framework (imposed by the knowledge available as well as the need to deliver an undifferentiated TAC estimate), to be used every 5-10 years, perhaps in connection (not in synchrony) with the MP 6-yearly performance assessment, for obtaining a more realistic foresight.	ESC ESC
SAWG-2010	- The use of high-resolution spatial ecosystem models to better integrate biological features of tuna stocks and their environment. - Agree on a list of minimum standards for stock assessment	PR-2014-23: The recommendation is apparently being implemented across various activities. It should probably be maintained until a formal document is agreed and published on minimal stock assessment standards.	ESC
SAWG-2010	- Develop research capacity in developing Members' countries	PR-2014-24: This subject is important for the future of the CCSBT decision making progress and legitimacy and should be elevated to a continuing recommendation. The direct role of CCSBT might be limited (by its funding and own capacity to train) but it could help identify needs, promote assistance and monitor capacity-building activities directly related to the fulfilment of its mandate.	ESC ERS
Bycatch policy and management strategy	No specific recommendations	PR-2014-25: It is recommended to bring together all the elements presently related to ERS to elaborate a proper policy and management strategy for ERS, adopting clear objectives as well as reference values or trends, limits and targets, against which performance could be assessed. Better use of observers would improve the efficiency of the policy.	ERS
Adoption of conservation and management measures			
SA-2008-13	The CCSBT should continue to make conservation and management measures which are consistent with scientific advice from the Extended Scientific Committee.	PR-2014-26: As a consequence, the recommendation above, in its present form, could be considered as being implemented correctly. As it seems to have been incorporated in the ordinary practice of the EC, it might be eliminated from the list and replaced, as appropriate with more specific ones in the future.	-

SA-2008-14	The CCSBT should satisfy the UNFSA standards.	PR-2014-27: This recommendation refers to an international legal obligation. It could be maintained but cannot be usefully assessed unless it is made more specific (see next recommendation). New recommendations could, for example, call for explicit implementation of instruments that further the implementation of UNCLOS and UNFSA such as International Guidelines and Action Plans for management of fishing capacity, control of IUU, management of sharks, etc... or the CBD and WSSD requirements for Marine Protected Areas (e.g. to protect SBT spawners and juveniles or ERS) and other international agreements. It could also call for binding measures for CCSBT ERS conservation and management.	
SA-2008-15	The parties to the Convention could review the Convention and modernise it to UNFSA standards.	PR-2014-28: The CCSBT should formally consider the need to align its Convention to the UNFSA principles and standards. A gap analysis could be an easy first step based on which a decision to proceed with a formal revision or through Strategic and management planning could be explicitly made.	
SA-2008-16	The CCSBT should develop a Strategic Plan plus a Management Plan to implement minimum standards for the fishery (SA-2008).	PR-2014-29: The CCSBT should pursue the effort of coherent planning. As conservation and management are the core of the CCSBT mandate and the Strategic Plan provides a comprehensive framework for fulfilling that mandate, it could be suggested to attach to the recently adopted Strategic Plan (as an annex) a management Plan, going into more implementation details. This could help avoid duplication and integrate better the policy, the strategy and the management plan. The management procedure and metarule processes are part of the Management Plan.	
SA-2008-17	Consider moving to alternative allocation principles of the TAC rather than set tonnages.	PR-2014-30: The present practice fulfils the recommendation. As long as members and candidate members find the present approach convenient, there is no reason to change it.	
Kobe-1: Ecologically related species	Strengthen conservation and management measures to minimize harmful impacts of SBT fisheries on non-target populations and their ecosystems and ensure long-term sustainability, using the best scientific evidence available. In particular: Increase attention on sharks, seabirds, turtles and mammals (KIII.5.b.f), minimizing the impact of fishing (KII.10; KII.11). Assess and manage sharks (KII.11; KII.1f; KIII.5.b.d). Require the use of on-board observers to collect discards data (KIII.5.b.a);	PR-2014-31: There is obviously a trade-off in the use of the observers' time which affects the precision of the data (and ensuing assessments) of SBT and ERS respectively. Although the detailed data collected eventually by observers is not known, a minimal assessment of the state of the ERS (or contribution to such assessment in a collaborative framework) will probably require more ERS data to be collected. The use of video cameras might be a useful assistance to the observer.	ESC ERS

Kobe-1: Ecologically related species	Ensure that [management] measures reflect international agreements, tools and guidelines to reduce bycatch, including the relevant provisions of the FAO Code of Conduct, the IPOAs for Seabirds and Sharks and the FAO guidelines on sea turtles. (BCWG 2010).	PR-2014-32: The CCSBT relies on its members to comply with non-CCSBT institutions requirements and the degree of control or verification by CCSBT of the effectiveness is not clear and possibly insufficient. Formally adopting the relevant FAO IPOAs, adapting them to regional plans of Action (RPOAs), and instituting an implementation framework would be an efficient way to align CCSBT management practices with the international standards while strengthening the purely voluntary FAO instruments.	ERS
Kobe-1: Ecologically related species	Adopt the following principles reflecting best practice: bycatch avoidance and mitigation measures should be: (1) binding, (2) clear and direct, (3) measurable, (4) science-based, (5) ecosystem-based, (6) ecologically efficient (reduces the mortality of bycatch), (7) practical and safe, (8) economically efficient, (9) holistic, (10) collaboratively developed with industry and stakeholders, and (11) fully implemented.	PR-2014-33: The real extent of the problem (if any) in relation of turtles and mammals should be transparently assessed by the ERSWG. The overall policy in relation to ERS, summarized in the Strategic Plan, provides the higher level frame for the ERS part of a future management plan. PR-2014-34: As mentioned in the PR-2008, the most effective way to reduce collateral impacts on ERS is through binding measures implemented by members and cooperating non-members and the duty to do so is established through the commitments made by governments in other fora to use the CCSBT and other RFMOs for just such purposes. The commitments are referred to also in the Kobe criteria a, h, and i.	ERS
PR-2008-4	Apply 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 (PR-2008; Kobe I, § I.I.4 and 1.10).	PR-2014-35: This generic recommendation has very long-term implementation implications and could be considered as being implemented continuously as long as a precautionary MP is used together with the metarule. If formally adopted as a Principle (possibly inserted in a revised Convention), it would not need to be carried forward as a recommendation.	
Kobe-2: the ecosystem approach	Apply the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) to manage bycatch of target and non-target species (Kobe I, § I.4, § I.10);	PR-2014-36: Consider the present elements of the CCSBT fishery policy and management framework which belong to an EAF. Identify possible gaps, discuss them, and move to fill them. Assess explicitly the compliance with the agreed EAF framework.	
Kobe-3: rebuilding plans	Adopt and implement effective rebuilding plans for depleted or overfished stocks (Kobe I § 1.4);	PR-2014-35: As it stands the original recommendation is largely completed with the adoption of a Management procedure and a Strategic Plan. However, the effectiveness of the rebuilding strategy and plans needs to be regularly checked for performance.	
Capacity management			

PR-2008-5	The CCSBT should at very least implement the recommendations set forth in the FAO International Plan of Action on the management of fishing capacity.	<p>PR-2014-37: As a minimum, the CCSBT should continue to monitor the list of vessels (authorized and IUU) and develop indices of capacity (e.g. number of vessels as corrected by size, tonnage and technology) to ascertain that capacity is adjusted to the stock's biological productivity (and hence to the TAC).</p> <p>PR-2014-38: If the stock builds up, the TAC will increase and higher capacity will be needed to take it. As CCSBT plans to assess the MSY (or MEY) replacement yield, it should simultaneously project the capacity it will need, compare it to the present one and act accordingly.</p> <p>PR-2014-39: A longer-term proposition might be to seek agreement of other tuna RFMOs for a coordinated regional management of tuna fleets capacity to connect to the Global Register of ATVs.</p>	CC
Compatibility of management measures			
SA-2008-18	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.	PR-2014-40. Because of the central importance of spawning and recruitment for stock rebuilding, additional efforts should be made to develop, in Indonesian waters, spatio-temporal restrictions, equitable and compatible with the rest of the management strategy.	ESC
Fishing allocations and opportunities			
SA-2008-19	The CCSBT should improve its accountability for decision making and move towards separating the TAC decision from allocation decisions... the CCSBT should consider moving to national allocations based on alternative principles, rather than set tonnages.	PR-2014-41: This recommendation has been completed and the required separation between the TAC determination and the national allocations is now institutionalized and part of the normal practice of the CCSBT.	-
2. Compliance and enforcement			
Flag State duties			
SA-2008-20	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. There is now an urgent need for CCSBT to finalise longer term MCS arrangements centred on harmonised arrangements under a CDS.	PR-2014-42: The CCSBT should continue to ensure compliance by all possible means, including through continued, and full implementation of the enhanced Compliance Committee process, QAR program and compliance action plans and policies. Any additional recommendations on compliance that stem from these new processes should be specific and lead to action by the CCSBT in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Compliance Committee and related Compliance Action Plan and tools. No additional recommendations are necessary.	CC
Port State measures			

SA-2008-21	Bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of effort, the [outcome of the] FAO Technical Consultation on Port State Measures that was held in Rome on 23-27 June 2008, provides the Commission with some guidance on a preferred model when considering implementation of any CCSBT Port State measure. That new agreement may not enter into force for several years. In the meantime, 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 authorized vessel list.	PR-20014-41: The CCSBT should accelerate its progress in developing a Resolution on Port State Measures consistent with the 2009 FAO Port States Agreement.	CC
Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)			
SA-2008-22	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. The CCSBT should prioritise the development of MCS in the context of a compliance plan.	PR-2014-43: Considering that both technology and sister RFMOs programmes keep evolving, the CCSBT should continue to improve its MCS measures and scheme, and take additional steps to harmonize its MCS measures with other RFMOs. Details on areas to harmonize further are examined below.	CC
SA-2008-23	Acknowledging the 2007 Kobe commitment to consistent ROP standards, the CCSBT should align its observer program with those of other RFMOs which also have an observer program such as CCAMLR and the IOTC.	PR-2014-44: The CCSBT should accelerate its efforts to strengthen its Scientific Observer Standards and ensure they are harmonized with those of neighbouring RFMOs with respect to ERS observer data. The CCSBT should also give serious consideration to the development of a ROP, perhaps through forging a relationship with the WCPFC to allow for mutual recognition or cross endorsement of observers, as the WCPFC and IATTC have done.	ESC ERS CC

PR-2008-6	A VMS that is not centralised has limited effectiveness and CCAMLR has adopted a centralised VMS (SA-2008). Although most CCSBT members require 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.	PR-2014-45: The CCSBT should trigger paragraph 5 of its 2008 CCSBT Resolution and goal 8.3 of its Compliance Action Plan, and review and revise the Resolution to include specific baseline operational VMS standards for SBT vessels regardless of their area of operation, such as reporting frequencies, recipients and use of VMS data (such as by the CCSBT Secretariat, SC/ESC, and ERSWG and Compliance Committees (other than summary reports currently required under the 2008 Resolution). For instance, CCSBT members and CNMs could agree that their SBT vessels operating in other RFMO Convention Areas would transmit the VMS reports sent under those VMS programs to the CCSBT Secretariat.	CC
Transshipment at sea	No specific recommendations	PR-2014-46: The CCSBT should accelerate its progress in reviewing its Transshipment Program for tuna longline vessels in conjunction with the development of a Port State measures resolution that is consistent with the 2009 FAO Port States Agreement. The CCSBT should also be prepared to develop rules to govern at sea transshipment involving purse seine vessels that are consistent with those adopted by the WCPFC, if at-sea transshipment activities involving such vessels begin to be utilized in the future.	CC
High seas boarding and inspection	No specific recommendations	PR-2014-47: CCSBT should therefore develop as a matter of priority procedures for high seas boarding and inspection of SBT vessels.	CC
Follow-up on infringements			
SA-2008-24	The CCSBT should, as a minimum, establish agreed rules on the treatment of overcatch (requirement of payback). Ideally, the CCSBT should establish a range of penalties in relation to all conservation measures.	PR-2014-48: The CCSBT has taken steps since 2008 to considerably strengthen its compliance assessment processes and tools, including a framework for applying a range of penalties for instances of Member and CNM non-compliance with CCSBT measures. CCSBT should continue to refine these tools and ensure they are transparently and fairly implemented when necessary to ensure legitimacy and integrity in its system, thereby creating an incentive for compliance among members and CNMs.	CC
Cooperative mechanisms to detect and deter non-compliance			

SA-2008-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Members and Cooperating Non-Members should submit their national reports to the CCSBT. - The CCSBT allocate sufficient time to the CC and the Extended Commission to allow them to complete both routine and development work each year. 	PR-2014-49: The CCSBT has taken steps since 2008 to considerably strengthen its compliance assessment processes and tools, including reworking its Compliance Committee terms of reference, giving the Committee adequate time to meet, and adopting an IUU Vessel List measure. Members and CNMs are cooperating with the process, providing their national reports on time and submitting themselves to a multilateral review of their compliance in the Compliance Committee. The CCSBT should continue implement these tools fully and ensure non-compliance is transparently and fairly assessed, thereby creating an incentive for compliance among members and CNMs. The CCSBT should also consider mandating that a member who is being considered for a sanction under its policies may not participate in the decision-making on that issue.	CC
Market-related measures			
SA-2008-26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CCSBT should thus continue to move forward smartly toward the adoption and implementation of a full Catch documentation system (CDS). - The CCSBT should implement a CDS as matter of urgency. - Pending implementation of a CDS, all members and cooperating non-members should be required to implement the TIS. - The CCSBT should monitor all market and port states and encourage compliance with CCSBT monitoring and trade measures. 	PR-2014-50: The initial recommendations are already fairly well implemented. CCSBT should explore all available options for tracking the trade of SBT between those States that are not members or CNMs, and continue to engage in outreach (both from the Secretariat and individually as CCSBT members or CNMs, such as through diplomatic channels and in bilateral contacts) to those non-member nations to encourage their participation in and implementation of the CCSBT CDS.	CC
3. Decision-making, transparency and dispute settlement			
Decision-making and transparency			
SA-2008-27	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).	PR-2014-51: As changing the CCSBT decision-making model (from unanimous to majority decision-making) would require amending the Convention, no specific recommendations are offered. However, should the CCSBT decide to embark on a process to evaluate and modify its Convention provisions – as several other RFMOs have done in the last decade (e.g., see NAFO, NEAFC, ICCAT and IATTC) and which is noted in the CCSBT Strategic Plan- there are a number of alternative models for decision-making (currently employed by other RFMOs) from which it could choose.	

SA-2008-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As [the rules and procedures on observers] 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. - The CCSBT and its members should improve openness by better publication of the rules for observers. One possible option would be to put the information about the current arrangements to accept observers on the CCSBT website. 	PR-2014-52: The present policy and regulations of CCSBT regarding observers are now in line with international standards and the initial recommendations can be considered as fulfilled and dropped.	-
Decision-making and dispute settlement			
Kobe-4: dispute settlement	Establish adequate mechanisms for dispute settlement.	PR-2014-53: It is recommended that the CCSBT seriously consider developing an alternative approach to dispute settlement/conflict resolution to avoid the potential for future stalemates that could significantly compromise the conservation and management of the SBT resource. As noted by the PR-2008, the additional dispute settlement rules provided by the UNFSA could usefully be used as now all CNMs and members of the Extended Commission, except Taiwan, are party to the UNFSA.	
4. International cooperation			
Relationship to cooperating non-members (CNMs)			
Kobe-5: Cooperating non-members	Extent to which the RFMO facilitates cooperation between members and non-members, including through the adoption and implementation of procedures for granting cooperating status.	PR-2014-54: CCSBT has given particular attention to the subject of non-members with a view to facilitate their participation in the governance process. No particular recommendation is therefore needed except to continue paying attention to the issue and pursue its efforts towards the remaining non-members and potential newcomers in the fishery.	
Relationship to non-cooperating non-members			
Kobe-6: Non-cooperating non-members	Members and cooperating non-members of CCSBT should share information about non-cooperating non-members' vessels fishing on SBT and take appropriate measures to deter the activities of such vessels.	PR-2014-55. CCSBT has given particular attention also to the subject of non-cooperating non-members with a view to deter the activities of their vessels. CCSBT should continue its efforts to improve collaboration with all the actors in the fishery to continue to strengthen its efforts in combating IUU fishing activities and ensure the effective implementation of its measures and programs. In addition, the development of port State measures in line with the FAO Port States Agreement (as is discussed in section 4.2.2) could greatly assist in this area.	CC
Cooperation with other RFMOs			

SA-2008-29 PR-2008	<p>- 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.</p> <p>- The CCSBT should add combating IUU fishing activities to the list of crosscutting 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.</p>	PR-2014-56: Given the reliance of the CCSBT, in many ways, on cooperative relationships with other RFMOs for “harmonizing” with (and using directly) a number of those neighbouring RFMOs’ measures, the work called for by the Kobe process and its 2010 workshops is particularly relevant. The CCSBT should look seriously for opportunities to re-invigorate discussions among its neighbouring RFMOs to work more closely to implement the Kobe recommendations. Key areas of collaboration include: more systematic exchange of data and information (interoperable databases); additional harmonization of measures; conducting more joint scientific workshops; increasing coordination of compliance work, particularly to combat IUU fishing and conserve and manage ERS; large-scale tagging programmes; ecosystem approach implementation; large scale ecosystem-based modelling; Management Strategy Evaluation; harmonisation of MCS systems; common formats for assessing compliance (with data reporting; infringements, etc.); capacity-building (e.g. training courses); and development of common positions at IUCN, CITES, CBD, and the UNGA.	ERS ESC CC
Special requirements of developing States			
SA-2008-30	No change [in the CCSBT policy regarding developing Members and CNMs] is necessary.	PR-2014-57: As is noted it is Strategic Plan, the CCSBT should develop a more comprehensive strategy for addressing the capacity building needs, particularly with regard to compliance with CCSBT obligations, programs, and implementing the CDS, of developing State members/CNMs. One model to consider is that of the IOTC, which conducts compliance “missions” in country to assist developing State members in identifying areas of deficiency and in developing an action plan to improve.	CC
5. Financial and administrative issues			
Availability of resources for RFMO activities			
SA-2008-31	The CCSBT should consider establishing a position at the Secretariat to: (i) provide policy and management advice; (ii) take a more proactive role in seeking advice/positions of members; and (iii) enhance implementation of the Strategic Plan.	PR-2014-58: This recommendation has been fully implemented.	-

Financial resources	No specific recommendations	PR-2014-59: This, together with the fact that there do not seem to be any indication of under-delivery, would indicate that resources allocated by Members to the Commission are more than sufficient to cover planned activities. The resulting systematic carry-over is probably an illustration of the Secretariat's concern with financial efficiency. However, systematic carry-over is usually not considered good budgetary practice as, in principle, unless all funding requests were accepted during the budgeting process, the savings indicate that activities that were not funded for lack of funds could have been undertaken and suffered unnecessarily from the decision. Uncertainties are always an issue but if they always result in carry-over they may indicate there may be room for improved planning (with better risk assessment). A more professional advice should be given by the Auditor.	
Funding of the aerial survey	No specific recommendations	The PR-2014 does not have the elements needed to propose any recommendation on this subject.	-
Efficiency and cost-effectiveness			
SA-2008-32	The Secretariat should continue to run the CCSBT efficiently and effectively.	PR-2014-60: Considering the values generated and the costs supported one might suspect that real "efficiency" might be made more by accelerating stock rebuilding than reducing administrative and research costs. As a consequence, considering that the CCSBT deals with one single species and few markets. It might be in a better position than other tuna RFMOs to consider undertaking at least a preliminary economic analysis of implications of its rebuilding strategy (taking into account, first, only market values) in order to shed some light on the economic implications of the parameters presently used for the Management Procedure and the planned rebuilding trajectory (still undefined).	
Overall CCSBT performance review process			

<p>FAO review of performance reviews in RFMOs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Performance Review Panels: Use a common approach and criteria but maintain flexibility. 2. Budget: Provide a reasonable and appropriate budget for the PR. 3. Cooperation: If needed call for cooperation with other RFMOs to enhance the PR. 4. Role of the Secretariat: Play a proactive role, as a resource and a participant in the PR. 5. Role of Members: Should be encouraged to provide views/ comments on the PR. 6. Role of other stakeholders: Should be encouraged to provide views/comments on the PR. 7. Methodology: Provide maximum opportunity for communication among the panel members, by one or more meetings and or through other means. 	<p>PR-2014-61: Based on the above elements of evidence, it appears that the CCSBT has satisfactorily fulfilled the criteria established for the RFMOs Performance Review process.</p> <p>PR-2014-62: If not available yet, It would be useful and in line with best administration practices, to keep a formal record of all recommendations with related metadata (date, subject, achievements, current status, etc.). It is therefore recommended to keep such a formal central repository of the recommendations emanating from the EC and ESC, and also from working groups or other processes.</p> <p>PR-2014-63: The fact that the Strategic Plan is structured along the main Kobe Criteria mean that sooner rather than later, the Performance Review could become an integral part of the Strategic Plan implementation and the Recommendation Repository an important part of the implementation dashboard.</p>	
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Key:

SA-2008 CCSBT's 2008 self-assessment of performance

PR-2008 CCSBT's 2008 independent review of performance (undertaken by Ambassador Balton)

PR-2014 2014 independent review of CCSBT performance